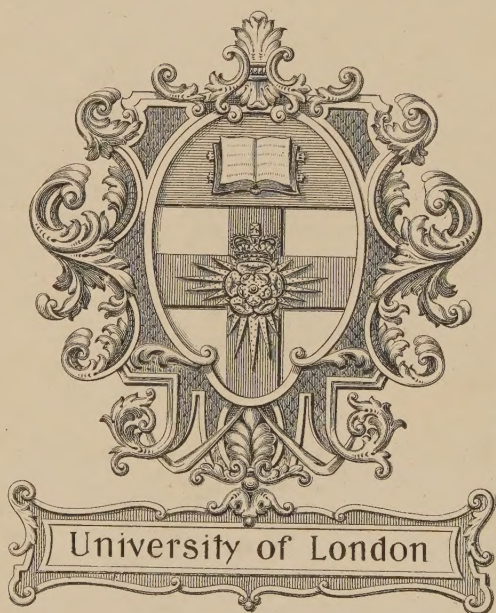
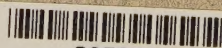






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R E P O R T S

FROM

C O M M I S S I O N E R S :

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(12.)—

PRISONS (IRELAND); CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND);
PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

Session

4 *February* — 29 *July* 1864.

V O L. XXVII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1864.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWELFTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the
not of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging
of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

PRISONS (IRELAND):

- 377.] FORTY-SECOND REPORT of the INSPECTORS GENERAL on the
General State of the PRISONS of *Ireland*, 1863, with APPEN-
DICES - - - - - p. 1

CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND):

- 367.] TENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTORS of CONVICT
PRISONS in *Ireland*, for the Year ending 31st December 1863;
with APPENDIX - - - - - 481

PRISONS (SCOTLAND):

- 266.] TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT on PRISONS in *Scotland*, being (in
continuation of the Reports of the late General Board of Prisons)
the THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the MANAGERS appointed under
the Prisons (*Scotland*) Administration Act - - - 553

FORTY-SECOND REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1863;
WITH APPENDICES.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

3377]

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,	Page vii
MEMORANDUM BY MR. CORRY CONNELLAN,	xlii

APPENDIX.

I. TABLES,	1
----------------------	---

II. REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS BY INSPECTORS-GENERAL:

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast; Ballymena, Antrim, and Ballymeney Bridewells,	67
County of Armagh Gaol, at Armagh; Lurgan, Ballybot, Markethill, and Newtownhamilton Bridewells,	76
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, and Cootehill Bridewells,	83
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Donegal, Letterkenny, Glenties, and Buncrana Bridewells,	90
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry and Newtownards Bridewells,	98
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell,	105
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells,	111
County of Londonderry Gaol, at Londonderry; Magherafelt, Coleraine and Newtownlimavady Bridewells,	117
County of Longford Gaol, at Longford,	126
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell,	132
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol,	138
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swineford, and Westport Bridewells,	143
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells,	152
County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan; Clones, Carrickmacross, and Castleblayney Bridewells,	158
County of Roscommon Gaol, at Roscommon; Boyle, Castlereagh, and Athlone, Strokestown Bridewells,	164
County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo; Ballymote Bridewell,	171
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Dungannon, Strabane, and Clogher Bridewells,	177
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell,	185

II. REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS—*concluded.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	Page
County of Carlow Gaol, at Carlow,	191
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Ennistimon, Killaloe, Kilrush, Sixmilebridge, and Tulla Bridewells,	199
County of Cork Gaol; Bandon, Bantry, Castletown, Charleville, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Kanturk, Kinsale, Macroom, Mallow, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Queenstown, Skibbereen, and Youghal Bridewells,	209
City of Cork Gaol; Bridewell,	224
County of Galway Gaol, at Galway; Ballinasloe, Clifden, Eyrecourt, Gort, Loughrea, Oughterard, Portumna, Tuam, and Woodford Bridewells,	234
County of the Town of Galway Gaol,	246
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Cahersiveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, Listowel, Milltown, and Tarbert Bridewells,	254
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas,	265
County and City of Kilkenny Gaol, at Kilkenny; Callan, Thomastown, and Urlingford Bridewells,	276
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown Bridewell,	289
County of Limerick Gaol, at Limerick; Croom, Glin, Kilfinane, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Bruff Bridewells,	299
City of Limerick Gaol,	311
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory Bridewells,	318
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Borrisokane, Newport, Roscrea, Templemore, and Thurles Bridewells,	327
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; Caher, Clogheen, Carrick-on-Suir, New Birmingham, Tipperary, and Cashel Bridewells,	340
County and City of Waterford Gaol, at Waterford; Dungarvan and Lismore Bridewells,	351
County of Wexford Gaol, at Wexford; Gorey, Enniscorthy, and New Ross Bridewells,	361
County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow; Tinahely and Baltinglass Bridewells,	370

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham,	379
City of Dublin—Richmond Bridewell,	386
„ „ Grangegorman Penitentiary,	397
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	413

INSPECTORS- { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, J. CORRY CONNELLAN.
 GENERAL FOR { SOUTH DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

March, 1864.

SIR,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } *Inspectors-General*
JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

&c., &c.

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

IN the preliminary observations, with which we prefaced our General Report for 1862, we took occasion to note with regret the sudden interruption of the diminution of offenders, which had appeared to follow an almost normal rate of decline from the termination of the famine down to the close of 1861. We had hoped that this arrest would prove to be abnormal and temporary; but, on examining the records of the criminal statistics for 1863, which bear upon this branch of the subject, we lament to find an increase under all the subjoined headings, as compared with similar returns for the previous year:—

Forty-second Report.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Increase in numbers <i>confined</i> ,	926	1,077	2,003
Increase in <i>committals</i> (exclusive of debtors),	705	1,076	1,781
Increase in <i>debtors</i> ,	72	10	82
Increase in the <i>average daily</i> numbers of inmates,	121	12	133
Increase in <i>individuals</i> ,	355	258	613
Increase in <i>committals</i> ,	5½ per cent.		
Increase in <i>individuals</i> ,	2 per cent.		

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS (of all Classes).

On 1st January, 1851,	10,084	On 1st January, 1858,	3,265
Do. do. 1852,	8,803	Do. do. 1859,	2,844
Do. do. 1853,	7,604	Do. do. 1860,	2,535
Do. do. 1854,	5,755	Do. do. 1861,	2,488
Do. do. 1855,	5,080	Do. do. 1862,	2,916
Do. do. 1856,	3,561	Do. do. 1863,	3,055
Do. do. 1857,	3,419	Do. do. 1864,	3,023

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
January, .	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080	3,561	3,419	3,265	2,844	2,535	2,488	2,916	3,055
February, .	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273	3,866	3,559	3,323	2,928	2,610	2,636	2,985	3,209
March, .	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022	3,477	3,193	2,847	2,623	2,709	3,182	3,348
April, .	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665	3,298	2,908	2,799	2,532	2,508	2,993	3,308
May, .	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560	3,595	3,252	2,932	2,502	2,550	2,705	3,059	3,090
June, .	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686	3,432	3,047	2,606	2,736	2,905	3,149	3,313
July, .	12,223	8,854	7,084	5,616	4,582	3,492	3,373	2,867	2,740	2,742	3,058	3,298	3,415
August, .	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599	3,354	2,910	2,699	2,686	2,899	3,025	3,099
September, .	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495	3,272	2,933	2,621	2,474	2,714	3,049	3,081
October, .	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337	3,224	2,779	2,534	2,439	2,789	3,032	2,950
November, .	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454	3,323	2,707	2,666	2,498	2,835	3,064	3,018
December, .	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516	3,295	2,760	2,585	2,508	2,843	3,051	3,107

Upon these figures we would remark—firstly, that the *daily* average of prisoners stands higher than in any of the *five* preceding years, and reverts nearly to the amount reached in 1857;

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED, and the Number

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	NUMBER OF COMMITTALS.								Number of Prisoners in Gaol at Lockings on 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.		1861.		1862.		1862.		1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	1,240	1,323	1,352	1,266	111	19	138	10	128	58	142	63	1,479	1,400	1,632	1,339
Armagh, . . .	396	274	404	235	43	3	53	3	45	34	41	30	484	311	498	268
Carlow, . . .	193	114	198	117	10	1	15	.	13	9	15	8	216	124	228	125
Cavan, . . .	365	158	364	165	18	.	19	1	33	15	43	18	416	173	426	184
Clare, . . .	251	162	275	152	19	.	22	1	35	13	29	13	305	175	326	166
Cork County, . .	777	356	851	402	57	6	61	5	125	59	155	33	959	421	1,067	440
„ City, . . .	537	530	622	808	85	5	109	9	60	50	60	40	632	535	801	857
Donegal, . . .	422	114	440	123	10	2	13	2	67	12	91	23	499	128	544	148
Down, . . .	378	224	362	249	39	2	45	9	58	33	76	33	475	259	483	291
Dublin County, .	681	428	667	472	62	7	60	5	58	27	69	28	801	462	796	505
Dublin City : Richmond B. Grangegorman P.	3,080 4,401 256	. . 105	3,710 5,325 304	. . 103	. . 36	. . 1	. . 31	. . 2	236 . . 27	. 187 13	253 . . 48	. 205 11	3,316 4,588 319	. . 119	3,968 5,530 383	. . 116
Fermanagh, . .	405	182	349	149	33	1	28	.	52	25	55	20	490	208	432	169
Galway County, .	315	223	302	227	15	1	12	4	13	4	18	4	343	228	332	235
„ Town, . . .																
Kerry, . . .	441	169	491	216	37	.	25	.	61	16	61	14	539	185	577	230
Kildare, . . .	288	414	283	560	14	.	6	3	43	13	49	18	345	427	338	581
Kilkenny County, .	218	79	231	79	20	4	5	2	30	11	25	15	263	94	261	96
„ City, . . .	160	200	162	159	12	1	6	.	10	6	8	3	182	207	176	162
King's, . . .	249	91	268	88	5	.	15	.	32	18	33	11	286	109	316	99
Leitrim, . . .	305	96	246	89	27	.	32	3	27	8	30	6	359	104	308	98
Limerick County, .	409	172	426	131	22	.	18	2	41	15	58	24	472	187	502	157
„ City, . . .	1,015	528	814	504	39	4	27	1	58	29	23	22	1,112	561	864	527
Londonderry, . .	518	383	395	306	39	1	47	3	35	19	59	23	592	403	501	332
Longford, . . .	359	117	305	120	18	2	38	.	14	6	51	10	391	125	394	130
Louth, Dundalk, .	233	182	211	196	16	1	9	.	19	18	17	15	268	201	237	211
„ Drogheda, . .	195	170	154	128	15	.	9	1	8	7	11	6	218	177	174	185
Mayo, . . .	598	301	656	260	22	1	18	.	73	40	69	47	693	342	743	307
Meath, . . .	180	79	208	122	8	1	6	3	22	11	16	12	210	91	230	137
Monaghan, . . .	257	103	280	104	18	1	27	5	46	15	49	16	321	119	356	125
Queen's, . . .	379	169	404	139	10	2	16	2	36	8	37	14	425	179	457	155
Roscommon, . .	210	113	292	104	10	1	15	1	40	15	22	15	260	129	329	120
Sligo, . . .	365	99	364	94	9	.	13	1	34	11	39	7	408	110	416	102
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	415	171	411	178	28	2	29	.	61	21	56	27	534	194	496	205
„ Clonmel, . . .	722	391	671	370	16	4	12	2	98	46	69	30	836	441	752	402
Tyrone, . . .	425	202	459	222	61	2	66	4	48	26	42	30	534	230	567	256
Waterford County, .	166	76	141	68	5	.	13	1	35	16	37	27	473	422	494	407
„ City, . . .	254	329	297	311	13	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . .	340	119	359	164	10	.	14	1	36	18	42	9	386	137	415	174
Wexford, . . .	286	176	226	103	16	1	14	.	59	19	66	21	361	196	306	124
Wicklow, . . .	258	65	312	56	4	.	12	1	28	17	24	8	290	82	348	65
Total Males, . .	18,571	.	19,276	.	1032	.	1,104	.	1,944	.	2,093	.	21,547	.	22,473	.
Total Females, .	.	13,588	.	14,664	.	77	.	87	.	968	.	959	.	14,633	.	15,710
Total M. & F. .	32,159		33,940		1,109		1,191		2,912		3,052		36,180		38,183	

of Deaths in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, in 1862 and 1863.

EXCLUSIVE OF DEBTORS.																Deaths.			
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.							
1862.		1863.		1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
111	62	121.5	63	212	241	146	148	132	157	95	87	87	92	38	43	2	3	2	2
40.2	32.49	48.14	28.81	99	96	46	54	59	62	49	41	26	33	18	12	1		1	1
12.09	10.03	13.83	8.09	39	33	9	10	20	20	18	15	3	8	3	1				
41	20	56.6	22	93	110	45	53	64	81	30	30	22	39	13	14	1	2	2	
35	13	35	12	65	57	34	19	51	41	21	23	23	10	9	7		2	1	
121	50	134	47	201	201	137	148	145	146	68	68	88	117	32	28	1		2	
55.5	39.5	59.5	45.5	124	127	63	64	76	60	59	76	31	34	27	26	1		1	1
76.11	19.15	84	21.68	132	135	71	76	106	111	28	33	54	56	10	10	2		1	
64	31	78.75	34.25	115	133	70	95	83	98	39	47	47	62	21	23	3	1	5	
58.64	28.58	63.14	32.19	119	114	61	77	92	76	40	43	40	49	19	23	3		4	
253	.	277	.	288	391	213	213	288	391	.	.	213	213	.	.	7		15	.
.	203	.	225	261	285	169	182	.	.	261	285	.	.	169	182	.	8	.	3
29	10	27	11	58	55	24	26	46	40	16	22	18	18	5	3				
56	23	61	19	146	111	62	71	121	84	33	34	41	52	17	8	1		4	
17.98	10.39	22.42	10.34	61	71	14	22	37	46	32	25	9	15	3	4				
46.5	13	59.83	16	91	104	43	56	74	81	18	31	33	42	6	9			1	
40.02	17.15	49.72	25.68	80	96	39	52	51	61	32	45	30	38	6	13			2	1
23.66	13.33	29	13.75	54	53	28	34	38	39	18	19	12	22	9	8	1			1
7	6	12	5	26	31	5	8	12	22	15	17	3	5	1					
36	10	33	9	71	64	36	33	51	51	20	15	25	28	3	4	1		1	
22.96	4.96	37.17	5.88	49	76	13	24	40	67	11	11	10	19	1	1				
50.5	19.3	39.2	10.8	94	74	51	26	67	61	29	24	38	22	12	4	2		2	
37.5	24.5	26.5	19.75	89	69	42	20	54	43	41	36	22	9	14	6				1
47.7	21.22	42.05	19.63	88	83	52	39	67	58	35	29	30	29	13	9	1			
36.17	13.16	39.02	12.48	67	62	19	37	50	53	26	18	13	24	6	7			1	
19.44	15.12	16.78	11	49	40	24	18	32	28	25	20	14	10	3	5	1		2	
8.42	9.37	8.41	6	34	24	8	5	21	17	17	12	2	1	4	1				
70.3	42.1	78.81	41.78	144	164	84	85	87	111	57	59	55	60	30	19	1	2	5	3
21.26	8.88	16.01	14.67	48	48	20	19	33	29	15	24	14	9	3	7			2	
43	21	39	16	87	72	50	40	60	50	30	20	35	21	13	9			1	1
37	16	36	16	68	67	39	33	49	43	23	25	27	24	8	9	2			1
29.14	16.5	33.2	14.78	75	69	32	30	53	51	24	20	18	18	12	9	1			
30.36	9.98	26.92	6.74	60	55	28	22	51	43	17	14	21	16	3	1			1	
52.61	24.06	51.21	22.24	127	85	74	54	101	69	43	32	42	27	12	13	2			
85.74	32.12	69.99	36.63	159	127	83	75	106	84	54	47	62	50	18	19	8	1		
34.33	20.32	40.44	25.79	82	99	30	38	54	64	31	40	18	18	11	18	2		2	
25	9	24	12.33	39	31	11	18	30	31	15	23	10	18	1	5				
6	16	10.33	14.66	27	46	18	15	19	24	16	22	7	5	11	10				1
30	12	33.6	13.5	61	65	29	28	46	52	22	22	16	16	4	9				1
64.68	27.42	68.99	19.17	120	101	73	74	77	82	43	26	53	54	20	11	2		3	
27.92	12.56	26.6	10.46	52	51	29	22	41	38	21	17	20	17	7	3		1		
1908.73	.	2029.66	.	.	.	.	.	2,684	2,770	.	.	1,332	1,400	.	.	46		62	
.	987.19	999.03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,487	1,497	.	.	615	593	.	20	.	18
2895.92		3028.74		3,954	4,016	2,129	2,163	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66		80	

Forty-
second
Report.

secondly, that although the greater aggregate of *debtors* is undoubtedly to be attributed to the pressure of distress, the result of our inquiries addressed to the several local authorities has been, that, as such distress has not fallen severely on the classes, from which the ordinary population of gaols is almost exclusively derived, the increase in the number of criminals cannot justly be ascribed to this disturbing cause; thirdly, we would direct notice to the striking difference between the percentages of *committals* and of *individuals* respectively, which is created by the *re-committals* within the year, *i.e.*, the recurrence of the *same* individuals to prison during that period.* This calculation, however, proves, by the short duration of the imprisonments thus repeated under renewed sentences, that the offences in question were of a less grave character: an estimate, indeed, applicable generally to the nature of crime in this kingdom, with regard to which, in reviewing the past year, we do not feel ourselves called upon to offer any special commentary. We pass, therefore, to an analysis of the synoptical Tables which are subjoined:—

Table 1, p. vii, shows the total of prisoners of all classes in custody on the 1st of January in each year, from 1851 to 1864. In 1864 it stood somewhat below that of 1863, but was higher than that embracing those in charge on the corresponding day in the four years 1859 to 1862, both inclusive.

Table 2, p. vii, gives a return of the numbers in custody on the 1st of each month in each year from 1851 to 1863. During 1863 the aggregate so recorded were in excess of those of 1862, with the exception of the months of October and November. The numbers returned during 1863 bear a nearer proportion to those of 1858, than to any other year in the Table.

In Table 3, p. viii, which presents a comparative view of the numbers “confined” in each of the county and borough gaols during the years 1862 and 1863, we find, in the latter year, an increase of 2,003 (*viz.*, 926 males and 1,077 females) above the numbers of 1862. Debtors (who are comprised in this Table, but excluded from those following) during 1863 afforded 82 more committals than in the previous year, numbering 1,191 (1,104 males and 87 females), against 1,109 (1,032 males and 77 females) in 1862.

The localities, in which, during 1863, a marked increase of criminal committals occurred, as compared with 1862, were, Dublin City, 1,554; Cork City, 373; Kildare, 141; Cork County, 120; Kerry, 97; Roscommon, 73; Meath, 71; Westmeath, 64; Antrim (including Belfast) 55; Tyrone, 54; Fermanagh, 46; Wicklow, 45; on the other hand, in the following jurisdictions the committals in 1863 were considerably fewer than those of the previous year—Limerick City by 225; Londonderry County and City, 200; Wexford County, 133; Galway County, 89; Drogheda Town, 83; the South Riding of Tipperary, 72; Leitrim, 66; and Longford, 51.

* This is particularly remarkable with reference to females, as notwithstanding that the increase in the number of female committals during 1863 amounted to 1,076, the increase in the daily average number of females in custody was only 12 during the year; the increase in the daily average number of males was 121, although the increase in the number of committals of that sex was only 705.

The committals of males during 1863 exceeded those of 1862, in 23 of the jurisdictions out of the 41 comprised in the returns. In the counties of Cavan and Sligo the aggregates for each year differed but by one respectively. Female committals during 1863 were less than those of 1862 in 22 districts; but in Kilkenny County the *same* total appears in both years—viz., 79. The daily average of prisoners in 1863 (exclusive of debtors)—viz., 3,028·74, was higher by 133 (121 males and 12 females) than in 1862. The *highest* aggregate of prisoners in custody at any one time, 4,016, was 62 in excess of that in 1862; and the *lowest* aggregate also exhibits an increase of 34—viz., 2,163 against 2,129. The greatest number of males in charge at any one time in 1863 (viz., 2,770) was by 86 beyond that of 1862; but females under this heading only show an advance of 10—viz., 1,497 in 1863, and 1,487 in 1862.

No. 4.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Nine Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1859, .	32,142	2,605·88
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1860, .	30,712	2,523·80
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1861, .	30,087	2,631·26
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1862, .	32,159	2,895·92
1858, .	33,999	2,894·57	1863, .	33,940	3,028·74

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1862 and 1863, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1862.			1863.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED:						
Felons,	1,108	555	1,663	946	499	1,445
Misdemeanants,	1,107	198	1,305	987	159	1,146
Criminal Lunatics,	13	4	17	14	6	20
Offenders under Larceny Act,	1,484	1,256	2,740	1,470	1,230	2,700
Misdemeanants,	6,445	5,047	11,492	7,592	5,976	13,568
Dangerous Lunatics,	399	254	653	408	235	643
Under Revenue Laws,	160	38	198	214	37	251
Under Poor Law Act,	334	260	594	338	250	588
By Courts Martial,	120		120	105		105
Deserters,	290		290	199		199
Under Vagrant Acts,	627	699	1,326	621	757	1,378
Drunkards,	3,080	3,788	6,868	3,350	4,150	7,500
TOTAL,	15,167	12,099	27,266	16,244	13,299	29,543
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted),	246	161	407	248	147	395
(No Bill, or no Prosecution),	165	101	266	127	89	216
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),	161	51	212	219	53	272
(No Bill, or no Prosecution)	142	46	188	145	54	199
For further Examination,	2,359	991	3,350	1,967	904	2,871
TOTAL,	3,073	1,350	4,423	2,706	1,247	3,953
For Trial on 31st December,	331	139	470	326	118	444
GENERAL TOTAL,	18,571	13,588	32,159	19,276	14,664	33,940

Table 4 records the number of committals, and the daily average of inmates in each year, from 1854 to 1863. The committals in 1863, it is to be noted, viz., 33,940, were by 1,781, or 5·5 per cent. higher than in 1862, while the daily average of the confined rose but by 4·6 per cent., owing to the great increase in the aggregate of short sentences. Between 1861 and 1862 the committals advanced 7 per cent. and the daily average number of prisoners 10 per cent.

Table 5 gives a return of the number of committals in 1862 and 1863, by classes of offences. The number convicted in 1863, 29,543, were by 2,277 in excess of those so returned for 1862, 27,266. Viewed by sexes, the males "convicted" in 1863 (16,244) were by 1,077 more numerous than in 1862, and the females exceeded, by 1,200, the "*convictions*" of that sex in the previous year, the numbers having been respectively, 13,299 and 12,099. The numbers "*not convicted*" in 1863 were considerably less than in the previous year. Under this heading the number returned amounted to 3,953—viz., 2,706 males and 1,247 females, while in 1862, 4,423 came into this category, including 3,073 males and 1,350 females. The aggregates in custody "*for trial*" on the 31st of December in each of the years 1862 and 1863 differed but little; in 1862 they numbered 470 (331 males and 139 females), and in 1863, 444, comprising 326 males and 118 females.

The committals of prisoners "*convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions*" during 1863—viz., 2,611 (1,947 males and 664 females), fell much below the numbers of 1862—viz., 2,985 (2,228 males and 757 females); this reduction extending to both felons and misdemeanants. The decrease of male convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1863 was equal to 12·5 per cent., and of females to 12 per cent. on the numbers of 1862.

With reference to summary convictions, it is to be remarked that those of *larceny* in 1863—viz., 2,700 (1,470 males and 1,230 females) approached nearly to similar convictions in the year 1862, when they amounted to 2,740, including 1,484 males and 1,256 females; but the convictions of *misdemeanants* exceeded largely those of 1862, and extended to both sexes. In 1863 no less than 13,568 convictions of this class took place, comprising 7,592 males and 5,976 females; whereas in the previous year they numbered but 11,492, the sexes having been divided into 6,445 males and 5,047 females. Convictions for "*breaches of the Revenue Laws*" (251—214 males and 37 females), were considerably in excess of those of 1862, when they reached 198, including 160 males and 38 females. The convictions for "*Vagrancy*" in 1863, 1,378 (621 males and 757 females), were also higher than in 1862 (1,326), but the returns for 1863 include 6 males less than in 1862, while the females exhibit an advance of 58. The committals for "*Drunkenness*" in 1863, 7,500 (embracing 3,350 males and 4,150 females) evince a large increase, extending to both sexes, as compared with the previous year, when they stood at 6,868—viz., 3,080 males and 3,788 females.

For infraction of the "*Poor Law Acts*" during 1863, 588 committals, 338 males and 250 females, took place; a total

slightly below the corresponding aggregate in 1862, when they amounted to 594, 334 being of males, and 260 of females. "*Military Offenders*" also declined from 410 in 1862, to 304 in 1863, and committals of "*Dangerous Lunatics*" also were, to a trifling extent, fewer in 1863, comprising 643, 408 males and 235 females, while in 1862, 653, 399 males and 254 females, were included in this class. "*Criminal*" Lunatics, on the other hand, during 1863, were represented by 14 males and 6 females, against 13 males and 4 females in 1862.

From Table 6 we learn that the number of *individuals* (as contra-distinguished from *committals*) committed during 1863, was 26,637 (17,290 males and 9,347 females), 1,252 (1,011 males and 241 females) of whom were under 16 years of age and 25,385 (16,279 males and 9,106 females) exceeded that age-period. In 1862 the number of *individuals* committed was 26,024 (16,935 males and 9,089 females), consisting of 1,010 males and 209 females under 16 years of age, and 15,925 males and 8,880 females beyond 16 years. The percentage of increase of *individuals* committed in 1863, as compared with the previous year, was little more than 2 per cent.,* while the increase of *committals* was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as between the two periods—a circumstance to be explained by the great increment of re-committals *within* the year, as proved by the following Table No. 6 (b).

Of the 26,637 individuals committed in 1863, 18,524 (13,227 males and 5,297 females, or nearly 70 per cent., underwent their *first* committal *within* that year (so far as could be ascertained); 2,904 of them (1,871 males and 1,033 females) had undergone *two* imprisonments; 1,377 (790 males and 587 females) *three*; 878 (398 males and 480 females) *four* times; 528 (249 males and 279 females) *five distinct imprisonments*; and under the headings, marking a still higher rate of committals, there are returned 2,426 individuals—viz., 755 males, and no less than 1,671 females; a striking evidence of the proneness of recurrence to gaol on the part of criminals of the latter sex, which has been often dwelt on in our Annual Reports, and which proves that crime amongst the female population of the country is confined to comparatively few individuals. The 17,290 males committed during 1863, had undergone, so far as could be ascertained from the gaol registries and other records, 30,511 imprisonments, or an average of somewhat more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to each person, while the 9,347 females, so dealt with, represented no less than 36,778 times, giving an average of nearly 4 imprisonments to each, and affording a striking evidence that the result of the discipline applied to females in county and borough gaols is not satisfactory. The returns for 1860, 1861, and 1862 afforded similar results as to the proportions of re-committals of the sexes.

* The rate of increase is the same amongst juveniles as adults, and amongst males as females.

No. 6 (a).—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED during 1863; and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., in Custody, from their first committal in any year up to the 31st of December, 1863, inclusive.

COMMITTED.	1863.						1862.											
	Not exceeding 16 years of age.			Above 16 years of age.			Total			Not exceeding 16 years of age.			Above 16 years of age.			Total.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	872	218	12,355	5,079	13,227	5,297	18,524	874	172	12,324	5,504	13,198	5,676	18,874				
Twice,	91	15	1,780	1,018	1,871	1,033	2,904	97	24	1,737	1,030	1,834	1,054	2,888				
Thrice,	28	4	762	583	790	537	1,377	25	6	649	503	674	514	1,188				
Four times,	13	1	385	479	398	430	878	10	1	357	343	367	344	711				
Five times,	6	.	243	279	249	279	528	1	4	214	307	215	311	526				
Six times,	1	.	171	329	172	329	501	1	1	156	55	157	156	313				
Seven to eleven times,	.	.	353	595	353	595	948	1	.	266	396	267	396	663				
Twelve to sixteen times,	.	3	114	228	114	231	345	.	1	127	209	127	210	337				
Seventeen to twenty times,	.	.	47	135	47	135	182	1	.	37	107	38	107	145				
Twenty-one times and upwards,	.	.	69	381	69	381	450	.	.	58	321	58	321	379				
No. of Individuals,	1,011	241	16,279	9,106	17,290	9,347	.	1,010	209	15,925	8,880	16,935	9,089	.	.	26,024	.	.
	1,252			25,385			26,637	1,219			24,305			.	.	26,024	.	.
No. of Commitments represented in above,	1,226	303	29,285	36,475	30,511	36,778	.	1,217	284	27,464	34,433	28,781	34,717	.	.	63,498	.	.
	1,529			65,760			67,289	1,501			61,897			.	.	63,498	.	.

No. 6 (b).—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1863, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times, and upwards, *within* that year.

Forty-second Report.

Committed:	1863.			1862.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	16,044	7,259	23,303	15,775	7,188	22,963
Twice,	916	1,059	1,975	874	994	1,868
Thrice,	206	451	657	193	398	591
Four times	77	211	288	52	180	232
Five times and upwards,	47	367	414	41	329	370
Total,	Males, . Females, . M. & F., . 17,290 9,347 26,637			Males, . Females, . M. & F., . 16,935 9,089 26,024		

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1863 and 1862.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Death,	4	—	6	—
Penal Servitude for Life,	6	—	3	—
„ for above 15 years,	1	—	—	—
„ for 15 years and above 10 years,	11	2	19	5
„ 10 „ „ „ 6 „ „ 79	30	72	15	—
„ 6 „ „ „ 4 „ „ 85	38	85	44	—
„ 4 years,	51	23	91	36
„ 3 years and under,	141	57	148	68
Total,	378	150	424	168
	528		592	

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and of Sentences respited and not passed in 1863 and 1862.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fine only,	11	—	37	11
Unlimited,	604*	252*	667†	259†
Sentences respited and not passed,	139	14	122	33
Total,	754	266	826	303
	1,020		1,129	

No. 9.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1863 and 1862.

		1863.		1862.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years	and above	2	—	1	1
2 „		56	7	48	6
18 months		50	4	59	11
12 „		294	104	302	79
9 „		95	21	110	24
6 „		608	307	660	321
3 „		952	654	829	638
2 „		1,563	668	1,509	639
1 month		3,253	1,688	3,036	1,685
14 days		2,364	2,577	2,185	2,060
7 „		2,261	2,581	1,970	2,466
48 hours		1,857	1,833	1,832	1,650
24 „		1,978	2,526	1,630	2,158
Total,		15,333	12,970	14,171	11,738
		28,303		25,909	

* Includes 422 male and 241 female lunatics, and 166 military prisoners.

† Includes 412 male and 258 female lunatics, and 234 military prisoners.

Forty-
second
Report.

From Table 7 we find that during 1863, 4 persons were sentenced to death (all of whom were executed) and 524 persons (374 males and 150 females) received sentence of penal servitude—6 being for life, 1 for above 15 years, 13 for above 10 and under 15 years, 109 for 10 years and above 6 years, 123 for terms above 4 and not exceeding 6 years, 74 for 4 years, and 198 for a term of 3 years and under. During 1862, 586 persons were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, and 6 to death, 4 of whom were subsequently executed, and 2 had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life.

Table 8 shows the number of individuals imprisoned for non-payment of fines; those directed to be confined for *undefined* periods, such as lunatics, and those whose sentences were respited and not passed. The total of these classes in 1863 was 1,020 (754 males and 266 females), against 1,129 in 1862, which included 826 males and 303 females.

Table 9 establishes that during the year 1863 as many as 28,303 sentences to defined terms of imprisonment were awarded (15,333 to males and 12,970 to females), the periods ranging from 3 and above 2 years to 24 hours. Compared with similar sentences in 1862, those in 1863 are in excess by 2,394, 1,162 of which were passed on males and 1,232 on females.

No. 10.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented.	
			Males.	Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	3,253	1,688	= 91,084	and 47,264
14 days " 7 "	2,364	2,577	= 33,096	and 36,078
7 " " 48 hours,	2,261	2,581	= 15,827	and 18,067
48 hours, " " "	1,857	1,833	= 3,714	and 3,666
24 " " " "	1,978	2,526	= 1,978	and 2,526
Total, 1863,	11,713	11,205	= 145,699	and 107,601
	22,918		253,300	
Total, 1862,	10,653	10,019	= 134,682	and 98,740
	20,672		233,422	

From Table 10 we learn that of the 28,303 sentences to defined terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1863, 22,918, or 81 per cent., were for periods not exceeding a month, affording an average imprisonment of *eleven days and one hour*. In 1862 this class of sentences numbered 20,672, yielding an average imprisonment of *eleven days and seven hours*, the average in 1863 being reduced owing to the great increase in the sentences awarding the very shortest terms of imprisonment.

No. 11.—SUMMARY of AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the PRISONERS committed in 1863 and 1862.

Forty-second Report.

AGES.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10 years and under,	68	26	70	26
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	1,006	231	1,028	217
„ 16 „ 21 „	4,671	2,837	4,479	2,500
„ 21 „ 31 „	7,256	6,639	7,004	6,418
„ 31 „ 41 „	3,070	2,751	3,015	2,582
Exceeding 41 years,	3,019	2,134	2,811	1,810
Not ascertained,	186	46	164	35
Total,	19,276	14,664	18,571	13,588
	33,940		32,159	

EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote,	7,445	2,399	7,068	2,101
Read imperfectly,	3,384	3,808	3,092	3,607
Knew Spelling,	747	455	877	417
Knew Alphabet,	916	429	913	487
Wholly illiterate,	6,558	7,500	6,432	6,916
Not ascertained,	226	73	189	60
Total,	19,276	14,664	18,571	13,588
	33,940		32,159	

SCHOOLS.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of individuals who attended School during the year,	5,386	2,192	5,544	2,243
Average daily number of Pupils,	633	284	624	264
Number of Teachers,	49	31	49	31

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Established Church,	1,817	1,695	1,804	1,539
Presbyterian,	581	301	545	295
Roman Catholic,	16,640	12,623	16,036	11,716
Not ascertained,	238	45	186	38
Total,	19,276	14,664	18,571	13,588
	33,940		32,159	

From the foregoing abstract we gather that the age-periods “above 16 and not exceeding 21,” and “exceeding 41,” show the greatest increase in 1863, being respectively, by 529 and 532 above the same categories in the previous year. Prisoners “above 21 and not exceeding 31,” were also, in 1863, by 473 in excess of 1862; the prisoners below 16 years of age alone exhibiting a decline (10) in the number committed in 1863, as compared with 1862. The most notable increase of males (252) was in the age-period “above 21 and not exceeding 31,” while that of females is to be found in the periods “16 and not exceeding 21 years” (337) and in those “exceeding 41 years of age” (324).

Forty-
second
Report.

With reference to "the state of *Education on Committal*," the aggregate of males returned as having been able to read and write bears the same proportion to the total as in 1861 and 1862, viz., 38 per cent., while the females afford a ratio of 16 per cent. against 15 per cent. in 1862. The proportion of males returned as wholly illiterate is 34 per cent., and of females 51 per cent. In 1862 these proportions were 35 and 51 per cent. respectively. Since 1861 the returns show no noticeable alteration in reference to education; the relative figures under the several divisions being nearly similar. The number of *individual* prisoners, who attended school in 1863, 7,578 (5,386 males and 2,192 females), was somewhat less than in 1862, 7,787 (5,544 males and 2,243 females); but the daily average of pupils was higher, viz., 633 males and 284 females, against 624 males and 264 females in 1862.

The number of the prisoners of each religious profession committed in 1863 gives nearly similar proportions of the whole, as in the two previous years; the members of the Established Church numbering 3,512, or 10·35 per cent.; the Presbyterians 882, or 2·60 per cent.; and the Roman Catholics 29,263, equal to 86·22 per cent. In 1862 the different persuasions bore the following proportions, respectively:—the Established Church, 10·39 per cent.; the Presbyterian, 2·61 per cent.; the Roman Catholic, 86·3 per cent.

Juveniles (included in foregoing).

The following Tables have been compiled to furnish the number of convictions, sentences, &c., &c., of the juveniles (*i.e. persons not exceeding 16 years of age*) committed within the past year, thus separating them from the adults, with whom they are intermixed in the foregoing Tables and remarks.

From Table 12 we learn that the committals of *juveniles* during 1863 (1,331) were somewhat (10) less than in the previous year, although the *aggregate* committals to gaols afforded an increase. Viewed by sexes the male juveniles present a reduction of 24, as compared with 1862, viz., 2 of "10 years old and under," and 22 of the age-period "*between 10 and 16 years*," while among females there has been a rise of 14 committals in the class of those "*above 10 and not exceeding 16 years*"—the committals of those "*under 10*" having reached the same amount in *both* years, viz., 26.

The committals of juveniles during 1862 (1,341), fell below the previous year by 4, but the males were by 94 in excess, and the females by 98 below those of 1861.

In 1863 the committals of females were 19 per cent. of the total; in 1862 they amounted to 18 per cent.; in 1861 they stood as high as 25, within a fraction, or 1 girl to 3 boys; but during 1863 the girls were as 1 to 4 boys.

No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES, 1863.

Forty-second Report.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total in 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								
Felons,	3	2	44	13	47	15	65	21
Misdemeanants,	2	.	25	2	27	2	19	2
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								
Misdemeanants,	44	3	743	160	787	163	771	159
Vagrants,	8	19	25	22	33	41	39	32
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total,	57	24	837	197	894	221	896	214
ACQUITTED AND UNTRIED.								
Felons,	2	1	21	6	23	7	26	11
Misdemeanants,	.	.	15	2	15	2	12	2
For further Examination, and Untried,	9	1	133	26	142	27	164	16
Total,	11	2	169	34	180	36	202	29
Total, 1863,	Males, . 68 Females, . 26		1,006 . 231		1,074 . 257			
	M. & F. 94		1,231		1,337			
Total, 1862,	Males, . 70 Females, . 26		1,028 . 217				1,098 . 243	
	M. & F. 96		1,245				1,341	

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS, included in above.

—	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total in 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	5	.	53	7	58	7	45	12
On leaving Workhouse,	2	.	26	4	28	4	21	4
Total, 1863,	Males, . 7 Females, . .		79 . 11		86 . 11			
	M. & F. 7		90		97			
Total, 1862,	Males, . . Females, . .		66 . 16				66 . 16	
	M. & F. .		82				82	

The number of juveniles convicted at assizes and sessions during 1863, was 74 males and 17 females; in 1862, 84 males and 23 females came into this category, while the total of those summarily dealt with in 1863 (820 males and 204 females) was by 8 males and 13 females in excess of the return under this heading in 1862. Summary convictions, it has been already remarked, considerably increased in 1863 among prisoners of all ages, while on the other hand convictions at assizes and sessions decreased as compared with 1862.

Forty-
second
Report.

The number of those acquitted in 1863 were 180 males and 36 females; in 1862 they consisted of 202 males and 29 females.

The aggregates of juvenile "*workhouse offenders*," 65 (58 males and 7 females), and of "*offenders on leaving the workhouse*," 32 (28 males and 4 females), are in both instances in excess of the corresponding totals in 1862, viz., respectively, 57 (45 males and 12 females), and 25 (21 males and 4 females).

No. 13.—COMMITTALS of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in 1863.

AGES.	Committed during 1863.										Total, 1863.	Total, 1862.		
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and up- wards.					
10 years and under,	M. 64	F. 26	M. 2	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 66	F. 26	M. 64	F. 25
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	893	200	43	14	9	1	.	.	.	.	945	215	946	184
Total, 1863,	Males, . 957		45		9		.		.		1,011			
	Females, . 226		14		1		.		.		241			
	M. & F., 1,183		59		10		.		.		1,252			
Total, 1862,	Males, . 936		61		12		1		.		.		1,010	
	Females, . 187		15		3		2		2		.		209	
	M. & F., 1,123		76		15		3		2		.		1,219	

Summary No. 13 supplies the number of *individual* juveniles committed during 1863, and from it we learn that the 1,074 *male* committals in this class of prisoners were placed on 1,011 individuals, while the 257 *female* committals embraced 241. During 1862, 1,010 males and 209 females, not exceeding 16 years of age, were sent to the several county and borough gaols; and thus the returns of 1863 include 1 male and 32 females more than those of 1862. During 1863, 45 males and 14 females were *twice* committed, and 9 males and 1 female *thrice*. In 1862, 61 males and 15 females were *twice*, 12 males and 3 females *thrice*, 1 male and 2 females *four times*, and 2 females *five times* committed within that year.

No. 14.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE of JUVENILES in 1863.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
For 10 years and above 6,	1	—	—	—
For 6 years and above 4,	1	—	2	—
„ 4 years,	—	—	1	—
„ 3 years,	1	—	1	1
	3	—	4	1
Total, 1863,	3			
Total, 1862,			5	

No. 15.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment in 1863.

Forty-second Report.

	1863.		1862.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unlimited,	4	2	8	2
Fine only,	1	—	2	—
Sentence respited and not passed, 10	—	—	1	2
	15	2	11	4
Total, 1863,	17		15	
Total, 1862,				

No. 16.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1863.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18 Months and above 12,	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
12 Months and above 9,	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	—
9 Months and above 6,	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	—
6 Months and above 3,	12	3	12	3	12	3	16	10
3 Months and above 2,	3	—	45	10	48	10	34	8
2 Months and above 1,	6	—	55	15	61	15	59	16
1 Month and above 14 days,	15	2	224	52	239	54	224	57
14 Days and above 7,	10	11	219	55	229	66	254	58
7 Days and above 48 hours,	17	10	164	38	181	48	199	42
48 Hours,	3	—	48	10	51	10	42	10
24 Hours,	3	1	46	11	49	12	46	8
Total, 1863,	57 Males, . Females, . 24		819 Males, . Females, . 196		876 Males, . Females, . 220			
	81 M. & F.,		1,015		1,096			
Total, 1862,	55 Males, . Females, . 22		826 Males, . Females, . 187		811 Males, . Females, . 209		881 Males, . Females, . 209	
	77 M. & F.,		1,013				1,090	

In the abstracts numbered 14, 15, and 16, we note the sentences passed on juvenile prisoners in 1863, during which period 3 males were sentenced to penal servitude, and 876 males and 220 females to definite terms of imprisonment in the county and borough gaols; 4 males and 2 females were committed for unlimited periods, 1 male was committed for non-payment of a fine, and in the cases of 10 males sentence was respited or not passed.

In 1862, 4 males and 1 female were sentenced to penal servitude; 881 males and 209 females to defined terms of imprisonment; 8 males and 2 females were committed for undefined terms, and 2 males for non-payment of fines.

From Table 17 it appears, that of the 1,116 sentences awarded to juveniles in 1863, 939, or 84 per cent., were for *terms not exceeding a month*, giving an average imprisonment of 15 days and 1 hour. During 1862, 940 persons received similar sentences, which afforded an average of 15 days. The sentences above referred to include the preliminary imprisonments of 173 persons (130 males and 43 females) ordered to be transferred to reformatory schools,

Forty-second
Report.

as established under the 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 103. Of these, 152 are stated to have been sent to reformatories, 16 were for various reasons rejected by the authorities of the schools, 2 were discharged by order of the Executive, and in 3 cases the gaol sentences had not expired on the 31st December.

No. 17.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1863.

	1863.		Maximum No. of Days of	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	239	54	293	8,204
14 Days and above 7, . . .	229	66	295	4,130
7 Days and above 48 hours,	181	48	229	1,603
48 Hours,	51	10	61	122
24 Hours,	49	12	61	61
Total, 1863,	749	190	939	14,120
Total, 1862,	765	175	940	14,081
Average in 1863,	15 days 1 hour.			
Average in 1862,	15 days.			

No. 18.—PARENTAGE of JUVENILES in 1863.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living, . . .	43	14	507	96	550	110	493	84
Having both parents dead, . . .	9	1	171	44	180	45	209	49
Having father dead,	13	10	205	53	218	63	222	72
Having mother dead,	3	1	110	37	113	38	136	31
Not ascertained,	.	.	13	1	13	1	38	7
Total, 1863,	Males, 68		1,006		1,074			
	Females, 26		231		257			
	M. & F., 94		1,237		1,331			
Total, 1862,	Males, 70		1,028				1,098	
	Females, 26		217				243	
	M. & F., 96		1,245				1,341	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	2	.	22	4	24	4	33	8
Having stepmother,	1	.	29	7	30	7	42	15
Abandoned by parents,	3	.	32	1	35	1	38	2
Absconded from parents,	2	.	18	10	20	10	17	10
Illegitimate,	3	.	14	7	17	4	12	3

Table 18 sets forth the condition as to parentage of the juveniles committed in 1863, and from it we gather that 225, or nearly 17 per cent., had lost *both their parents*; 281, or 21 per cent., had lost *their fathers*; and in 151 cases, or 11 per cent., *their mothers*. In 1862 these proportions were severally 19, 22, and 13 per cent. The returns for 1863 further establish that 65 of the juvenile prisoners had *step-parents*, 28 having *stepfathers*, and 37 *stepmothers*; that 36 were *abandoned by their parents*; and that 30 *absconded from their parents*, while 21 are stated to have been of *illegitimate birth*.

No. 19.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILES in 1863.

Forty-second
Report.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	61	19	865	182	926	201	928	203
Other localities,	7	7	138	49	145	56	162	40
Not ascertained,	.	.	3	.	3	.	8	.
Total, 1863,	Males, .	68	1,006	231	1,074	257		
	Females, .	26	231	257				
	M. & F.,	94	1,237	1,331				
Total, 1862,	Males, .	70	1,028	217	.	.	1,098	243
	Females, .	26	217	243				
	M. & F.,	96	1,245	1,341				

Table 19 shows that 201, or 15 per cent., of the juveniles committed in 1863 belonged to localities, other than those lying within the jurisdiction of the gaol, to which they were severally committed. In 1862 this class amounted to 15 per cent. on the committals, and in 1861 to 17 per cent.

No. 20.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of JUVENILES in 1863.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1862.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,	12	.	353	46	365	46	338	41
Read imperfectly,	15	2	226	59	241	61	189	59
Knew spelling,	10	1	98	23	108	24	125	28
Knew alphabet,	9	3	122	18	131	21	120	21
Wholly illiterate,	22	20	206	85	228	105	320	94
Not ascertained,	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.
Total, 1863,	Males, .	68	1,006	231	1,074	257		
	Females, .	26	231	257				
	M. & F.,	94	1,237	1,331				
Total, 1862,	Males, .	70	1,028	217	.	.	1,098	243
	Females, .	26	217	243				
	M. & F.,	96	1,245	1,341				

Table 20 summarizes the “state of education on committal” of the juvenile prisoners in 1863, with the result that 228 males, or nearly *one-fourth* of the entire, and 105 females, or nearly *one-half*, were found to be wholly illiterate. Nearly *one-third* of the males (365) were returned as having been able to read and write, while of the females, 46 only, or little more than *one-sixth*, were educated up to this standard. The number of juveniles stated to have been able to read imperfectly (*viz.*, 241 males and 61 females) amounted to about *one-fourth* of those of each sex who were committed. The proportion of the wholly illiterate committed in 1862 was *nearly one-third* of each sex. Those who could read and write when

Forty-
second
Report.

committed, in 1862, bore the same proportion to the whole, as in 1863, namely, one-third of the males and one-sixth of the females.

No. 21.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF JUVENILES in 1863.

		10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1863.		Total, 1862.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Established Church,		9	1	84	22	93	23	94	14
Presbyterian,		2	1	27	5	29	6	21	5
Roman Catholic,		57	24	894	204	951	228	976	224
Not ascertained,		.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.
Total, 1863,	Males,	68	.	1,006	.	1,074	.	.	.
	Females,	.	26	.	231	.	257	.	.
	M. & F.,	94		1,237		1,331			
Total, 1862,	Males,	70	.	1,028	.	.	.	1,098	.
	Females,	.	26	.	217	.	.	.	243
	M. & F.,	96		1,245				1,341	

Table 21, under the heading "Established Church," exhibits a decrease of 1 male and an increase of 9 females as compared with 1862. The prisoners of the Presbyterian profession also exceeded by 8 males and 1 female the numbers returned in 1862; but among prisoners of the Roman Catholic Church there appears a decline of 25 males and an increase of 4 females as compared with 1862.

LUNATICS.

We have for several years dwelt at considerable length in our Annual Reports, on the great abuses and the fearful mischiefs consequent on the operation of the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27, under which the insane are committed to our gaols. In our Report for 1862 we pointed out how we considered those evils could be remedied, and we expressed an opinion that the Irish law should be assimilated to that of England in their regard; in that Report we devoted a considerable space to the elucidation of the subject, and the experience of the past year has fully proved the correctness of our views. We could add many facts which have come under our notice during that period and which strengthen the conclusions at which we have arrived, but we deem it unnecessary to lengthen this Report by further dwelling on the subject, and, therefore, now merely subjoin the statistical tables of Committals of Lunatics under the Act 1st Vic. ch. 27. We likewise have added the number of sane prisoners subtracted from prison discipline and placed as keepers over them, together with the offences with which such prisoners stood charged.

The following are the numbers of lunatics committed under the provisions of the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27, as "dangerous," to the various bridewells of Ireland during the last three years:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in	1861,	147	61	208
"	1862,	137	50	187
"	1863,	123	40	163
		407	151	558

Of these, 331 males and 123 females, were sent to the county gaols; 32 males and 12 females, to lunatic asylums, and 42 males and 16 females were discharged or given up to their friends; 2 died in the bridewells.

DAINGEROUS LUNATICS in County and Borough Gaols in 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number in Custody during Year.		HOW DISPOSED OF.										In Custody on 31st Dec., 1863.	
			Sent to Lunatic Asylums.		Discharged as Cured.		Removed by Friends.		Died.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . .	20	6	3	1	11	4	1				5	1		
Armagh, . . .	26	10	6	.	7	5	.	.	1	1	12	4		
Carlow, . . .	5	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.		
Cavan, . . .	19	19	1	1	6	16	.	.	1	.	11	2		
Clare, . . .	9	6	8	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.		
Cork County, . .	30	12	26	11	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.		
" City, . . .	4*	2*	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Donegal, . . .	45	19	8	7	12	6	.	.	1	.	24	6		
Down, . . .	48	14	4	.	15	4	.	.	3	.	26	10		
Dublin County, .	20	13	7	2	4	5	.	.	2	.	7	6		
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., .	88	.	10	.	15	.	.	.	12	.	51	.		
Grangegorman P.,	.	94	.	13	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	
Fermanagh, . .	6	5	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Galway County, .	27	6	2	2	7	2	1	.	2	.	15	2		
" Town, . . .	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		
Kerry, . . .	7	2	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Kildare, . . .	12	9	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	9	7		
Kilkenny County .	5	8	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
" City, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
King's, . . .	12	2	9	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1		
Leitrim, . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Limerick County, .	7	5	4	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.		
" City, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Londonderry, . .	17	10	5	2	5	6	.	.	.	.	7	2		
Longford, . . .	3	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Louth, Dundalk, .	16	6	10	3	3	1	.	1†	2	.	1	1		
" Drogheda, . .	3	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	3		
Mayo, . . .	30	25	9	16	2	2	4	2	4	2	11	3		
Meath, . . .	4	6	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Monaghan, . . .	22	11	6	1	7	3	1	1	.	.	8	6		
Queen's, . . .	10	3	5	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.		
Roscommon, . .	18	14	5	5	11	8	.	.	.	.	2	1		
Sligo, . . .	2	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	33	11	32	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
" Clonmel, . .	7	2	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Tyrone, . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Waterford County, .	6	5	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
" City, . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Westmeath, . . .	8	7	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Wexford, . . .	48	12	.	4	11	3	1	.	1	.	35	5		
Wicklow, . . .	10	8	6	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	3		
Total Males, . .	635	.	221	.	180	.	9	.	32	.	243	.		
Total Females, .	.	363	.	135	.	99	.	4	.	7	.	118	.	
Total M. and F.,	998		356		229		13		39		361			

* Committed for assaults.

† Removed to Workhouse.

NUMBER of PRISONERS employed during 1863 in care of Insane Prisoners.

Males, 486.

Females, 249.

Total, 735.*

* Of these, 409 males and 239 females were under sentence; and 77 males and 10 females not convicted.

Forty-
second
Report.

CRIMES with which the foregoing were charged.

	Males	Females.
Malicious and other assaults,	180	25
Homicide,	13	1
Burglary,	4	6
Riot, breach of peace, disorderly conduct, &c.,	19	28
Rape, and indecent assaults,	13	—
Cattle stealing,	37	5
Robbery,	9	4
Prison escape,	1	—
Deserting wife or children,	2	4
Prostitution,	—	27
Felonious stealing and larceny,	106	121
Breach of Fishery laws,	6	—
Forgery,	2	1
Breach of Game laws,	2	—
Military and naval offences,	17	—
Fraud,	10	2
Attacking houses,	6	—
Firing at and wounding,	3	—
Attempts at suicide,	1	—
Concealing birth,	—	4
Receiving stolen goods,	12	9
Bigamy,	3	—
Gambling,	1	—
Offences against Poor Law,	3	7
Offences against Revenue Laws,	12	—
Passing base coin,	2	—
Using threatening language,	8	—
Robbery of Arms,	1	—
Perjury,	1	—
Breach of contract,	2	—
Sending threatening letter,	1	—
Assembling armed,	2	—
Vagrancy,	3	4
Poor debtors,	4	1
Total,	486	249

Although female lunatics are committed to ordinary bridewells, there is no power vested in the authorities of the gaols legally to appoint female officers to these institutions.

NUMBER of LUNATICS in custody committed as "DANGEROUS" to the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland in 1863.

Males, 635.	Females, 363.	Total, 998.
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DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in CUSTODY during the Year.

Males, 241.	Females, 114.	Total, 353.
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NUMBER of DEATHS in the Gaols of LUNATICS committed as DANGEROUS.

Males, 32.	Females, 7.	Total, 39.
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As the gaol authorities cannot compel sane prisoners to act as keepers over lunatics, it becomes necessary that such, as undertake the office, should be induced to do so by the promise of extra diet, and other indulgences incompatible with the discipline of a place of punishment. The Governor has no power of selection, but must accept any prisoners who volunteer to discharge the duties; it, therefore, frequently happens that the insane, who suffer under a

disease, the treatment of which demands the greatest care, attention, and temper, who, moreover, in an asylum, would be under the charge of intelligent, respectable, and *skilled* attendants of a superior class, are in the gaol assigned to the care of criminals convicted of homicides, burglaries, and brutal assaults, who are bribed by a remission of their punishments to take charge of patients frequently unable to complain of any ill-treatment, which they may undergo.

Seven hundred and thirty-five sane prisoners (486 males and 249 females) were employed to tend the insane confined in the gaols during the year 1863; in some instances *two and even three* were required to control a single lunatic when very violent, or subject to strong suicidal tendencies, especially in gaols where the insane are confined in the unheated flagged cells of old prisons.

Of these 735 sane prisoners placed in charge of lunatics in the different gaols of Ireland, 648 were criminals convicted of grave offences, and under sentences of various terms of imprisonment with hard labour, 14 being convicted of *homicide*, 13 of *rape*, or of *indecent assaults*; 3 of *firing at or wounding*; 6 of *attacking houses*; 10 of *burglary*, and 205 of *malicious and other assaults*.

DIETARY FOR ALL THE GAOLS.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,			1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

HEALTH.

Although the gaols have been generally healthy as regards epidemic disease, the deaths in 1863 amounted to 80 (including 4 executions), or 1 in 477, thus indicating the greatest proportionate mortality in any year since 1852; in 1862 they numbered 66, or 1 in 548; in 1861 they were 61, or 1 in 549; in 1860 they were 48, or 1 in 706; in 1859 they amounted to 65, or 1 in 549; in 1858 they were 38, or 1 in 1,000.

We find, however, that, of the 80 prisoners who died in 1863, 39 were committed as dangerous lunatics; others, although lunatics, were not committed as such.

DEATHS.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850, . . .	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851, . . .	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852, . . .	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853, . . .	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854, . . .	73,733	5,704.1	102, or 1 in 723
1855, . . .	54,531	4,418.3	98, or 1 in 556
1856, . . .	48,060	3,580.6	61, or 1 in 788
1857, . . .	43,838	3,273.4	61, or 1 in 719
1858, . . .	37,997	2,894.57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859, . . .	35,695	2,605.38	65, or 1 in 549
1860, . . .	33,906	2,523.80	48, or 1 in 706
1861, . . .	33,471	2,631.26	61, or 1 in 549
1862, . . .	36,180	2,895.92	66, or 1 in 548
1863, . . .	38,183	3,028.74	80, or 1 in 477

NO. OF PERSONS CONFINED IN BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850 . . .	88,899	1857 . . .	31,504
1851 . . .	85,080	1858 . . .	27,424
1852 . . .	69,860	1859 . . .	25,298
1853 . . .	58,563	1860 . . .	22,421
1854 . . .	48,356	1861 . . .	20,166
1855 . . .	38,002	1862 . . .	22,064
1856 . . .	33,534	1863 . . .	21,053

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 . . .	10,634	4	10					
1850 . . .	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850 . . .	2,460	11	9
1851 . . .	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851 . . .	773	17	1
1852 . . .	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852 . . .	810	9	6
1853 . . .	6,109	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	decrease,	1853 . . .	479	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1854 . . .	6,133	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	increase,	1854 . . .	23	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1855 . . .	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855 . . .	488	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856 . . .	6,342	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	increase,	1856 . . .	697	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857 . . .	6,165	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	decrease,	1857 . . .	176	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858 . . .	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858 . . .	195	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859 . . .	5,681	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	decrease,	1859 . . .	288	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1860 . . .	6,018	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	increase,	1860 . . .	336	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1861 . . .	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861 . . .	179	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862 . . .	6,219	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	increase,	1862 . . .	21	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1863 . . .	6,142	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	decrease,	1863 . . .	76	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS.

Forty-second
Report.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0		1850 .	25,667	5	1
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,				

Net expenditure in 1862, deducting profit on works,	81,709	13	2½
Do. do. in 1863,	80,592	13	6½
Decrease in 1863,	1,116	19	8
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1862,	26	18	6½
Do. do. 1863,	25	6	11·75
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1862,	4	12	2·88
Do. do. 1863,	4	2	4·46

The expenses of gaols have decreased during the past year by £1,118 12s. 9d.; and of bridewells, by £76 16s. 5¼d.

The total average cost per annum of each prisoner, in 1863, £25 6s. 11¾d., was rather less than in the previous year, viz., £26 18s. 6½d., the difference being caused by the increase in the daily average number confined (viz., 3,179 against 3,034 in the previous year), which naturally diminishes the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is less in proportion, as the numbers in gaols are larger. A striking illustration of this latter principle is afforded by a detailed examination of the local circumstances, and of the expenditure of each gaol separately. Thus, we find, that the county of Louth, the smallest in Ireland, embracing an area of only 315 square miles, contains *two* prisons, those of Dundalk and Drogheda, with their regular staffs of superior officers, Local Inspectors, Chaplains of the several denominations, Medical Attendants, and Governors, being the *same* in number as those of Cork (viz. the County and City Gaols), with its area of 2,885 miles, the greatest breadth of which, extending from east to west, comprises a distance nearly equal to that intervening from sea to sea between the metropolis and the town of Galway; and that the whole cost of each individual prisoner in the County Gaol of Antrim, at Belfast, has never during any one of the last five years amounted to more than £15, while at Carlow the *same* item has risen to no less a sum than £75, *one* inmate in the latter thus representing an outlay as great as *five* in the former. Such are the anomalies and inequalities produced by the observance of the arbitrary division into counties, in dealing with the criminal population.

Forty-
second
Report.

TABLE, showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Treasurers of the undermentioned Counties and Boroughs in Ireland, for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners, for the year 1863.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	378 16 2	Limerick City,	131 8 3
Armagh,	197 3 2	Londonderry,	212 5 8
Carlow,	53 17 8	Longford,	193 4 9
Cavan,	280 13 10	Louth,	73 4 3
Clare,	158 6 7	Drogheda Town,	28 15 5
Cork County,	423 10 3	Mayo,	438 15 8
„ City,	216 7 7	Meath,	70 10 8
Donegal,	252 4 7	Monaghan,	122 7 8
Down,	373 3 9	Queen's,	177 6 9
Dublin County,	292 7 4	Roscommon,	127 14 8
„ City,	1,428 18 7	Sligo,	79 7 6
Fermanagh,	142 7 8	Tipperary, North Riding,	305 9 7
Galway County,	219 10 0	„ South Riding,	410 17 11
„ Town,	75 17 0	Tyrone,	173 11 8
Kerry,	345 4 2	Waterford County,	141 14 5
Kildare,	232 8 2	„ City,	54 3 4
Kilkenny County,	183 14 10	Westmeath,	122 8 8
„ City,	59 7 5	Wexford,	213 4 2
King's,	128 3 2	Wicklow,	89 7 6
Leitrim,	166 4 8		
Limerick County,	159 11 8	Total,	8,933 16 9

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Rather small.	Adequate.
Armagh, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	No baths.	Good: but not partitioned.
Carlow, . . .	Sufficient: but no reception ward, nor quarter for pauper debtors.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	Very limited.	Very defective.	Small.
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, but no baths.	Sufficient: but requiring partitions.
Cork County, . . .	Generally sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Defective.	Defective.
„ City, . . .	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	Defective.
Donegal, . . .	Bad for debtors.	No reception room.	Adequate: but no baths.	Requiring partitions
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample: except for female lunatics & debtors.	Adequate, but no water-closets or fixed baths.	Adequate.
Dublin County, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Improved.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw. Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate
Fermanagh, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Inadequate.	Adequate.	Adequate: but undivided.
Galway County, . . .	Generally sufficient.	Inadequate.	Sufficient: but without a water-closet.	Defective.
„ Town, . . .	Insufficient.	Defective.	Inconveniently placed and defective.	None.
Kerry, . . .	Defective.	Defective.	Limited.	Adequate, but unpartitioned.
Kildare, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Generally adequate, except for debtors.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Partitioned.
Leitrim, . . .	Ample.	Defective.	Adequate: but no water-closets.	Defective.
Limerick County, . . .	Adequate, except reception-rooms & debtors' quarters.	Adequate.	Very limited: inconvenient.	Small and unpartitioned.
„ City, . . .	Barely adequate.	Inadequate.	Fair.	Small and unpartitioned.
Londonderry, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Requiring partitions.
Longford, . . .	Adequate, except for debtors.	Inadequate.	Adequate, but no bath.	Indifferent.
Louth: Dundalk, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate, but damp.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . . .	Inadequate as to debtors.	Inadequate as to debtors.	Adequate: but no baths or water-closets.	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate: but no reception room, nor debtors' quarter.	Adequate; but no warm baths.	Partitioned.
Meath, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate: but defective in the separation of the sexes.	Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.
Monaghan, . . .	Adequate.	Inadequate.	Adequate in size: but without water-closets or baths.	Small.
Queen's, . . .	Ample, except marshalsea.	Ample.	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon, . . .	Ample.	Inadequate.	Imperfect.	Small and unpartitioned.
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate: but not partitioned.
Tipperary: Nenagh, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: but without water-closets.	Commodious: but not divided.
Clonmel, . . .	Sufficient, except for debtors.	Barely sufficient.	Good: but without water-closets.	Sufficient: but not divided.
Tyrone, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Defective.	Inadequate.
Waterford County and City, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Westmeath, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Limited.	Adequate
Wexford, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Good: but undivided.
Wicklow, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Defective; without water-closets, proper baths, &c.	Good.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1863.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim, . . .	<i>Adequate.</i>	None.	—	Effective.
Armagh, . . .	<i>Good.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow, . . .	<i>No separate room</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare, . . .	<i>Ineffective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County, . .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
„ City, . . .	<i>Improved.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Donegal, . . .	<i>Small.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Defective.</i>
Down, . . .	<i>Sufficient.</i>	Addition to Governor's house completed, and four cells converted into two double cells for lunatics.	None.	Generally effective.
Dublin County, . .	<i>Improved.</i>	Female cells altered for "separation."	—	Effective.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	<i>Adequate.</i>	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Grangegorman P.	<i>Adequate.</i>	None.	Plan for a new section to carry out "separation."	Effective.
Fermanagh, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County, . .	<i>Very defective.</i>	None.	—	Effective.
„ Town, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Good.</i>
Kerry, . . .	<i>Ineffective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare, . . .	<i>Adequate.</i>	None.	None.	Improved.
Kilkeenny County } and City, . . . }	<i>Adequate.</i>	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
King's, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Improved.
Listrim, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County, .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	Adaptation of the whole prison to "separation."	Improved.
„ City, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry, . .	<i>Adequate.</i>	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Now effective.
Longford, . . .	<i>Inadequate.</i>	None.	None.	Improved.
Louth, . . .				
Dundalk, . . .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Drogheda, . . .	<i>None.</i>	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Improved.
Meath, . . .	<i>Bad.</i>	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan, . . .	<i>None.</i>	Prison adapted to "separation."	—	<i>Indifferent.</i>
Queen's, . . .	<i>Sufficient.</i>	None.	—	Effective.
Roscommon, . . .	<i>Improved.</i>	None.	None.	Tolerable.
Sligo, . . .	<i>Adequate.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . . .	<i>Good.</i>	None.	None.	Sufficient.
Clonmel, . . .	<i>Sufficient.</i>	Detailed elsewhere.	Plan for new female prison considered.	Effective.
Tyrone, . . .	<i>Very defective.</i>	Male prison adapted to "separation."	—	Improved.
Waterford County } and City, . . . }	<i>Adequate.</i>	New joint prison, completely adapted to "separation" for both sexes.	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	<i>Adequate.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Wexford, . . .	<i>Sufficient.</i>	None.	None.	Improved; but still defective.
Wicklow, . . .	<i>Good.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . . .	Effective.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . . .	Excellent.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Scanty in some items.
Carlow, . . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Good.	Defective.
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City, . . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Insufficient.	Defective.
Galway County, .	Good.	Ample.	Defective.	Adequate, except shoes.
„ Town, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Deficient.	Adequate.
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient, except shoes.
Kildare, . . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County } and City, }	Fair.	{ Good, but not } { abundant. }	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	In good condition.
Leitrim, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Deficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Fair.	In good condition.
„ City, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient, except shoes.
Londonderry, . .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, except sheets.	Sufficient.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . . .	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Mayo, . . .	Improved.	Supply improved.	Adequate, except blankets.	Now adequate.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient, except blankets.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, . .	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate, except bed-ticks and blankets.	Sufficient, except shoes for females.
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Scanty.
Waterford County and City, }	Imperfect.	Abundant.	Adequate, except sheets.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Some blankets required.	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim, . . .	With all criminals.	Partial classes.	—	—
Armagh, . . .	With all criminals.	Partial classes.	—	—
Carlow, . . .	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . . .	None.	None. [ing.]	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Clare, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Cork County, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City, . . .	None.	None.	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Donegal, . . .	None.	None.	Males work in separate sheds.	<i>Imperfect as to females.</i>
Down, . . .	With all criminals.	Partial classes under slight modifications.	Partial classes under slight modifications.	—
Dublin County, . . .	Separation carried out with both sexes.	Partial classes under slight modifications.	Partial classes under slight modifications.	—
Dublin City: Richmond Bw. Grange, . . .	For males, and none.	Partial classes under slight modifications.	Carried out to a considerable extent.	Observed.
Fermanagh, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Galway County, . . .	None.	For males.	—	Correct as to males: <i>very defective as to females.</i>
„ Town, . . .	None.	None.	—	<i>Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.</i>
Kerry, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	<i>Imperfectly carried out.</i>
Kildare, . . .	With both sexes.	Partial classes, except lunatics.	—	—
Kilkenny County and City, . . .	With all criminals.	Partial classes, but imperfectly.	—	—
King's, . . .	None.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	All sleep and take meals in single cells.	<i>Imperfect as to females.</i>
Leitrim, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	Correct as to males: <i>inadequate as to females.</i>
Limerick County, . . .	None.	Carried out in 17 cells for males, juveniles.	Carried out at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
„ City, . . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Very imperfect.</i>
Londonderry, . . .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford, . . .	For females.	None.	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth: Dundalk, . . .	With all criminals.	Partial classes.	—	—
Drogheda, . . .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	None.	None.	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, except in winter.	<i>Defective as to females.</i>
Meath, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	About to be applied to both sexes.	Applied to both sexes.	—	—
Queen's, . . .	With both sexes.	Partial classes.	—	—
Roscommon, . . .	None.	Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Sligo, . . .	None.	None. [females.]	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Tipperary: Nenagh, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	Correct as to both sexes.
„ Clonmel, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with regard to the males.	Correct as to males.
Tyrone, . . .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City, . . .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	None.	Carried out for females and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford, . . .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . .	None.	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-pump, <i>now rarely used.</i>	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	<i>None</i> , except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow, . . .	<i>None.</i>	Tread-wheel	<i>Limited</i> from paucity of hands.
Cavan, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	<i>Very limited</i> for both sexes.
Clare, . . .	<i>Defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	<i>Reduced</i> from paucity of hands.
Cork County, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes, <i>but limited.</i>	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City, . . .	Fair for both sexes, <i>but limited.</i>	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal, . . .	Fair.	<i>None, properly so called.</i>	<i>Insufficient for males.</i>
Down, . . .	Satisfactory for males.	Stone-breaking, pumping, shot-drill, and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County, .	<i>Limited.</i>	Shot-drill and pumping.	Partially resumed.
Dublin City: . .			
Richmond Bridw.	Fair.	Tread-wheel	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Middling.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh, . . .	Fair.	Crank-pump.	<i>Limited.</i>
Galway County, .	<i>Insufficient as to males: as to females none.</i>	Limited to tread-wheel.	<i>Limited.</i>
„ Town, . . .	<i>Imperfect as to males: as to females none.</i>	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	<i>Very little for males:</i> sewing and knitting for females.
Kerry, . . .	<i>Limited.</i>	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare, . . .	Fair.	Shot-drill and crank-pump.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . .	Tolerable.	{ Stone-breaking and force- wheel pump.	<i>Almost a nullity.</i>
King's, . . .	<i>Limited for females.</i>	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	<i>Limited</i> from paucity of hands.
Limerick County, .	Satisfactory.	<i>None.</i>	Fairly maintained.
„ City, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	<i>Limited.</i>
Londonderry, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained
Longford, . . .	Fair, <i>except for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Fairly maintained.
Louth: . . .			
Dundalk, . . .	Satisfactory.	Crank-pump: breaking stone.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda, . . .	<i>None for females.</i>	<i>Almost a nullity.</i>	<i>Very limited.</i>
Mayo, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Meath, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and hand-pump.	<i>Limited.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	<i>Limited.</i>
Queen's, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Roscommon, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	<i>Limited.</i>
Sligo, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	<i>Reduced</i> from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary: . . .			
Nenagh, . . .	Fair.	Grinding corn, force-pump, and tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, . . .	<i>Limited.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County } and City, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-mill, pumping, &c.	<i>Limited as yet.</i>
Westmeath, . . .	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank, &c.	Actively maintained.
Wexford, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-mill, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	<i>Limited.</i>

Forty-
second
Report.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION AND DISCIPLINE DURING THE YEAR 1863.

Cork City.—A drying-closet has been provided for the laundry.
Down.—The addition to the Governor's house completed; four cells converted into two *double* cells for lunatics and their attendants.

Dublin County.—Adaptation of the female cells to the "separate system" completed, as well as the heating apparatus, which is in full working order.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—A shed for the hospital, kitchen, bath, and water-closets for lunatics completed, as has been also the hall, with a stove, for the latter, adapted from the building formerly containing the capstan mill; and a large yard created by removing party walls. A new building for the reception of officers and their families in progress.

Dublin City (Grangegorman).—The plan of a new section for establishing "separation" about to be carried out.

Kilkenny County and City.—A drying-room has been completed, as also six lavatories, three for each sex; a separation has been erected between the quarters of the master and pauper debtors; a shower-bath for the females has been provided, and a judicious alteration in the chapel has been effected.

Limerick County.—An almost entire reconstruction and adaptation of the prison to "separation" is in progress.

Londonderry.—A new drying-closet on the female side, a room for visitors to prisoners, and a fumigating room provided. It is contemplated to adapt a portion of the prison to a school-room.

Louth (Drogheda).—An auxiliary cistern and additional apartments for turnkeys; a new laundry and a room for female debtors have been provided; six sheds for stone-breaking have been erected, and several minor alterations have been carried out.

Monaghan.—The whole prison adapted to the carrying out of "individual separation."

Roscommon.—Water-closets and lavatories erected in the hospitals, and a new stove and pipes in the drying-room.

Sligo.—The Governor's house is being rebuilt, and the chapel is about to be altered.

Tipperary, South Riding, Clonmel.—A lavatory and a gate-keeper's house erected, and three turnkeys' apartments improved. The Board of Superintendence have approved of a plan for placing the whole prison under the system of "*individual separation*."

Tyrone.—The male prison adapted to "separation."

Waterford.—The new joint prison for carrying out "separation" has been completed and occupied; an ironing-room has been attached to the laundry, and a separate entrance to the female prison is projected.

MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES.

Forty-second Report.

Antrim.—No adequate provision for the reception of *female* lunatics, and no quarters for *female* debtors, the building having been originally designed for a bridewell and house of correction only, and not for a county prison.

Armagh.—The hospital is limited and defective as to baths; the laundry is unpartitioned, as is also the front seat in the chapel, which is used for schooling. Additional stone-sheds required, and a tramway for the conveyance of heavy stones. No proper quarter for female debtors, who are consequently confined in criminal cells.

Carlow.—No reception-ward, nor regular drying-room, nor marshalsea for pauper debtors.

Cavan.—The tread-wheel unpartitioned; the hospital and laundry very defective. A drying-room, baths for general use, covered lavatories, a reception-room for females, and quarters for female debtors of both classes required.

Clare.—The laundry, the tread-wheel, and the stone-sheds are unpartitioned, the drying-room is not heated, and there are no baths in the hospital.

Cork County.—The laundry is imperfect; the hospitals are inconveniently placed, and unprovided with fixed baths, and there is no water-closet on the female side.

Cork City.—Some work-rooms unpartitioned, as are also the laundry (which is inconveniently placed), and the seats for prisoners awaiting their turn on the tread-wheel.

Donegal.—The sewerage is ineffective; the accommodation for the Governor is very limited; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; and there are no covered lavatories, nor a bath in the male hospital. A reception-room for females, and proper quarters for debtors of both sexes are further required.

Down.—Solitaries not artificially heated; no accommodation for female debtors; hospitals limited, and not furnished with water-closets or fixed baths.

Dublin County.—Ironing-room and male school-room require to be stalled; the flagging in the marshalsea very bad.

Dublin City (Grangegorman).—Water-closets and lavatories required for the extension of the separate system, as well as partitions in the laundry, ironing-room, and school-room.

Fermanagh.—No chapel; laundry and drying-room defective; no baths for general use; imperfect quarters for male, and none for female debtors.

Galway County.—Partitions for the tread-wheel are required; reception-rooms, a laundry, a drying-room, and a proper kitchen are all wanting, as well as fixed baths and water-closets in the hospital. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors, and none for females, whose department is very unsatisfactory.

Forty-
second
Report.

Galway Town.—This gaol is wanting in so many of the ordinary statutable requirements specified in the Prisons Act as to be unfit to be classed with similar institutions elsewhere.

Kerry.—There are no reception wards for either sex; no separate quarters for male debtors of the two denominations; no bath for females, nor marshalsea for debtors of this sex, nor an adequate number of yards for the criminal classes; the drying-room is almost useless. On the male side there is but one yard for debtors of both classes. The tread-wheel, stone sheds, and laundry are not partitioned.

Kildare.—Provision for female debtors very inadequate; heating apparatus imperfect.

Kilkenny County and City.—Gas required in the cells in winter. A complete separation between the male and female prison much needed.

King's County.—Reception-rooms, a proper laundry and drying-room, and covered lavatories are required. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors. No gas in the cells.

Leitrim.—No proper drying-room; no partitions in the laundry, which is defective; no female school-room; male marshalsea defective; and no yard for debtors and prisoners in contempt, belonging to the other sex. The chapel is badly arranged, prisoners of both sexes being able to see each other.

Limerick County.—The defects will be obviated by the almost entire reconstruction of the prison.

Limerick City.—The whole structure is most inconvenient, and ill-adapted for classification and supervision; the female accommodation is very defective; there are no reception-rooms, no covered lavatories, and no drying-room; the laundry is inadequate and unpartitioned; and there is no proper division of the marshalsea.

Londonderry.—No proper division for female debtors; partitions required in the lavatories and school-rooms for both sexes, and high seats for the officers in the chapel.

Longford.—The laundry small and unpartitioned, and the drying-room useless; no due provision for debtors; a bath required for the female hospital. Some of the locks imperfect, as well as some of the hot-water pipes in the female prison.

Louth, Dundalk.—The heating of the punishment cells is imperfect; the drying-room requires to be fitted up, the windows of the hospital to be furnished with glass louvers, and a wall to be erected between the male stone-sheds and the female exercising yard. A more complete separation between the criminal classes and the debtors of both sexes is necessary.

Drugheda.—The chief structural defects are the want of proper debtor accommodation, and the position of the solitary cells for both sexes, which nearly adjoin each other, and are not heated.

Mayo.—A drying-room, a reception-room for females, with a bath attached, quarters for debtors of this sex, baths in the hospital, and partitions in the school-rooms, are required; chapel inconvenient, and male marshalsea defective.

Meath.—The tread-wheel and laundry unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; no due provision for debtors; no

covered lavatories, nor baths attached to the reception-rooms, and the hospital inconvenient.

Queen's County.—The marshalsea is inadequate, there being but one building and one yard common to both master and pauper debtors.

Roscommon.—The sewerage is indifferent; there is an inadequate provision for male debtors, and none for females; the chapel is badly constructed; there are no reception-rooms for either sex; the laundry is small and unpartitioned, as are also the stone-sheds; there are no stalls for the tread-wheel relief-men, no covered lavatories, except in the new female prison; and in the quarter assigned to the females there is no bath.

Sligo.—The tread-wheel and laundry require to be partitioned; there are no reception-wards with baths attached; no drunkards' cells, no covered lavatories, no baths on the male side, and no water-closets in the hospitals.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—The school-rooms and laundry are unpartitioned, and the hospitals are unprovided with fixed baths and water-closets. The drying-room and punishment cells are imperfect, and there is no provision for female debtors of both classes.

Tipperary, Clonmel.—There are no water-closets in the hospitals, there is no provision for female debtors, and the male laundry is unpartitioned.

Tyrone.—No due provision for debtors of either sex; no solitaires for females; no fumigating room; the tread-wheel and laundry are unpartitioned; hospital defective, and the female lavatories.

Waterford County and City.—Ventilation imperfect; sheets deficient.

Westmeath.—The school-rooms and mill-shaft require to be stalled, the chapel to be artificially heated, and the bath (attached to the store) to be supplied with hot water from the cookhouse boiler.

Wexford.—The hospital has but one staircase in common to both sexes; the sewerage defective; gas required in the cells.

Wicklow.—The hospital is limited and defective, and without water-closets, baths, and a proper exercising yard; the marshalsea for males is imperfect, there being but one yard for "masters" and "paupers," and there is no provision for female debtors.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFICIENCIES.

Antrim.—Penal labour is not distinctively carried out, the use of the crank-pump for a very short period alone falling within this category. Chaplains' journals not properly signed.

Armagh.—Distinctive *punitive* labour does not exist here. By-laws for the enforcement of "separation" required, but about to be supplied. Detector clocks are also wanting.

Carlow.—No school for either sex, and no night patrol. Some forms wanting.

Cavan.—Female classification very imperfect. No tell-tale clocks.

Clare.—Female education imperfect; another detector clock required.

Cork County.—No attention is given to the selection of handicraftsmen as turnkeys. A General Visitors' Book is required.

Cork City.—No tell-tale clocks; no suitable by-laws; some of the approved forms wanting, and the schooling rather limited.

Donegal.—Female classification is imperfect. Both sexes take their meals in association; male industrial as well as punitive labour is confined almost wholly to stone-breaking. The schoolmaster not regularly trained, and no tell-tale clocks.

Down.—Only one tell-tale clock. "Daily Employment Book" wanting.

Dublin City (Grangegorm).—Some of the prison books imperfectly kept; gross irregularities in the accounts. Schooling reported to be "middling." Only one tell-tale clock.

Fermanagh.—Male industrial labour very limited, and punitive labour consists only of pumping for a short period daily. No tell-tale clocks. The Discharge Book most imperfectly kept.

Galway County.—Classification of females very imperfect; no schooling for this sex, and but scanty industrial employment. The male schooling, as well as industrial employment, limited; no intern patrol at night on their side of the prison; no tell-tale clocks; no Chaplains' Journals; Dietary Book not properly kept.

Galway Town.—Classification very imperfect; industrial employment not stimulated; male school almost a nullity, and none for females; the staff inadequate and ill-paid; no tell-tale clocks; Inspection of Provision Book not of the approved form.

Kerry.—Female supervision inadequate; schooling limited.

Kildare.—Night-patrol inefficient; only one tell-tale clock; classification not always correctly observed.

Kilkenny County and City.—Industrial labour very limited; schooling imperfect; only one detector clock in use.

King's County.—Both classification and schooling for females imperfect; only one detector clock.

Leitrim.—Only one tell-tale clock; industrial labour limited; female classification imperfect.

Limerick City.—Classification imperfect; industrial employment limited, and only one detector clock.

Londonderry.—Punitive labour undefined; only one tell-tale clock; a want of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; some of the approved forms of gaol books not in use.

Longford.—Only one tell-tale clock; female schooling inefficient.

Louth, Dundalk.—Only one tell-tale clock; handicraftsmen among the turnkeys required.

Drogheda.—No education for females; punitive labour almost a nullity, and industrial labour very limited.

Mayo.—Classification, especially among the females, inadequate.

Meath.—Female classification inadequate; only one tell-tale clock; industrial labour limited.

Monaghan.—Pending the framing of by-laws for carrying out separation, it is only necessary to state that a very lax system of discipline prevails.

Roscommon.—Supervision of females inadequate; industrial labour scanty; but one tell-tale clock; Chaplains' Journals not submitted and signed.

Sligo.—Female classification and schooling imperfect; no tell-tale clock.

Tipperary (Clonmel).—Female classification very imperfect; schooling hitherto limited.

Tyrone.—Females associated in the laundry; only one detector clock; a greater variety of school-books required; some of the approved gaol-books not in use; visits of Chaplains below the prescribed *minimum*.

Waterford County and City.—Only one detector clock; the visits of the Protestant Chaplain below the prescribed *minimum*.

Wexford.—Only one tell-tale clock; “*hard labour*” rather limited.

Wicklow.—Remunerative labour limited; only one detector clock.

Westmeath.—Only one tell-tale clock.

In the general observations upon the condition of gaols in Ireland, with which we concluded our Report for the year 1862, we stated that we refrained from dealing at large with the question of improving prisons, inasmuch as we felt bound to abide—firstly, the result of the Royal Commission for holding an inquiry into the Convict management throughout *the United Kingdom*; conceiving that such inquiry might affect, though not immediately, our county and borough gaols; and secondly, that of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to examine into the discipline of the prisons of *Great Britain* (Ireland not being included within the scope of their consideration), whose proceedings would necessarily involve an elucidation of general principles and of modes of administration, and finally tend to legislation, probably embracing this portion of the kingdom.

With regard to the first it appears that the Report does not travel out of the immediate subject-matter assigned for investigation, and consequently does not extend to the department in which we are engaged; but the second is of vital importance to our interests; a voluminous mass of evidence having been collected, and the Committee, to adopt their own language, having “endeavoured, as far as lay in their power, to summon for examination witnesses, who, from official position or from known differences of personal opinion, might in some sense be said to represent the various schools of thought and practice, which the administration of our prisons has developed.”

They have further based upon such evidence certain propositions for legislative interference, some of which, unquestionably, will ultimately become the law; we therefore feel that the obligation continues of abstinence on our part from urging the local authorities to the adoption of any extensive changes, which might prove to fall short of, or to be in conflict with the requirements hereafter to be embodied in a statute.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN.
JOHN LENTAIGNE.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. CORRY CONNELLAN.

Although, as stated above, an inquiry into the condition of the prisons of Ireland was not contemplated, when the Select Committee of the House of Lords was formed, during the course of the investigation, and almost at its close, I received, in my capacity, I presume, of Senior Inspector-General, a summons to attend, which, unfortunately, I was unable to comply with, the notice having been too brief to allow me to re-cast my official engagements. I greatly regret that thus an opportunity was not afforded to me of submitting such evidence, as might have been required of me, which, if not direct, would at least have been collateral to the matters common to both jurisdictions. I have, therefore, felt it to be my duty to supply, as far as is possible, the omission of the Irish prisons from the investigation, by carefully examining the analysis of the evidence taken before the Committee, and the deductions drawn from it by them, and as these have been thrown into paragraphs, each containing a separate branch of the general subject, I have strictly followed the form in conveying the statements and remarks, which I venture to offer. With this view I take the several headings of the Report *seriatim*, pointing out where the evils enumerated exist in the same, or in a similar degree in this country; how far the remedies suggested appear to be applicable here, where differences are found both in the machinery of administration, and in practice; and in fine I attempt to place myself in the same position, which I should have occupied, if I had been subjected to a *viva voce* examination.

It is proper, however, to add, that for the expression of accordance with the general principles of the Report, and for the opinions embracing points of detail, I am *solely* responsible, inasmuch as my colleague, with whom, I am happy to state, I have always maintained the closest personal relations, and on whose part, in the great majority of our official proceedings, I have experienced entire concurrence and co-operation, feels bound, conscientiously, to withhold his assent.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

I. *The inequality, the uncertainty, and the insufficiency of punishment*, which arise from the wide difference in construction, labour, discipline, and *diet*, are impressively pointed out, and corresponding remedies are suggested. Those evils are all to be found in Ireland, with the single exception of the *latter*; a perfectly uniform dietary having been established here from an early period, and a rigid adherence to it observed; the only *normal* exemptions being limited—1st, to lunatics, whom it is impossible to include in a *criminal* category; 2ndly, to their sane attendants, who volunteer for this disgusting and dangerous duty, and who, if not supplied with additional food, might be easily tempted to withhold a portion of the provisions allocated to the unhappy beings under their charge; and lastly, to young children, *not criminals*, who by a "*pia fraus*," are permitted to accompany

their mothers, when committed. A reference to Table XVII. in the Appendix annexed to this Report, will show how charily the Medical Officers exercise their discretionary right, to direct the issue of "extra diet" to any other prisoners, who are *not* occupants of the hospitals, by virtue of, and in accordance with, the subjoined section:—

19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 68, section 16.

"Every committed prisoner in any prison in Ireland, whether of ability to maintain himself or herself or not, shall be supplied with food at the public expense, and it shall not be lawful for any such prisoner to use, accept, or receive any food or liquor other than the prison allowance supplied under the Prisons Act and this Act, unless in such cases as the Medical Officer of such prison shall, by certificate under his hand, declare that some other food or liquor shall be necessary for such prisoner, and in such case the reasons for granting such certificate shall be inserted by such Medical Officer in his journal; and if such food or other liquor so to be ordered by such certificate shall be continued for any time exceeding one week from the date of such certificate, a notice thereof in writing shall be given by such Medical Officer to the Inspectors-General of Prisons."

Further, this dietary* which has been during many years subjected

* DIETARY FOR ALL THE GAOLS.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the Medical Officer), receive for breakfast $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,			1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

to searching experience, appears to have attained fairly the proper mean in the scale; being on the one hand so low as to offer no inducement to the idle and profligate section of the population outside, such as vagrants and petty pilferers; while on the other the small proportion of deaths to the aggregate of inmates, and the general sanitary condition, which has prevailed among the latter, since the termination of the great famine and its consequences, attest its sufficiency to maintain an immunity from physical and mental deterioration.

The question of diet, therefore, not affecting this country, we proceed to the recommendation of the Committee:—

“That there should be established without delay, a system approaching as nearly as possible to a uniformity of *treatment and labour*.

“That whilst *industrial* occupation should in certain cases form a part of prison discipline, the *more penal element* of that discipline is the *chief means* of exercising a *deterrent influence*, and, therefore, ought not to be *weakened*, as it has been in some gaols, *still less entirely to be withdrawn*.

“That the *separate system* must now be accepted as the *foundation* of prison discipline, and that *its rigid maintenance* is a *vital principle* to the efficiency of county and borough gaols.

“That *separation* has a twofold aspect—1st, that seclusion which results from the mechanical *construction* of the prison and its *cellular* arrangement; and 2ndly, that separation of the prisoner from his fellows which is dependent upon *system* and discipline, as apart from the *material* separation of the cells.”

On Separation by Construction.

“That the difficulties arising out of the expense of a reconstruction of many prisons, might be obviated by allowing a certain proportion of cells below the average standard (*viz.*, that of Pentonville Prison, thirteen feet long by seven wide) to be certified and sanctioned, it being understood that the *occupants of those cells* shall consist of prisoners undergoing *short sentences*, who shall be chiefly employed during the *day* upon hard labour *outside* their cells.

“That legislative measures be taken as speedily as possible to render the *adoption of separation obligatory upon all* gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales; and that the payment of the proportion of the charge now issued from the public revenue, in aid of the county and borough prisons, be made *contingent in each case* on the *adoption of the separate system*.”

So entirely have successive Inspectors-General in Ireland concurred in the policy of this suggestion, that during many years they have not hesitated to certify, and have obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant (who represents the Executive in this country), for cells nine feet long by eight feet high, and six feet wide, or containing the same number of cubic feet, *viz.*, 432. At first they advised that these smaller cells should be occupied

only by inmates under brief rules, but subsequent experience satisfied them that such a limitation, when ventilation is duly provided, is not essential for sanitary requirements; and they have, therefore, confined themselves to the expression of the opinion that no trade involving cumbrous machinery, such as weaving, or the use of offensive materials, such as oakum, shoe-leather, frieze, or tin soldering, &c., should be carried on in cells of this capacity, wherever the amount of accommodation does not permit the removal of those engaged in them during the day, to other cells at night, in order to secure a fresh and untainted atmosphere for the hours of sleep. But even, despite of this concession, and of the more advantageous financial position in which the ratepayers of Ireland are placed than those of England and Scotland, inasmuch as under the 17th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, moneys for building or rebuilding, or for the permanent structural improvement of gaols, can be procured, at the instance of the Lord Lieutenant, from the Treasury, on the faith of presentments, to be repaid, *without interest*, in twenty half-yearly instalments; and although in successive Reports the obvious principle has been laid down and advocated, that this structural disposition, and this form of discipline afford the only means of rendering reformation probable, and contamination impossible, and of securing the important result that the inmates of a prison shall on their *discharge* be *at least not worse* members of the community at large than on their *committal*, the synoptical Tables of "The Condition of Gaols" will show how slow and reluctant the local authorities have been to admit these truths, and to avail themselves of these boons. The proposition, therefore, to withhold, *in cases of recusancy*, the contributions of the moneys now payable out of the Consolidated Fund, and applicable to the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the county and borough gaols, is doubtless, very valuable, as far as its efficacy extends; but the principle of maintaining uniformity of discipline and treatment is too important to be placed in a *conditional* or *contingent* position, and to be allowed to depend on the *option* of local authorities; especially when it is taken into consideration, that the alternative of withdrawing the money would, in many localities, be a mere *brutum fulmen*, inasmuch as the amount of it would not be a counterpoise to the expense necessarily to be incurred in rebuilding, or even in altering the existing prisons; mandatory and finite legislation in this particular being thus indispensable.

On Separation by System.

The Committee express their unanimous opinion "that there are "so many interruptions to the regularity of prison discipline, and "the communications which pass between prisoners and other "persons are so frequent that 'separation,' though it exists "nominally in many, is really to be found in few gaols, but where "it does exist, it exercises a reformatory and deterrent effect; and "that, therefore, the principle of separation should be made to

"pervade the entire system of the prison, no adequate reason "having been assigned for the relaxation of the rule in *school*, "at *exercise*, and in *chapel*; and the justice of this view having "been generally admitted, except as regards the association of "prisoners in the latter, upon which the evidence taken is conflicting."

Upon these paragraphs the following observations suggest themselves :—1stly. The Committee are silent with regard to the extension of the cellular plan to the hospitals, although wherever "*associative*" hospitals, as is very generally the case, are attached to gaols administered in other departments on the "*separate*" principle, the ingenuity of prisoners is exercised to the utmost, in malingering, and in feigning various forms of disease, in order to be transferred to the enjoyment of unrestricted intercourse with their fellows.

2ndly. The universal use of vizors and hoods by the respective sexes, is not advocated in terms, but in a subsequent sentence, in which the advantage of preventing inter-recognition is strongly put forward, the approval of these safeguards is, perhaps, to be inferred and implied.

3rdly. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the recommendation in reference to "*separation*" at school, as there appears to exist no discrepancy of opinion on this head; for, without the intervention and obstruction of partitions, the facilities supplied by writing materials, as well as the opportunities of oral communication, under pretence of conning over their lessons, between prisoners placed in close contact with each other upon open benches, are self-evident. It is further to be remarked that in order to detect and control attempts at intercourse in an *undivided* school-room, the attendance of a large number of officers would be needed, involving the necessity of withdrawing an undue proportion from other duties, or of increasing the general staff.

4thly. As to *separation at exercise* in this country, the Inspectors-General have been led to eliminate it from the category of indispensable requirements, on the following grounds—firstly, the expense of erecting the walls and gratings of radiated yards converging to a centre, is so considerable, that had they insisted on the adoption of them, they would, doubtless, have discouraged the local authorities from altering or adapting old prisons to the other undoubted accessories of the system; and, secondly, having found that the occupants of these narrow and awkwardly formed compartments, which, moreover, in unfavourable aspects, and in this humid climate, are apt to generate cold and damp, could not be induced to move briskly, but loitered and lounged, to the detriment, rather than to the benefit, of their health, they determined to recommend the removal of these divisions, and the creation of a large and clear space, for exercising the prisoners in a ring, sufficient intervals being left between each individual to render conversation impossible, and officers being stationed both within and without the circle. It is moreover to be borne in mind that this form of exercise is thoroughly compatible with the wearing of the means of disguise referred to above, and that it is quite analogous

to the performance of shot drill, a mode of punitive labour, which we shall find subsequently suggested by the Committee.

5thly, as to *separation* in chapel, which is, perhaps, the most "vexed question" of prison discipline, the Inspectors-General have been disposed to yield partly to strongly expressed objections on the part of the chaplains of the different religious denominations, who all concur in deprecating the *severance* and *isolation* of those assembled for *united* worship, and partly to the same argument, as that stated above, namely, the great increase of outlay, which a complete plan of single compartments involves, for, if these grounds are not accepted as tenable, and the consideration is to be limited to weighing the testimony of able and experienced witnesses on both sides, the benefits and the evils, and the facilities of communication and of detection, appear to be so evenly balanced as to render it very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory decision. At the same time, if the legislation, to which it is to be expected and hoped this valuable Report will lead, should be based on the necessity of maintaining in every section of a prison the impossibility of recognition as a fundamental principle, it becomes indispensable that the cellular design should be carried out in the chapels also, any concealment of the face being manifestly irreconcilable with the decency of public worship.

"Solitary Confinement."

This mode of treatment, hitherto almost exclusively, and generally with beneficial effect, applied as a punishment for infraction of prison regulations, the Committee recommend to be made the subject of judicial and magisterial sentences, for which a precedent is afforded by the Mutiny Act, as well as by other Statutes, and they convey their opinion that the "substitution in many cases of shorter terms of *five* and *seven* days solitary confinement on bread and water, for the present sentences, varying from *seven* to *twenty-one* days with 'hard labour,' would secure the advantages of a more efficient discipline, and economy in the amount of accommodation required."

This principle, it is submitted, might be beneficially extended to the gaols of Ireland, as being especially available in dealing with primary offenders, and juvenile delinquents of a less depraved character.

The question of "labour," one of paramount importance, stands next in the report. The Committee justly attribute the *extraordinary* inequalities of discipline under this head to "the existence of the widest possible difference of opinion as to what constitutes 'hard labour,'" and, as a corollary, point out the immediate necessity of a statutable definition of this ordinary condition attached to sentences. They proceed to state, "that of the various forms which are in force in the various gaols, the *tread-wheel*, the *crank*, and *shot-drill*, appear to them to merit the designation of hard labour, and they suggest that the two former should be prescribed in any future Act of Parliament as the principal features of penal discipline, and that shot-drill may be satisfactorily adopted as a

further supplement; but that under *no circumstances*, and to *no class of prisoners* can industrial occupation be made an equivalent for a corresponding amount of 'hard labour,' as administered by the above *three* modes—the picking of oakum being, in their opinion, to be regarded only as 'an intermediate form of work.'

"The Committee, on the fullest consideration of the allegation that the exercise of these means of labour degrades and demoralizes the prisoners, unless they are applied to some useful, or productive work, such as pumping water, grinding corn, &c., see no reason for entertaining that opinion, but while, of course, they hold no objection to connecting the tread-wheel and crank with a profitable result, they think it *essential* that in no case should the regular enforcement of this system be relinquished or impaired, for the sake of making the labour remunerative.

"The Committee, after discussing the amount of labour which is fitting and salutary for prisoners undergoing sentences of different lengths, propose, as a safe and moderate standard, with regard to *shorter* terms, or the earlier stages of *longer* imprisonment, that every prisoner sentenced to 'hard labour' shall, unless exempted by medical authority on grounds of health, be employed at the tread-wheel or crank, *not less than eight hours per day during the first three, and not less than six hours per day during the next three months* of the *first* year of imprisonment.

"They further recommend that all gaols, *as the condition of their receipt of the Treasury allowance*, shall be provided with a sufficient supply of the machinery of 'hard labour' for the average of male prisoners subjected to and physically fit for the fulfilment of that sentence, and be certified annually to the Secretary of State as giving the *full daily minimum, as laid down above*, on the tread-wheel and crank, and that the tread-wheel should be, as far as possible, uniform in pattern and construction, height of steps, and number of revolutions; and divided by proper partitions; that the cranks should be adjusted to a fixed pressure; that to the top should be attached a register; and that where the 'cellular' crank is used, an index, to record the number of revolutions effected, shall be fixed within sight of the prisoner.

"A *minimum* of 'hard labour' having been thus provided during the first *six months* of a prisoner's confinement, the Committee do not think it necessary to extend their recommendations into further detail, deeming that it is preferable to invest the local authorities with the power of determining whether and to what extent 'industrial occupation' *should be a substitute for 'hard labour,' during the remainder of the imprisonment*; but holding that, whenever such employment is so given, "not less than nine hours per day should be allotted to it."

"This *minimum* scale of 'hard labour,' however, if adopted and carried into effect, will leave, in the case of prisoners undergoing the shorter periods, or the earlier stages of a longer confinement, a considerable portion of the day to be disposed of. It will be, under such circumstances, competent for the local authorities either to devote that time to industrial occupation, where they

have the means of so doing, or to prolong the hard labour at the crank and tread-wheel, if, upon consideration, this should be found expedient; but there will be cases where industrial employment cannot be given, and where it is desirable to make some deviation in the labour of the wheel and crank. In such cases the Committee suggest the use of the simpler form of shot-drill, which has been found by experience in the *naval* prisons to be applicable to *other* than *military* offenders, and to be, if the shot be slightly raised from the ground, free from all possible objection in a physical point of view. They, therefore, recommend it on the grounds of efficiency, simplicity, and economy," as a form of disciplinary correction in aid of, and supplementary to the hard labour of the wheel and crank.

"Under the head of 'Industrial Employment,' which has necessarily been referred to frequently in the paragraphs immediately preceding, the Committee having had their attention called, on the ground both of profit and of industrial reformation, to the various modes of industrial employment which are provided in different gaols with more or less success, are inclined to doubt whether, in the usual circumstances of a gaol, the returns from any such labour can be said to *be very remunerative*; but, at all events, they are of opinion, that *a profitable return from industrial employment ought not to be made the test of prison efficiency*. It is not applicable to all classes of prisoners, or to all individuals among them; while, on the other hand, the extent and value of the moral influence which industrial employment exercises upon the mind of the prisoner, is a matter which is much debated, but which is obviously not susceptible of direct proof. The truth probably lies between the extreme views of those who lay great stress upon, and those who altogether deny the existence of such influence.

"The Committee, however, are of opinion that *industrial occupation is wholly unfit for those offenders who are undergoing a short sentence, or working out the earlier stages of their imprisonment*. On all grounds it ought to follow on the hard labour of the tread-wheel or crank, and ought not to be accepted as an equivalent for them."

Upon these two vital principles of prison discipline—"penal" and "industrial labour"—a very striking concurrence of opinion is observable between the paragraphs above recited, and the annexed extracts of the Reports of the Inspectors-General (Ireland) for the years 1851 and 1856, the existence of the evils and the mode of remedying them being dealt with in the same spirit:—

"The Improvement of Discipline."

"The twofold object of gaol discipline, to inflict a penalty for *past* crime, and to deter from its *future* commission, is now but partially contemplated by those, who carry it out, inasmuch as under the latter branch attention seems directed to the reformatory alone. Deterrents are physical and moral: the former immediate; the latter necessarily of slow operation. Adequate punishment acts instantly on the physical sense, but the moral

sense is but gradually affected, and not unfrequently a necessity arises for *generating* it in minds hitherto unconscious of even the existence of such an influence. Plans of reformation, and of instruction, both educational and industrial, cannot be supposed to make any real progress during the *shorter terms* of imprisonment. With regard to the former, even in cases of long confinement, the sincerity of repentance is necessarily a matter of doubt, and the reports of the best informed and most zealous chaplains present the somewhat disheartening statement, that prisoners, upon whom no salutary impression has virtually been made, frequently conform to the requirements of their spiritual advisers, in the hope of obtaining some slight indulgence; that, where the separate system is in force, they eagerly seek religious communication, to beguile the dulness of a solitary cell, and that they are but too often actuated by the vanity of becoming objects of interest and anxiety. With regard to the latter, even the rudiments of a trade cannot be taught so as to lay a lasting foundation (while on the other hand there is necessarily much waste and destruction of materials), and the elements of school-teaching, when barely implanted in the mind, easily wither away.

"We must not be taken as undervaluing or disparaging preventive and reformatory discipline, which we consider to be of paramount importance, as cutting off the supply of offenders at the source, and as affording the only means of dealing with the two great classes—namely, those who are, as it were, born in crime, and those who have early fallen into wickedness, and have been prematurely corrupted; for at this period of life impressions are easily taken, and if duly inculcated, are either permanently fixed, or are sufficiently established to be capable of revival. But while doing ample justice to the policy of adopting measures for saving the youthful from a career of vice, and for arresting its progress when once entered upon, by the establishment of pauper schools,* houses of refuge, and penitentiary asylums, we feel the necessity of animadverting strongly on the neglect and disuse of the purely *punitive* principle, the *temporary* effect of which at least is certain and reliable, and the dread of which is, in the majority of instances, more likely to be durable, than a newly-awakened moral or religious disposition. Let us then not be misunderstood. Modern humanity and enlightenment justly revolt from the harshness and brutality of former gaol treatment: the dark and noisome cell, the litter of damp straw, the cramping fetters, the foul and scanty food, have all disappeared, while we have secured, by a series of statutes and reports, both parliamentary and official, the health and material comforts of prisoners, and we are attempting to furnish them with the means as well of earning their bread upon their discharge, as of regaining, according to their antecedents, a moral position; but may it not with equal justice be observed that we have substituted nothing for such effective, though cruel deterrents?

"In the great majority of gaols in this country, the separate system is not in operation, and there are no means of carrying out practical punishment, except stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and the capstan-mill. Even these latter are wanting in many prisons, so that those who are sentenced to hard labour are forthwith set to work at the usual industrial employments, such as weaving, mat-making, &c., &c., which involve no discomfort, affix no stigma, and are besides executed in association: how then are we to expect that such a system can have any terrors for those who are subjected to it; and in what important respects, we would ask, does the treatment of a guiltless pauper in a workhouse, or a free operative in a factory, differ from that of an inmate of *such* gaols? The

* Reformatories were not established for some years after the date of this Report.

building is well lighted, warmed, and ventilated ; clothing, bedding, and adequate food of the best quality are provided ; medical attendance is at hand in the event of the most trifling indisposition ; and a portion of the earnings of the employment assigned is reserved (except in the case of those specially sentenced to hard labour), *that* employment, moreover, being altogether such as the honest and industrious, who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, would thankfully resort to. We are therefore earnestly anxious not only to abate these obvious evils, but to correct the erroneous notions, which have been gaining ground of late years, and which would tend to place gaols in the condition solely of large remunerative workshops. This doctrine we deem to be dangerous in principle, as holding out no discouragement to crime, and to be false in economy, as we doubt not that a reduction of the numbers incarcerated, resulting from the apprehension inspired by a more stringent penal discipline, would infinitely more than compensate for the difference in profits arising from manufactures carried out within the walls of a prison by *convicted offenders*. We have no intention of impugning the advantages of such works, in saving expense, in preserving orderliness, and in furnishing the means of a future livelihood to prisoners on their discharge, *if confined for a lengthened period*, but we protest strongly against the universal and indiscriminate application of this system, which confounds the industrial with the punitive, and places guilt and labour on the same level ; and we would impress the necessity of establishing in every gaol some form of punishment which should not partake of the nature of a reproductive employment, but should be associated *solely* with the idea of disgrace, and the infliction of a pure penalty for violation of the law.

“The amount and duration of such punishments would of course be measured by the nature of the crimes to be dealt with, and in such cases as imply utter degradation involving malignant mischief, deliberate cruelty, and cowardly treachery, or where the number of recommitments for the same or similar offences show that the ordinary process has proved unavailing to repress or correct, some more wearisome and distasteful mode of action is indispensable. Punishment of this character can be readily supplied by the crank-machine, and by shot-drill. In this country the former is scarcely known, but the latter we have been induced to recommend urgently to the several Boards of Superintendence, having observed the successful use of it in the military prisons, from its endless and irksome monotony, and the sense of stultification which it produces. It has the advantage of being capable of modification according to the age, physical strength, and power of endurance of each prisoner, by graduating the weight of the shot, and of requiring no original outlay nor preparation. It can be carried out in the day-yards at almost all seasons by providing a shed supported on pillars, so as to secure a free circulation of air, or in the case of unusually inclement weather, in the corridors, from which the shot can be removed after the completion of the exercise, without creating any obstruction or inconvenience. Further, in order to obviate the possibility of any *physical* injury which might arise from the ignorant and improper working of this system, we have enjoined the strict observance of the regulations drawn up by the Surgeon of the Military Prison in Dublin, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, for guiding the necessary medical examination and supervision of each prisoner, both before he shall be subjected to it, and during its operation.

“We conceive that the combination of such punishments, with industrial teaching, would produce a very salutary result, *instruction in trade being held out as a remission and as a reward for the obedient performance of corrective labour, and for orderly conduct*. These remarks are necessarily confined to the treatment of male prisoners, for physical punishments of

sufficient rigour to strike terror into females are not applicable to their sex. Severe tasks of various kinds may indeed be devised, but we are satisfied that the system of separation which every day's experience convinces us can *alone* be relied on as an instrument of reformation for *both* sexes, is *indispensable* for women of the class and character from which the inmates of prisons are usually supplied. To such, and particularly to the most violent and abandoned, solitude and silence are insupportable, and those, who in association are the loudest and boldest, are, when isolated, completely broken into submission, and if not softened to repentance, as is often the case, are at least subdued to a wholesome fear of the recurrence of such penal seclusion."

"*The Separate System ;*" *Extract from the Report of 1856.*

"We have hitherto, in our annual Reports, confined ourselves to submitting an abstract of the general condition of the gaols under our supervision, leaving the details to be gathered from the special reports furnished upon each prison individually; but we now present a group of tables, in order to put forward synoptically the grave defects, material and moral, which obstruct and nullify all attempts to apply deterrent and reformatory principles to offenders in the great majority of our places of confinement.

"A very strong feeling of interest has been awakened, as well with regard to the final disposition of our mature malefactors, as to the adoption of preventive measures for arresting youth in the noviciate of delinquency, and this interest is already bearing fruits in legislation; but public fears and sympathies appear to be concentrated in dealing with the *beginning* and with the *close* of a criminal career, while the *intermediate* stages are *wholly* omitted from consideration. If the establishment of reformatory schools, for the twofold object of training those who have actually committed offences, and those who, from their circumstances, are likely to be drawn into a breach of the laws, were universal throughout the empire, and if, on the other hand, the veterans of crime, whether corrigible or incorrigible, were withdrawn by transportation or perpetual imprisonment, from the community, an immense improvement in public morality, and in the security of life and property, would doubtless be effected; but it seems to be forgotten that probably *three-fourths* of those who pass through our prisons, enter them for the *first time at an age beyond the scope of juvenile institutions*, and do not advance to the higher scale of offences, to which the heavier sentences of penal servitude and transportation are attached. For this class, no effective provision, either deterrent or reformatory, appears to be contemplated, abandoned as it is to the casual and voluntary administration of the local authorities, who in some *few* instances are, as we have recorded with sincere pleasure, actuated by a due sense of their important functions; but in the greatly preponderant number of cases, a short-sighted, and therefore pernicious policy prevails—little regard being had to the requirements of educational and industrial teaching, and, above all, to the amount and to the nature of accommodation, upon which the enforcement of proper discipline finally depends. Again, it is to be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the higher criminals have been gradually brought to maturity during their progress through the intermediate grade to which we have referred, and thus the inconsistency results that, *firstly*, there exists a tacit acquiescence in permitting the growth and full development of the "dangerous classes" within the very walls of institutions designed for their repression and correction, and, *secondly*, that, when the evil has gained such formidable strength as to become intolerable, an outcry of alarm is raised, and an enormous expen-

diture is lavished in the doubtful attempt to retrieve that which is almost irremediable. Surely, if we follow the analogy of physical disease, this is to found a costly hospital for advanced cases of consumption, but to withhold a small outlay and timely aid from the earlier symptoms of a comparatively trifling ailment. We would, therefore, point to the foregoing tables as evidence of the depth to which this lamentable neglect has been allowed to take root, and we would especially summon attention to the headings, "complete," "partial," "approximative separation," and "classification," according to the Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV., cap. 74). By "complete" we understand the maintenance of it throughout all the criminal classes in its integrity, according to the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44; by "partial," the establishment of it under similar regulations in one or more sections, the remainder of the gaol being administered on the plan of "association;" and by "approximative," we signify that measures are adopted to prevent intermixture and undue communication, such as keeping each prisoner apart, not only at night in a single cell, but during meals, and at the periods allocated to punitive and industrial labour, by attaching separate compartments to the tread-wheel, and by constructing stalls in the yards, workshops, laundries, and lavatories.

"We would observe that the category of "partial separation," as well as that of "approximative separation," is found to co-exist with a very imperfect observance of the classification prescribed by the Prisons Act; no less than *thirty* gaols being defective in this particular with regard to either males or females, but especially as to the latter, although prisoners of this sex are peculiarly susceptible of the evils derived from almost unrestricted intercourse.

"Now this form of classification, even when carried out stringently, founded as it is exclusively upon the character of the offences, for which prisoners are *actually* under committal or sentence, has long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration, to be wholly unequal in its operation, and inadequate to prevent intercommunication, despite the most active and careful supervision; indeed, it is a matter of admitted experience that *all gaols designed on the principle of association* become necessarily more or less schools of corruption, and tend to the propagation rather than to the diminution of criminality; gross injustice being thus done as well to the prisoners themselves, as to the community at large, when they are turned loose, after the expiration of their sentences, in a more debased and dangerous condition than before. Such being the case, what, we would ask, must necessarily be the state at the present moment of these prisons where even this form of discipline, however insufficient, can hardly be said to exist; and to what results are we to look forward, if, as public opinion and consequent legislation point to the sanctioning a longer detention under sentence, prisoners shall hereafter be exposed to the operation of these polluting influences and to this noxious moral atmosphere for more protracted periods?

"On the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in debarring the more guilty from spreading their own taint, have never failed to secure the advocacy of those who have tested its application, even if we do not take into calculation the opportunities of self-examination and of receiving uninterruptedly moral and religious instruction, which it alone affords.

"We speak of *opportunities only* of self-improvement, without hazarding the assertion, that in the majority, or that even in a large proportion of instances, such opportunities are fully turned to account; blameless conduct during confinement being, we fear, too frequently the result of long

experience, which teaches the habitual inmate of a prison that insubordination inevitably leads to an abridgment of the small amount of comparative indulgence incident to his condition, and that the assumption of a penitent tone and demeanour is likely to produce a mitigation of punishment; for the sole test of sincere and practical repentance and reformation is his persistence in a course of honesty and virtue, when a restoration to freedom again exposes him to the temptations and trials under which he formerly succumbed; but this test it is impossible to apply to every case, from the absence of an universal and systematized supervision, which hitherto, at least, has been deemed to be repugnant to our principles of domestic polity.

“‘Separation,’ however, at least ensures the establishment of that primary and permanent principle, which we hold it to be the duty of the State to enforce, namely, *that none shall leave a gaol worse members of the community than they enter it*; and it thus tends, as a necessary consequence, to the reduction of offenders, by severing all communion between master and pupil, and by checking the succession of *instructed* adepts in the various branches of skilful crime pursued by professional law-breakers. This desirable result we believe to be fully attainable, without incurring the evils which are frequently attributed to “separation,” inasmuch as the observance of it, when fully carried out, is found to be compatible with a considerable amount of punitive and industrial labour, and with the maintenance of health both bodily and mental—nor is this opinion speculative; for we fearlessly appeal to the experience of the working of this system at Belfast gaol, where alone in this kingdom it has been in operation sufficiently long to afford a just estimate of its efficiency, and where the moral advantages have been obtained without infringement of the rule of seclusion, of hard work, and of low diet; the sanitary condition of the prisoners *who are universally subjected to this form of discipline* being such as to render any material relaxation unnecessary.

“In briefly reviewing and recapitulating, therefore, the prominent features of the whole subject, we would remark *firstly* that, having already, in a series of successive Reports, advocated the establishment of reformatories, we see nothing to alter or to add to the opinions which we have submitted—*secondly*, that the administration of Convict Depots does not fall within our cognizance, being intrusted to a very able Directory, specially constituted for dealing with those under the highest penal terms of imprisonment and of transportation; and, *lastly*, we would urge, in reference to the intermediate category, which exclusively appertains to the gaols under our inspection, that the intervention of the legislature is indispensable, in order to provide an uniform and comprehensive scheme, which should embrace the various gradations, beginning with the first evidences of guilt or even the probabilities of a moral lapse, and following the progress of deterioration through the less heinous offences, which are expiable by such periods of detention as are fulfilled in the local gaols, up to the culminating point of mature and incurable wickedness.

“The minor defects and omissions, we repeat, may be rectified under the direction of existing local authority, but we entertain no hope that, *without legislative prescription*, the great majority of the county and borough gaols will ever be relieved from the anomalous position which they occupy at present; for an unjust inequality exists in their mode of administration, whether we regard the forms of discipline in their various modifications as retributive treatment for past offences, or as a means of reforming and preparing those who are subjected to confinement, so that they shall become, on their discharge, safe or at least less dangerous members of the community.”

However, although nearly thirteen years have passed since the enunciation of these doctrines in this country, not only has no active disposition to give effect to them been evinced, but there has been a marked tendency to discontinue the trifling amount of punitive employment, which was maintained at that period.

The county and borough gaols amount to *thirty-nine*; one, that of Grangegorman, in the City of Dublin, being exclusively allocated for the reception of female criminals. In the remaining thirty-eight, only twenty-three are furnished with tread-wheels, many of which have been either almost entirely abandoned, or worked only for such short daily periods, as to utterly stultify the law. Nine are provided with capstan-mills and crank machines (the *ordinary* crank, and the *cellular* crank, which are so largely brought into action in England, never having been introduced into this kingdom), but few of which are kept in constant operation for the several purposes, to which they are adjusted—such as raising water, grinding corn, crushing bones for manure, &c.—and six are wholly without any definite machinery designed for this object, the sentence being ostensibly fulfilled in the majority of them by stone-breaking and the heavier mat-weaving—shot drill (which was advocated in the Report above quoted, on account of its universal adaptability, according to the weight of the shot, and the height of the pedestal, from which it is raised), having fallen into disuse. Now stone-breaking is perhaps the most *unequal* employment ever devised for *general* application, being the easiest and lightest, to which the hard-handed agricultural labourer could be subjected, while upon those unaccustomed, either by their previous station in the community, or by the nature of their former trades, to rough work, it presses with painful severity. Mat-making, on the other hand, would appear to belong more properly to the category of those subsidiary or supplemental employments, which the Committee would propose to introduce upon the expiration of the first six months of a long imprisonment, and *after* the application, during that period of the sentence, of *purely penal* instruments of discipline.

This withdrawal, however, of the *punitive* principle might be supposed to be counterbalanced by a greater extension of the *industrial* element; but in point of fact a qualification to teach the rudiments of some handicraft is very generally disregarded in the selection of subordinate gaol officers, and consequently the sole reliable measure of the value of works executed within a prison, namely, the schedule* recording the amount of profit derived from employers and customers *outside* the walls, reveals the scanty and paltry proportion, which it bears to the whole expenditure. Thus, in the year 1862, in which the cost of all the prisons of Ireland rose to £84,229 0s. 10½*d.*, the total return of such works only attained the sum of £2,521 7s. 8*d.*, considerably more than one moiety of which, viz., £1,916 8s. 6*d.* was produced by two gaols—those of Antrim and the City of Dublin; by far the most remunerative items in these localities being washing for the public and mat-making, the former scarcely falling

* See Table XVII. in the Appendix, No. 1.

within the largest definition of skilled labour, and the latter being utterly unavailable to the great majority of prisoners on their discharge, and restoration to the community at large.

In order, however, to appreciate fully this relative position, it is important to put forward the almost incredible fact, which is tested by an analysis of the "sentences of offenders" that, during a series of years, the proportion of prisoners, whose terms of confinement represented an average *only of somewhat less than twelve days*, amounted to *three-fourths*, and occasionally to *four-fifths* of the *whole*; all probability of carrying out profitable employment under such circumstances being obviously nugatory, while on the other hand, as have been shown, the penal element has been allowed to lie dormant.

If, therefore, the recommendation of the Committee under these heads shall eventuate in legislation, an entire revolution in the administration of our prisons will necessarily take place, the earliest and most direct consequence of which will probably be that county and borough gaols will be reserved exclusively for the fulfilment of the shorter terms and the earlier stages of long imprisonment, and that the remainder of the latter will be carried out in a *central* prison, furnished with all the means and appliances best adapted for industrial, educational, moral, and religious improvement, for the furtherance of the reformatory influences, which may be expected to operate effectively in a period of sufficient duration to afford scope for their development. A similar plan has been already established in Scotland; and the Inspectors-General have frequently, in former Reports, urged the adoption of it in this country.

Prison Details.

Under this heading the Committee suggest, among other matters, the embodiment in a statute of the following particulars:—

1. "The introduction of guard beds, over slightly inclined planes of planks, the use of which, in the military prisons, has not been found to produce any detriment to health. It is proposed to limit this substitution to prisoners under short sentences, or when undergoing the earlier stages of a long imprisonment." To this proposition we see no objection, care being of course taken to obtain the sanction of the medical officer in each case.

2. "The limitation of the time to be passed in bed to eight hours.

3. "The appointment of school instruction at fixed hours; the evening being recommended as the most suitable period, *i.e.*, after the completion of the daily task of hard labour or industrial employment.

4. "The artificial lighting of the cells after dark, in order to give effect to the two latter provisions." Upon these details it is to be remarked that, in this country, educational instruction is invariably given at hours fixed by the Boards of Superintendence; but the Inspectors-General have constantly advocated the supply of gas for the double object referred to, and in some gaols have succeeded in obtaining the concession.

It is proper to add that in this country there is no *statutable* prescription as to the duties of the Chaplains of the several denominations in relation to the schools, and to the selection of books for the use of prisons; but in many of our gaols the by-laws provide that they should visit the schools from time to time, and record their opinions, the final choice of books being vested in the Board of Superintendence. A considerable proportion also of such schools are in connexion with, or under the supervision of the National Board of Education, a thorough inspection by competent examiners being thus secured.

5. *The clothing of all convicted prisoners in a good dress; such dress, as well as the bedding, to be sufficient, but moderate.* In this country for some years past, under the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, all *convicted* prisoners, sentenced to any period above a *month*, are compelled to wear the gaol dress, unless exempted by the special order of the Board of Superintendence, which order is forthwith transmitted to the Inspectors-General, and if unfavourably reported on by them, rescinded by the Lord Lieutenant.

A similar provision with regard to the *bedding of convicted* prisoners was introduced into an amended Prisons Bill, which under successive administrations twice reached the stage of a second reading in the House of Commons.

Reformatory Influences.

Under this head the Committee recommend—1st. “The rendering assistance to prisoners on their discharge as a valuable measure of prevention to reduce the rate of re-convictions, from the difficulty experienced by persons of tainted character in obtaining employment.” In this country the *statutable* power of aiding discharged prisoners is limited to furnishing them with the means of returning to their families or their ordinary place of residence, there being no law of settlement in force here. The question of providing employment for such persons is one, which has long occupied attention, but which, as yet, has not been solved satisfactorily, from the great difficulty experienced in securing harmonious action in the benevolent society founded some years ago for this object.

2nd. “The establishment of a system of gradations, to enable the prisoners to rise from the penal to the industrial and educational classes, and that such progress should be ascertained and recorded by a system such as that of marks, in order to accelerate promotion when discovered; cases of relapse to be visited not only by remitting the offenders to the penal status, but by imposing on them the necessity of renewed exertion, and of working their way up again through the several stages of advance, which they had forfeited by their delinquency, it being, however, understood, that these modifications should not be applied to prisoners undergoing short sentences, or in the earlier stages of a long term of imprisonment.”

Prison Punishments.

Under this important category the Committee recommend—“1st, degradation from a higher to a lower and more penal class, and to harder labour, with a more sparing diet; 2nd, a mere reduction of food or confinement in solitary cells, if separated by a sufficient distance from each other and from the other parts of the prison; and 3rd, in cases in which the offenders are hardened and the offences deliberately repeated, by corporal punishment, to the wholesome influence of which the most experienced witnesses bear unanimous testimony—a testimony which the Committee corroborate by stating “*their wish to record their opinion of its great value as one form of disciplinary correction.*”

Upon these suggestions no further observation appears to be demanded than that, firstly, they are based on the presumption that a gradation of *penal* classes will be universally established; secondly, that they imply a rising and falling scale of diet, which has not been adopted and enforced in Ireland; and thirdly, that the power of inflicting corporal punishment for prison offences has never been vested here in the gaol officials or in the magistrates acting on the Boards of Superintendence, although the impossibility of dealing effectually by moral means, or by milder penalties, with brutal and obdurate natures, points to the necessity of resorting, in some cases, to this extreme measure.

Inspection of Prisons.

It would, of course, be indecorous to offer any remarks upon the form of inspection in the sister kingdom, and it therefore suffices to state that the Committee attach considerable importance to the establishment of a fuller and more direct communication between the Inspectors, the Secretary of State, and the local authorities, and to the requirement that the reports of the former should be furnished in all cases to the latter.

The duties of Inspectors in Great Britain, and of Inspectors-“*General*” of Prisons in Ireland (the title “*General*” being added to distinguish them from the “*Local*” Inspectors) are in many particulars *identical*, but the latter are further invested with powers and functions, which are attached in the other parts of the United Kingdom to the Surveyor-General of Prisons, to a considerable department of the Home Office, and to the Office of Audit of Criminal Accounts. They, moreover, keep open throughout the year a special office, named the Prisons Office, in which the whole correspondence relative to these institutions is conducted, so as to maintain a continuous and complete communication between the Executive and the local Boards. This correspondence is largely swelled by the number of legal questions, arising almost daily, which are prepared and submitted by the Inspectors-General to the Law Adviser or Law Officers of the Crown, as the gravity of the cases may demand, and by the fact that all appointments of gaol officers (except only in the city of Dublin) are now placed in the hands of the several Boards, subject to probation

and confirmation by them, and finally to the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, as representing the Executive, all the details of which are dealt with and recorded in the Prisons Office. Again, the Local Inspectors, a class of officers which does not exist in Great Britain, are bound to report to their respective Boards, to the Judges of Assize, and to the Inspectors-General, as set forth in the subjoined section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, and thus form very useful links in the chain of relations subsisting between these authorities; to which it remains only to add, that besides any comments or observations, which the Inspectors-General deem it to be their duty, or to be politic to enter in the Board-book at the period of their official visits, the full reports of their inspections are subsequently furnished to the Grand Juries, to the Judges of Assize, and to each member of the Boards.

“Section 30. The Local Inspector shall report the complaints made to him by the prisoners to the Board of Superintendence; and shall, after each meeting of the said Board, forthwith report to the Inspectors-General of Prisons the decision of the said Board upon such complaints; and the said Local Inspector shall from time to time report to the Inspectors-General of Prisons when any officer of any prison or bridewell under his inspection has died, or has been removed or dismissed, or has resigned; and shall specify in such reports the name of such person (if any) who shall have been appointed in place of such officer, with the date of his or her appointment; and shall also report when any prisoner or prisoners has or have died, together with the cause of death; and the said Local Inspector shall, once at least in each quarter of a year, or oftener if he shall think fit, report to the said Inspectors-General whether any epidemic disease has appeared in any prison or bridewell under his inspection, and whether any mutiny, riot, or escape, or attempt to escape, has taken place therein or therefrom; and also whether any prisoner therein has, according to his own desire, changed his religious profession; and the said Local Inspector shall add to his said report any observations that may occur to him respecting the general health, discipline, or order of the said gaol, and the correct keeping of the several books and forms now directed to be kept by the Court of Queen's Bench, or which shall hereafter be directed to be kept by the Lord Lieutenant.”

Prison Regulations and Functions of the Secretary of State

The Committee report “that in *some* gaols a code of rules framed by the Secretary of State has been adopted; that in others, rules varying indefinitely, which have been framed by the local authorities, and sanctioned by the Secretary, are in force; and that the remainder are without either of these indispensable means of administration; for although the Secretary is distinctly invested with the power of certifying such rules as he shall deem proper for the government of prisons, *that* power appears to have been never exercised. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a code of rules should be included in a schedule in an Act of Parliament, and that the *necessary allowance should be withheld from all gaols in which such rules should not be in force.*”

In Ireland similar powers are vested in the Lord Lieutenant; but, although they have been somewhat sparingly put into action,

by-laws, agreeing in their main principles, while differing according to local circumstances and the views of their framers, have been provided for *all* our prisons except one, an omission about to be supplied forthwith, the Inspectors-General having issued the "requisition" prescribed by the 4th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, to the effect, that if the Board shall refuse or neglect, for the space of *three* months *after* notice received to frame by-laws, the Lord Lieutenant will intervene peremptorily, and make such laws, as he shall consider to be necessary and expedient. It being, however, obviously indispensable to the general uniformity of discipline and treatment in prisons, that *one* statutable code should embrace them all, this vital object is attainable only by fixing certain broad principles of administration mandatorily by the Legislature, a power being reserved, as at present, to the Executive to make such additions and modifications, as any special case might render advisable.

Borough and Liberty Prisons.

After recapitulating the defects, including the absence of proper dietary accounts, which are to be found in many of the prisons comprised within these two categories, and the disinclination, which has been exhibited to take advantage of the statutes affecting Great Britain in the matter of amalgamating gaols; though a similar reluctance has not been shown to entering into contracts for keep and maintenance, the Committee recommend "that the Secretary of State be invested with powers to compel the governing body of the borough gaol to contract with that of the county on such terms, as the Secretary should approve, and also that the same principle of amalgamation should be adopted in some of the smaller county gaols; and that the borough gaols, which after due inquiry should be found to be not required for purposes of present or future utility should be scheduled in a Bill for entire abolition; and, finally, that both modes of procedure should, *cæteris paribus*, be applied to *Liberty* prisons."

They add, also, "that a consolidation of the various statutes and parts of statutes relating to the discipline and regulation of county and borough prisons is desirable at the earliest practicable time."

Upon the above it is to be noted that *Liberty* prisons have been for some years abolished in this country; and that under the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, the machinery therein provided has been applied in the several forms of uniting prisons. Thus, for instance, the two county gaols of Kildare, viz., those of Athy and Naas, have been consolidated in one building at the latter place; the two jurisdictions of the county and city of Waterford have been merged in a joint prison, under a Board comprising representatives of both; and in the county gaol of Kilkenny the prisoners belonging to the city (the gaol of which latter is disused) are confined by virtue of a contract made for their maintenance during a determinable, but a renewable period; it being further agreed that a proportion (viz., one-third) of the Board should be derived from the city.

The Inspectors-General have further endeavoured, but hitherto without success, to promote unions, under one or other of these categories, between the respective gaols of the county and city of Limerick and of the county and town of Galway. Lastly, the Bill referred to above as having twice proceeded under successive Ministries to the stage of a second reading, embraces the two main objects stated above, namely, on the one hand, the repeal of the several statutes relating to prisons and the re-enactment of all pertinent provisions scattered through them; and on the other hand, the concession to the Executive of a power to close, by order in the Privy Council (an opportunity of discussion being thus afforded), any gaol, which should be found wanting in certain requirements defined in the Bill, and to appoint the place of confinement to which the prisoners belonging to the jurisdiction thus suspended, should be transferred.

To this it remains only to add, that for many years a *uniform* system of keeping the Abstract of Daily Consumption has been established in the gaols of Ireland, which supplies not only an effective check upon the accounts of each gaol, but affords the greatest facility for comparing one establishment with another.

Identification of previously convicted Prisoners.

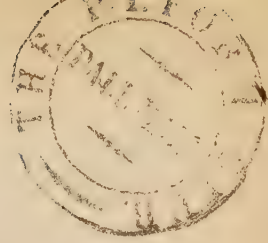
Under this last head the Committee strongly recommend the extension of photography, already in use in some prisons, as an inexpensive, effective, and wholly unobjectionable means of furthering the ends of public justice, and of measuring cumulative punishment.

Important results have already been attained in this country by even the partial establishment of this system of identification, and its general adoption appears to be probable, great aptitude for acquiring an adequate proficiency, and a creditable willingness to turn it to practical account having manifested itself among our prison officials.

APPENDIX.

I.—TABLES, 1863,	PAGE 1
II.—REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS, .	67

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX I.—TABLES.—1863.

TABLE	PAGE
I. Committals to the several County and Borough Gaols during the year 1863, by Classes of Crime,	2, 3
II. Number of Individuals committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times, and upwards, <i>within</i> the year 1863,	4
III. Showing the number of Prisoners committed in 1863 who had been in Gaol, from their <i>first</i> committal, <i>in any year</i> , to the 31st of December, 1863, Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c.,	5-7
IV. Sentences of Prisoners committed in 1863, by Counties and Classes of Crime, and also of those Prisoners <i>Committed</i> in 1862, but not <i>Tried</i> until 1863,	8-13
V. Ages of Prisoners committed in 1863, by Counties and Classes of Crime,	14, 15
VI. State of Education, on committal, of Prisoners committed in 1863 to each of the County and Borough Gaols, by Counties and Classes of Crime,	16, 17
VII. Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1863, by Counties and Classes of Crime,	18, 19
VIII. Number of Debtors committed in 1863 to the several County and Borough Gaols, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper,	19
IX. Cases of Sickness and Disease in the several Gaols in 1863,	20-23
X. Deaths in the several Gaols in 1863, and their Causes,	24, 25
XI. Escapes from County and Borough Gaols in 1863,	25
XII. Punishments for Prison Offences in 1863,	26
XIII. Number of Individual Prisoners in attendance at Gaol Schools in 1863; Number of Teachers, &c.,	27
XIV. Stock of Bedding and Clothing in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1863,	28, 29
XV. Amount of Accommodation in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1863,	30-33
XVI. Trades Work, Hard Labour, &c., in the several Gaols, on 31st December, 1863,	34, 35
XVII. Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in 1863,	36-43

JUVENILES.

XVIII. Number of Committals of Juveniles to the several County and Borough Gaols in 1863, by Ages and Classes of Crime,	44, 45
XIX. Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in 1863, by Ages,	46
Summary of Tables XVIII. and XIX.,	47
XX. Sentences of the Juveniles committed in 1863, with their Ages,	48-50
XXI. Condition as to Parentage of the Juveniles committed in 1863, by Ages,	52, 53
Summary of Tables XX. and XXI.,	51
XXII. State of Education, on committal, of the Juveniles committed in 1863, by Ages,	54, 55
XXIII. Previous Residences of the Juveniles committed in 1863, by Ages,	56
XXIV. Religious Professions of the Juveniles committed in 1863, by Ages,	57
Summary of Tables XXII., XXIII., and XXIV.,	58
XXV. Number of Prisoners in each Gaol at <i>Lockings</i> on the 31st December, 1863, by Classes, the Number Sick in Hospital, and the number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners,	59
XXVI. Committals to and Expenses of Bridewells in 1863,	60-63
Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1862 and 1863,	64
XXVII. List of Prisons, 1863,	64, 65

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS BY INSPECTORS-GENERAL,	67
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TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITTALS to the several County and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																								
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial.		Deserters.		Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.		
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misde-meanants.		Dan-gerous Lunatics.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . .	15	5	24	9	.	.	114	77	695	730	17	6	11	4	10	2	.	23	36	22	235	355			
Armagh, . . .	27	24	27	4	.	.	27	38	152	86	16	6	.	.	2	1	.	5	6	2	42	41			
Carlow, . . .	4	3	3	1	.	.	8	14	44	39	3	1	3	.	5	13	2	7	1	3	95	26			
Cavan, . . .	17	22	42	1	5	2	7	24	143	27	9	11	2	.	8	4	.	.	3	7	61	48			
Clare, . . .	12	2	30	11	.	.	26	16	82	30	9	6	.	.	13	13	5	2	6	10	20	22			
Cork County, . .	62	9	63	16	.	.	84	93	413	179	30	12	5	1	35	30	9	.	26	4	44	38			
" City, . . .	39	32	25	4	1	.	51	57	410	653	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	35	36	.	.			
Donegal, . . .	22	8	52	4	.	.	12	5	214	41	19	10	73	12	2	1	.	.	5	5	16	25			
Down, . . .	28	16	52	6	.	1	29	27	124	114	27	7	2	.	5	4	.	3	13	2	26	41			
Dublin County, .	23	8	23	7	.	.	76	44	227	330	12	11	1	.	2	.	.	13	105	64	81	80			
Dublin City :																									
Richmond B., .	123	.	104	.	2	.	427	.	1,506	.	41	.	3	.	12	.	9	38	182	.	830	.			
Grangegorman P	.	108	.	26	.	.	.	309	.	2,041	.	45	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	283	.	2,230	.		
Fermanagh, . .	9	5	9	1	.	.	5	12	151	47	6	5	9	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	75	8			
Galway County, .	39	21	41	1	.	.	30	27	166	72	18	4	7	2	12	11	.	.	2	1	10	7			
" Town, . . .	12	2	4	.	.	.	8	10	101	58	2	.	6	2	8	.	.	1	26	34	82	106			
Kerry, . . .	18	11	35	1	.	.	33	18	252	79	7	2	1	1	13	7	1	2	9	10	65	61			
Kildare, . . .	36	18	14	6	.	.	18	10	82	248	4	8	1	.	3	19	4	17	12	27	49	193			
Kilkenny County, .	22	9	17	1	.	.	28	22	104	18	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	9	18	1			
" City, . . .	10	4	7	.	.	.	8	5	29	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	15	16	42	68			
Kings, . . .	18	9	21	2	.	.	14	11	104	34	12	2	1	.	9	2	3	3	.	1	50	19			
Leitrim, . . .	21	7	44	.	1	.	5	6	93	24	1	.	5	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	26	34			
Limerick County, .	22	7	19	2	1	.	36	30	126	39	7	4	.	.	26	16	1	.	18	9	42	.			
" City, . . .	6	5	4	1	.	.	36	37	307	124	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	6	20	84	32			
Londonderry, . .	30	7	10	.	.	.	21	12	105	29	12	7	10	1	4	.	.	3	12	14	89	188			
Longford, . . .	16	6	36	6	.	.	14	14	117	48	3	1	.	.	16	14	.	2	1	.	46	11			
Louth, Dundalk, .	7	4	6	1	.	.	26	9	53	48	14	6	4	.	3	.	.	12	1	4	53	111			
" Drogheda, . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	36	69	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	13	64	38			
Mayo, . . .	36	39	73	9	1	.	33	12	205	86	23	12	29	6	20	16	.	3	13	14	45	13			
Meath, . . .	14	10	3	4	1	.	13	21	82	45	3	6	.	.	11	12	.	6	.	1	52	10			
Monaghan, . . .	15	6	25	2	.	.	30	23	101	17	16	5	13	2	3	3	8	1	.	.	38	30			
Queen's, . . .	22	12	37	.	2	1	18	30	124	62	9	3	2	.	3	.	.	3	1	.	122	10			
Roscommon, . .	12	6	35	5	.	.	26	12	116	30	14	8	5	.	29	16	.	.	4	7	20	13			
Sligo, . . .	12	9	9	.	.	.	2	6	168	23	2	3	6	1	9	4	1	1	9	7	93	31			
Tip., Nenagh, . .	22	4	23	3	.	.	33	34	99	76	19	2	1	1	6	14	.	1	7	8	137	26			
" Clonmel, . .	52	21	21	3	.	.	42	68	179	166	7	2	2	.	17	11	.	3	22	7	195	48			
Tyrone, . . .	24	11	19	4	.	.	40	31	197	66	.	.	10	2	15	4	12	10	14	64	51	19			
Waterford County, .	36	4	4	13	.	1	18	22	51	11	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	9	3			
" City, . . .	9	7	2	.	.	.	22	10	138	182	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	3	97	105			
Westmeath, . . .	21	3	6	.	.	.	5	10	139	31	8	6	.	.	15	8	5	2	7	45	94	43			
Wexford, . . .	15	11	7	5	1	.	25	19	61	12	19	12	1	1	15	12	1	5	5	.	43	20			
Wicklow, . . .	12	4	6	.	.	.	7	3	95	23	4	6	.	.	7	6	36	2	3	1	109	1			
Total Males, . .	946	.	987	.	14	.	1,470	.	7,592	.	408	.	214	.	338	.	105	199	621	.	3,350	.			
Total Females, .	.	499	.	159	.	6	.	1,230	.	5,976	.	235	.	37	.	250	.	.	.	757	.	4,150	.		
Total M. and F. .	1,445	.	1,146	.	20	.	2,700	.	13,568	.	643	.	251	.	588	.	304	.	1,378	.	7,500	.			

Borough Gaols during the year 1863, by Classes of Crime.

TOTAL.		NOT CONVICTED.														Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1863.		TOTAL		
		Felon.				Misdemeanants.				For further Examination.		TOTAL.								
		Acquit- ted.	No Bill or no Prosecu- tion.	Acquit- ted.	No Bill or no Prosecu- tion.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		
1,180	1,210	2	2	.	1	14	1	4	2	130	49	150	55	22	1	1,352	1,266	2,618		
304	202	9	2	2	3	4	.	1	2	71	25	87	32	13	1	404	235	639		
175	100	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	14	14	19	14	4	3	198	117	315		
297	146	5	4	.	4	11	.	3	1	46	5	65	14	2	5	364	165	529		
205	110	2	.	1	.	3	4	1	1	57	32	64	37	6	5	275	152	427		
771	382	13	3	9	3	7	5	4	1	16	3	49	15	31	5	851	402	1,253		
564	782	8	3	5	8	.	.	.	.	51	15	64	26	4	.	632	808	1,440		
415	111	.	4	2	1	1	1	.	1	18	5	21	12	4	.	440	123	563		
309	218	12	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	31	21	44	26	9	5	362	249	611		
563	444	8	3	3	2	7	1	6	.	74	21	98	27	6	1	667	472	1,139		
3,277	.	46	.	18	.	27	.	7	.	300	.	398	.	35	.	3,710	.	3,710		
5,043	.	45	.	25	.	11	.	13	.	168	.	262	.	20	.	5,325	.	5,325		
266	80	.	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	30	15	33	20	5	3	304	103	407		
325	146	3	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	1	17	3	7	.	349	149	498		
255	212	.	1	3	.	2	1	.	.	42	13	47	15	.	.	302	227	529		
436	190	1	7	4	4	2	.	.	.	36	6	43	17	12	9	491	216	707		
240	529	6	5	3	.	.	1	2	3	26	14	37	23	6	8	283	560	843		
201	67	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	24	8	6	4	231	79	310		
122	132	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	34	25	38	26	2	1	162	159	321		
235	80	4	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	23	4	31	7	2	1	268	88	356		
201	73	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	.	32	6	40	11	5	5	246	89	335		
298	107	10	4	5	1	35	5	18	.	54	12	122	22	6	2	426	181	557		
449	219	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	354	282	360	284	5	1	814	504	1,318		
296	253	5	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	84	32	89	44	10	4	395	306	701		
251	100	2	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	40	15	45	18	9	2	305	120	425		
179	183	1	.	2	4	.	1	1	1	26	5	30	11	2	2	211	196	407		
129	122	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	6	24	6	1	.	154	128	282		
481	207	11	8	26	7	41	10	69	18	16	6	163	49	12	4	656	260	916		
185	109	.	1	4	2	1	.	3	.	9	4	17	7	6	6	208	122	330		
250	88	5	7	.	1	4	1	3	1	18	4	30	14	.	2	280	104	384		
340	121	16	1	4	1	12	3	2	1	27	9	61	15	3	3	404	139	543		
261	97	2	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	15	4	25	4	6	3	292	104	396		
312	84	8	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	32	2	42	9	10	1	364	94	458		
343	168	15	2	2	8	.	.	.	.	29	7	54	9	9	1	411	178	589		
540	326	17	2	8	1	4	.	1	.	85	38	115	41	16	3	671	370	1,041		
392	201	10	4	5	2	3	1	5	2	30	9	53	18	14	3	459	222	681		
128	62	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	6	7	.	141	63	209		
284	307	5	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	4	2	297	311	608		
302	146	4	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	43	14	49	17	8	1	359	164	523		
197	93	2	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	17	6	22	9	7	1	226	103	329		
281	44	4	2	1	2	9	3	7	5	.	.	21	12	10	.	312	56	368		
16,244	.	248	.	127	.	219	.	145	.	1,967	.	2,706	.	326	.	19,276	.	.		
.	13,299	.	147	.	89	.	53	.	54	.	904	.	1,247	.	118	.	14,684	.	.	
29,543		395		216		272		199		2,871		3,953		444				33,940		

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times, and upwards, *within* the year 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed <i>within</i> the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,105	553	78	98	12	46	4	24	3	34	1,202	755
Armagh,	345	141	15	27	5	4	.	7	2	.	367	179
Carlow,	173	87	2	2	1	.	.	3	4	2	180	94
Cavan,	335	123	13	7	1	1	.	1	.	2	349	134
Clare,	221	86	18	12	3	4	1	5	1	2	244	109
Cork County,	762	303	13	25	2	9	8	3	5	2	790	342
" City,	563	504	28	65	3	21	1	9	.	15	595	614
Donegal,	415	84	11	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	426	95
Down,	340	182	11	11	.	8	.	2	.	2	351	205
Dublin County,	566	276	24	24	8	15	1	4	.	7	599	326
Dublin City :												
Richmond B.,	2,905	.	274	.	45	.	16	.	10	.	3,250	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,683	.	455	.	212	.	97	.	217	.	2,664
Fermanagh,	240	89	13	7	3	.	1	.	2	.	259	96
Galway County,	340	106	3	9	1	4	.	2	.	1	344	122
" Town,	242	118	13	8	6	3	4	2	.	11	265	142
Kerry,	430	135	22	12	3	3	.	1	.	3	455	154
Kildare,	229	185	10	31	4	11	4	10	.	20	247	257
Kilkenny County,	216	72	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	223	74
" City,	138	60	9	13	.	2	.	1	.	5	147	81
King's,	254	74	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	261	81
Leitrim,	227	47	8	5	1	1	.	1	.	2	236	56
Limerick County,	385	120	19	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	405	125
" City,	619	352	40	27	25	16	5	9	.	.	689	404
Londonderry,	288	116	21	13	2	11	2	2	1	11*	314	158
Longford,	283	75	8	12	2	3	.	3	.	.	293	93
Louth, Dundalk,	179	80	7	13	3	10	1	1	1	7	191	111
" Drogheda,	125	40	4	8	2	5	.	.	.	4	131	57
Mayo,	624	235	13	5	2	5	.	.	.	.	639	245
Meath,	181	68	12	15	1	1	.	3	.	.	194	87
Monaghan,	245	86	10	4	2	2	1	1	1	.	259	93
Queen's,	340	99	17	9	6	4	3	.	.	2	366	114
Roscommon,	255	69	11	11	2	3	1	1	1	.	270	84
Sligo,	298	61	13	6	5	1	1	1	2	1	319	70
Tipperary, Nenagh,	345	123	19	16	1	6	.	.	2	1	367	146
" Clonmel,	523	256	31	14	11	12	4	5	4	3	573	290
Tyrone,	371	145	26	16	3	8	3	4	2	1	405	174
Waterford County,	120	51	6	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	129	59
" City,	125	163	22	22	27	9	8	8	3	9	185	211
Westmeath,	276	101	18	10	4	1	5	1	2	2	305	115
Wexford,	181	74	21	7	1	5	.	.	.	.	203	86
Wicklow,	235	37	19	5	5	3	3	.	1	.	263	45
Total Males,	16,044	.	916	.	206	.	77	.	47	.	17,290	.
Total Females,	.	7,259	.	1,059	.	451	.	211	.	367	.	9,347
Total M. and F.,	23,303		1,975		657		288		414		26,637	

* Represents 91 Commitments.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of Individuals Committed during 1863 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Committal in any year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.				
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . .	54	8	889	401	3	.	87	82	2	.	27	34	4	.	25	40	
Armagh, . . .	23	13	293	103	1	.	32	21	.	.	6	8	.	.	4	6	
Carlow, . . .	7	2	149	70	.	.	7	9	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	4	
Cavan, . . .	4	3	271	87	.	.	45	9	.	.	13	10	.	.	9	6	
Clare, . . .	3	.	193	71	1	.	30	14	.	.	8	4	1	.	4	5	
Cork County, .	74	9	571	206	1	1	74	40	1	.	31	22	.	.	13	13	
" City, . .	36	9	493	372	2	.	34	89	3	.	12	47	.	.	8	38	
Donegal, . . .	17	2	349	64	2	.	40	8	.	.	10	8	.	.	3	2	
Down, . . .	23	6	270	127	1	.	31	20	.	.	11	7	.	.	10	12	
Dublin County, .	37	11	410	181	6	2	67	46	2	1	30	26	2	.	15	9	
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B., .	232	.	1,747	.	37	.	449	.	6	.	249	.	1	.	128	.	
Grangegorman P.,	.	56	.	906	.	9	.	270	.	3	.	224	.	.	.	217	
Fermanagh, . .	14	3	186	61	2	.	35	17	.	.	11	5	.	.	2	2	
Galway County, .	18	3	318	102	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	
" Town, . . .	26	5	196	103	1	.	10	3	.	.	8	3	.	.	7	3	
Kerry, . . .	41	9	300	99	5	.	65	18	1	.	28	6	.	.	8	5	
Kildare, . . .	3	8	191	138	1	.	27	29	.	.	7	12	.	.	8	9	
Kilkenny County, .	12	2	125	50	.	.	62	4	.	.	11	10	1	.	3	3	
" City, . . .	4	3	94	36	.	.	28	11	.	.	11	6	.	.	4	2	
King's, . . .	10	6	238	60	.	.	9	8	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	2	
Leitrim, . . .	3	.	189	19	.	.	23	12	.	.	9	7	.	.	7	8	
Limerick County, .	15	4	309	95	4	.	57	11	2	.	10	2	.	.	2	6	
" City, . . .	16	6	552	308	.	.	44	36	.	.	32	18	.	.	20	16	
Londonderry, . .	10	4	195	63	3	.	36	21	1	.	17	14	2	.	9	5	
Longford, . . .	15	2	179	48	1	.	42	16	1	.	24	4	.	.	11	5	
Louth, Dundalk, .	9	3	130	58	1	.	24	14	2	.	8	6	1	.	4	7	
" Drogheda, .	4	1	72	19	4	.	17	4	.	.	9	3	.	.	6	5	
Mayo, . . .	24	14	565	183	2	.	39	29	1	.	6	9	.	.	1	2	
Meath, . . .	3	3	168	57	.	.	7	8	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	
Monaghan, . . .	14	1	219	81	.	.	8	5	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	2	
Queen's, . . .	15	5	308	88	.	.	20	6	.	.	9	4	.	.	7	1	
Roscommon, . . .	17	2	209	56	2	.	28	9	.	.	5	2	.	.	3	3	
Sligo, . . .	8	3	229	43	1	.	35	9	.	.	14	2	.	.	6	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	11	2	306	111	1	.	32	10	.	.	8	6	.	.	1	7	
" Clonmel, .	19	4	385	205	6	1	78	40	2	.	43	26	1	1	12	2	
Tyrone, . . .	22	3	292	104	2	.	39	24	4	.	15	8	.	.	9	10	
Waterford County, .	2	.	95	44	.	.	6	7	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	
" City, . . .	1	.	116	131	.	.	22	22	.	.	27	9	.	.	8	8	
Westmeath, . . .	9	1	246	70	.	.	18	11	.	.	9	8	.	.	8	6	
Wexford, . . .	8	1	115	30	1	1	36	17	.	.	16	9	.	.	6	3	
Wicklow, . . .	9	1	193	29	.	1	34	5	.	.	10	2	.	.	4	1	
Total Males, . .	872	.	12,355	.	91	.	1,780	.	28	.	762	.	13	.	385	.	
Total Females, . .	.	218	.	5,079	.	15	.	1,018	.	4	.	583	.	1	.	479	.
Total M. and F.,	1,090		17,434		106		2,798		32		1,345		14		864		
	18,524				2,904				1,377				878				

[continued.]

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY TIMES.				TWENTY-ONE TIMES AND UPWARDS.				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF COMMITTEALS REPRESENTED IN FOREGOING.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	9	22	.	.	19	18	63	8	1,139	747	82	8	2,642	3,407	Antrim.	
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	8	24	13	343	166	25	13	465	575	Armagh.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	7	2	173	92	7	2	284	180	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	3	345	131	4	3	405	345	Cavan.	
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	239	109	9	.	323	303	Clare.	
.	.	.	4	.	.	1	6	76	10	714	332	79	11	1,034	1,010	Cork County.	
.	.	.	7	.	.	2	2	41	9	554	605	49	9	674	1,324	" City.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	19	2	407	93	21	2	519	259	Donegal.	
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	24	6	327	199	25	6	452	586	Down.	
.	.	2	3	.	.	2	21	48	14	551	312	68	18	993	1,871	Dublin County.	
.	.	25	.	.	.	25	.	278	.	2,972	.	339	.	7,851	.	Dublin City:	
.	.	61	.	.	.	.	216	.	71	2,593	.	122	.	14,505	.	Richmond B.	
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	16	3	243	93	18	3	377	236	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	3	326	119	18	3	344	173	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	3	.	.	2	15	27	5	238	137	28	5	460	1,079	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	47	9	408	145	54	9	594	558	" Town.	
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	4	8	243	249	5	8	369	1,014	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	2	210	72	16	2	364	135	Kildare.	
.	.	.	4	.	.	3	4	3	3	143	78	4	3	240	405	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	251	75	10	6	269	99	" City.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	233	56	3	.	321	272	King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	4	384	121	29	4	499	190	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	6	6	673	398	16	6	962	629	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	5	.	.	3	14	17	4	297	154	32	4	710	1,050	" City.	
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	6	17	2	276	91	20	2	561	363	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	13	3	178	108	21	3	312	853	Longford.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	14	8	1	123	56	12	1	377	805	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	14	14	612	231	31	14	672	342	" Drogheda.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	3	3	191	84	3	3	266	286	Mayo.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	14	1	1	245	92	14	1	357	115	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	5	351	109	15	5	443	205	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	19	2	2	251	82	21	2	327	228	Queen's.	
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	9	3	310	87	10	3	593	239	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	2	2	355	144	13	2	715	261	Sligo.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	31	6	6	542	284	56	10	888	499	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	28	3	377	171	38	3	642	527	" Clonmel.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	127	59	2	.	273	103	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	184	211	1	.	364	483	Waterford County.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	9	1	296	114	9	1	460	402	" City.	
.	.	3	3	.	.	1	5	9	2	194	84	10	3	474	461	Westmeath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	2	254	43	9	3	410	98	Wexford.	
.	.	47	.	.	.	69	.	1,011	.	16,279	.	1,226	.	29,285	.	Wicklow.	
.	.	135	.	.	.	381	.	241	.	9,106	.	303	.	36,475	.	Total Males.	
182				450				1,252				1,529				65,760	Total Females.
182				450				26,637				67,289					Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 1.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT, passed by Borough and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE															
			For Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Antrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	4	1	2	1		
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	2	4		
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	11	3		
Clare,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	1	2	1	1		
Cork County, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	21	1	7	2	14	2		
" City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	.	2		
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	5	1		
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	4	.		
Dublin County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	1		
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B., .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	29	.	3	.	5	.		
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	22	.	1	.	1		
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Galway County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	9	2		
" Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	1		
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	1		
Kilkenny County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	4	1		
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	3		
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	7	1		
Limerick County, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	.	2	3		
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Londonderry, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1		
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	1	1	2		
Louth, Dundalk, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		
" Drogheda, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	3	.	.	1	8		
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	4	2		
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	2	.	3	3		
Queen's,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	1		
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	7	3		
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1		
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	1		
" Clonmel, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	9	2		
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	2	3	1	4	2		
Waterford County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	9	.		
" City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	.		
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.		
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1		
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.		
Total Males, . .	4	.	6	.	1	.	11	.	79	.	85	.	51	.	141	.		
Total Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	30	.	38	.	23	.	.	57		
Total M. and F., {	4		6	1	13		109		123		74		198					
									524									

during the Year 1863, together with the number of Prisoners NOT CONVICTED and UNTRIED, County Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	9	2	72	29	94	37	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	11	7	20	15	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	9	.	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	8	.	15	8	1	1	10	3	11	10	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	2	6	8	7	5	Clare.
.	.	6	.	6	.	20	2	21	2	30	15	45	72	Cork County.
.	.	2	2	1	.	5	2	6	4	18	13	34	20	„ City.
.	.	.	1	.	.	14	4	1	1	17	6	78	17	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	4	6	1	27	8	42	8	Down.
.	.	.	.	2	1	9	4	5	1	17	16	17	12	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City :
.	.	4	.	.	.	50	.	7	.	64	.	134	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	65	.	106	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	3	16	12	Fermanagh.
.	.	4	.	7	.	6	2	.	.	14	14	21	15	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	6	3	6	3	„ Town.
.	.	2	.	1	.	7	2	.	.	22	5	9	6	Kerry.
.	.	5	.	2	.	10	5	.	.	10	5	20	11	Kildare.
.	.	2	.	2	.	6	5	.	.	8	2	17	9	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	„ City.
2	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	2	20	11	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	1	.	5	2	2	.	17	.	22	5	Limerick County.
.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	13	1	14	11	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	5	19	15	„ Londonderry.
.	.	3	2	1	1	6	2	3	1	14	2	16	6	Longford.
.	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	2	.	10	6	12	15	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	5	3	6	3	„ Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	Mayo.
.	.	7	2	2	.	11	5	2	1	29	13	51	33	Meath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	6	9	8	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	1	.	8	3	29	6	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	2	.	8	6	13	5	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	23	3	16	17	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	1	7	6	9	1	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	2	.	9	3	6	.	27	7	15	47	„ Clonmel.
.	.	6	.	1	.	12	7	7	3	30	11	29	33	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	11	29	23	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	9	2	.	13	.	24	8	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	6	4	11	Westmeath.
.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	8	4	11	26	Wexford.
.	.	3	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	11	3	6	10	Wicklow.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	4	1	5	.	Total Males.
2	.	56	.	50	.	294	.	95	.	608	.	952	.	Total Females.
.	.	.	7	.	4	.	104	.	21	.	307	.	654	Total M. and F.
2	.	63	.	54	.	898	.	116	.	915	.	1,606	.	

[continued.]

TABLE IV., No. 1 *concluded*.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISON-
VICTED and UNTRIED, by

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	139	61	237	108	235	470	111	154	31	44	201	296
Armagh,	34	20	85	77	40	31	41	23	27	13	11	5
Carlow,	9	7	15	20	17	20	21	24	25	10	67	14
Cavan,	28	7	63	22	39	15	35	24	22	33	39	6
Clare,	26	10	61	24	20	7	36	21	11	14	7	11
Cork County,	104	33	249	109	113	54	92	76	19	2	7	2
" City,	54	26	122	110	135	310	122	185	42	80	8	27
Donegal,	52	9	108	19	68	11	31	23	16	14	1	
Down,	29	33	71	59	40	36	26	26	22	32	3	2
Dublin County,	45	35	92	53	127	90	86	77	72	76	57	65
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	293		418		531		305		530		792	
Grangeorgman P.,		136		270		938		628		987		1,810
Fermanagh,	18	8	92	22	22	14	23	8	50	6	27	2
Galway County,	43	17	107	29	47	25	44	40	2	1	1	
" Town,	17	11	31	26	14	26	71	82	61	49	36	10
Kerry,	54	8	116	35	83	34	75	38	33	41	26	19
Kildare,	15	12	49	42	20	17	29	229	21	96	35	99
Kilkenny County,	22	3	50	11	30	17	32	11	14	2	11	
" City,	7	4	19	11	10	10	35	56	17	41	21	6
King's,	42	6	56	20	18	9	17	8	37	11	14	8
Leitrim,	24	2	52	13	18	8	19	7	11	31	16	4
Limerick County,	29	5	57	38	47	16	59	20	41	6	3	
" City,	20	18	52	29	102	56	95	38	90	36	57	18
Londonderry,	24	5	46	22	33	23	122	176	13	15		1
Longford,	31	4	70	30	32	11	27	17	23	10	18	
Louth, Dundalk,	11	3	24	29	21	25	49	90	26	20	12	5
" Drogheda,	6	1	16	36	4	17	30	45	42	9	17	9
Mayo,	58	8	120	43	60	20	53	34	34	14	16	9
Meath,	23	35	60	28	13	6	15	12	19	5	25	
Monaghan,	20	5	73	11	21	9	34	17	17	12	19	17
Queen's,	24	13	54	30	32	11	50	43	79	4	39	1
Roscommon,	28	11	75	19	38	15	38	22	17	1	3	
Sligo,	22	1	81	10	50							

MENT, passed during the Year 1863, together with the number of Prisoners NOT CON-
Borough and County Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1863.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.	Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	35	6	3	.	153	57	22	1	1,372	1,269	Antrim.
.	.	21	7	3	.	91	34	13	1	410	240	Armagh.
.	.	10	1	.	.	19	14	4	3	201	118	Carlow.
.	.	14	13	.	.	68	16	2	5	368	168	Cavan.
2	.	11	6	3	.	65	37	6	5	276	155	Clare.
.	.	31	12	1	.	53	16	31	5	878	407	Cork County.
.	.	3	9	.	.	64	27	4	.	634	810	" City.
1	.	20	10	4	.	22	13	4	.	447	128	Donegal.
.	.	30	8	1	.	49	27	9	5	369	250	Down.
.	.	25	11	5	3	100	28	6	1	673	476	Dublin County.
.	.	83	.	42	.	405	.	35	.	8,741	.	Dublin City :
.	.	.	52	.	.	.	269	.	20	.	5,341	Richmond B.
3	.	6	6	.	.	33	20	5	3	307	104	Grangegorman P.
1	.	18	4	.	.	19	4	7	.	355	155	Fermanagh.
.	.	7	2	.	.	47	15	.	.	302	227	Galway County.
.	.	8	2	5	.	46	18	12	9	503	219	" Town.
1	.	22	8	.	.	41	25	6	8	294	567	Kerry.
.	.	6	7	.	.	25	10	6	4	241	83	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	39	26	2	1	164	159	Kilkenny County.
.	.	15	2	.	.	33	7	2	1	276	88	" City.
.	.	3	.	.	.	40	11	5	5	249	89	King's.
.	.	8	4	10	2	131	24	6	2	442	186	Leitrim.
1	.	5	.	.	.	362	235	5	1	819	506	Limerick County.
.	.	15	7	.	.	94	45	10	4	405	314	" City.
.	.	3	1	11	2	49	19	9	2	315	121	Londonderry.
.	.	22	6	.	.	31	11	2	2	217	198	Longford.
.	.	7	5	.	.	24	6	1	.	161	128	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	25	12	16	3	164	50	12	4	665	263	" Drogheda.
.	.	9	6	.	.	19	9	6	6	212	124	Mayo.
.	.	17	5	.	.	35	14	.	2	291	107	Meath.
.	.	14	4	16	1	66	18	3	3	415	144	Monaghan.
.	.	14	8	1	.	32	5	6	3	304	108	Queen's.
.	.	3	3	4	2	46	9	10	1	373	96	Roscommon.
.	.	20	2	.	.	65	9	9	1	418	180	Sligo.
.	.	10	2	.	.	119	46	16	3	686	379	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	4	.	2	1	58	20	14	3	467	227	" Clonmel.
.	.	6	5	.	.	11	6	7	.	147	72	Tyrone.
.	.	13	.	.	.	13	3	4	2	304	314	Waterford County.
.	.	10	6	2	.	51	19	9	1	363	167	" City.
1	.	24	13	.	.	24	10	7	1	232	105	Westmeath.
.	.	6	6	1	.	23	13	10	.	315	67	Wexford.
11	.	604	.	139	.	2,819	.	327	.	19,611	.	Wicklow.
.	.	.	252	.	14	.	1,295	.	118	.	14,799	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
11	.	856	.	153	.	4,114	.	445	.	34,410	.	Total M. and F.

TABLE IV., No. 2.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT, for each from 1st January to 31st December, 1863; and also

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR														IMPRISONMENT FOR																									
	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10.	10 Years and above 6.	6 Years and above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years and under.	3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.																										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																								
Felons, . . .	1	2			7	252	24	73	31	34	18	99	44		29	431	3	168	74	41	13	186	112																	
Misdemeanants, . . .		1	1	1	6	3	4	1	4		15	2			13	15		76	17	32	3	182	31																	
Criminal Lunatics, . . .																																								
Offenders under Larceny Act, . . .																		1		2	2	81	88																	
Misdemeanants, . . .																		8	4	12	2	118	47																	
Dangerous Lunatics, . . .																																								
Under Revenue Laws, . . .																		1		3		10	1																	
Under Poor Law Act, . . .																				1		1																		
Courts Martial & Deserters, . . .													2	9				3				6																		
Under Vagrant Acts, . . .																			2				1																	
Drunkards, . . .																																								
Total Males, . . .	1	3	1	8	58	77	38	114	2	51	46	257	91	584																										
Total Females, . . .				2	27	32	18	46		4	3	97	20	280																										
Total Males and Females, . . .	3		1		10		85		109		56		160		2		55		49		354		111		864															
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, & Discharged, Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1863, . . .	1	424																																						
Total, . . .																																								
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1862, but not Tried until 1863, . . .	3	3		3	21	38	6	13	5	27	11		5	3	4	1	37	7	4	1	24	27																		
Not Convicted, . . .																																								
Untried, . . .																																								
Total Males, . . .	4	6	1	11	79	85	51	141	2	56	50	294	95	608																										
Total Females, . . .				2	30	38	23	57		7	4	104	21	307																										
Total Males and Females, . . .	4		6		13		109		123		74		198		2		63		54		398		116		915															
	4		524																																					

Class of Offence, together with the UNCONVICTED, of all Prisoners Tried or Committed of those *Committed* in 1862, but *not Tried* until 1863.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																								Sentence respited and not passed.	TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.					
109	82	34	41	42	33	14	7	7	6	2	.	3	1	2	.	.	1	10	3	946	499	1,445					
156	28	108	14	141	26	51	5	39	6	3	1	15	7	2	.	.	5	122	10	987	159	1,146					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	.	14	6	20					
235	239	277	227	404	346	280	181	161	117	16	13	12	17	.	.	.	1	1,470	1,230	2,700							
230	212	1075	340	2270	964	1661	1922	1398	1600	432	733	385	152	.	.	3	.	7,592	5,976	13,568							
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	408	235	.	.	408	235	643					
161	31	4	1	12	.	4	1	3	2	.	.	5	.	7	.	4	1	.	.	214	37	251					
21	10	37	27	187	132	61	52	27	28	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	388	250	588						
8	.	16	.	13	.	3	.	28	.	19	.	31	.	.	.	166	.	.	304	.	304						
7	36	2	8	166	134	273	295	150	234	11	30	11	16	.	.	1	1	.	621	757	1,378						
.	2	.	7	5	49	11	114	448	588	1369	1056	1515	2333	.	.	2	1	.	3,350	4,150	7,500						
927	.	1553	.	3240	.	2358	.	2261	.	1854	.	1978	.	11	.	598	.	133	16,244	.	13,299	.					
640	.	665	.	1684	.	2577	.	2581	.	1833	.	2527	.	.	.	250	.	14	.	.	.	.					
1,567	.	2,218	.	4,924	.	4,935	.	4,842	.	3,687	.	4,504	.	11	.	848	.	.	.	.	.	.					
28,971																			147	.	.	29,543					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,706	1,247	3,953					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	326	118	444					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,276	14,664	33,940					
25	14	10	3	13	4	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	221	87	308						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	113	48	161					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1					
952	.	1563	.	3253	.	2364	.	2261	.	1857	.	1978	.	11	.	604	.	139	19,611	.	14,799	.					
654	.	668	.	1688	.	2577	.	2581	.	1833	.	2526	.	.	.	252	.	14	.	.	.	.					
1,606	.	2,231	.	4,941	.	4,941	.	4,842	.	3,690	.	4,504	.	11	.	856	.	.	.	.	.	.					
29,170																			153	.	.	84,410					

TABLE V., No. 1.—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to each of the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceed- ing 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	5	.	63	8	342	265	478	586	220	262	244	145	.	.	1,352	1,266	2,618
Armagh,	2	.	23	13	47	10	155	108	87	69	90	35	.	.	404	235	639
Carlow,	.	.	7	2	42	41	86	50	16	14	47	9	.	1	198	117	315
Cavan,	.	.	4	3	92	17	159	99	45	25	64	21	.	.	364	165	529
Clare,	1	.	4	.	65	13	132	82	34	27	39	30	.	.	275	152	427
Cork County,	2	.	77	11	190	74	346	209	113	51	122	56	1	1	851	402	1,253
" City,	7	.	35	9	170	171	251	410	92	110	77	108	.	.	632	808	1,440
Donegal,	1	.	20	2	118	35	169	45	50	22	82	19	.	.	440	123	563
Down,	2	1	23	5	78	13	126	141	69	42	64	47	.	.	362	249	611
Dublin County,	1	1	56	15	175	71	201	224	116	95	117	65	1	1	667	472	1,139
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	11	.	287	.	841	.	1293	.	676	.	592	.	10	.	3,710	.	3,710
Grangegorman P.	.	11	.	71	.	917	.	2255	.	1079	.	991	.	1	.	5,325	5,325
Fermanagh,	4	.	12	3	57	25	152	44	46	11	33	20	.	.	304	103	407
Galway County,	1	.	17	3	90	48	142	62	44	27	55	9	.	.	349	149	498
" Town,	4	2	24	3	76	12	98	136	37	44	63	30	.	.	302	227	529
Kerry,	3	2	46	7	148	41	197	104	50	44	47	18	.	.	491	216	707
Kildare,	.	.	4	8	67	162	132	308	37	58	39	23	4	1	283	560	843
Kilkenny County,	.	.	13	2	55	12	101	26	30	19	32	20	.	.	231	79	310
" City,	.	.	4	3	39	13	60	108	34	21	25	14	.	.	162	159	321
King's,	.	1	10	5	67	17	99	28	59	22	33	15	.	.	268	88	356
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	80	15	104	61	25	6	34	7	.	.	246	89	335
Limerick County,	1	22	3	121	36	122	46	48	24	48	15	65	6	.	426	131	557
" City,	.	2	16	4	253	155	238	198	195	109	50	.	.	.	814	504	1,318
Londonderry,	3	1	16	3	98	59	147	161	53	55	78	27	.	.	395	306	701
Longford,	.	.	17	2	87	24	109	58	46	20	46	16	.	.	305	120	425
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	16	3	45	24	71	100	38	35	40	34	.	.	211	196	407
" Drogheda,	4	1	4	.	22	14	58	35	32	45	34	33	.	.	154	128	282
Mayo,	2	2	29	12	139	47	192	85	85	52	123	43	86	19	656	260	916
Meath,	.	1	3	2	22	14	140	77	24	15	19	13	.	.	208	122	330
Monaghan,	1	.	13	1	46	10	103	45	38	26	79	22	.	.	280	104	384
Queen's,	1	.	14	5	63	22	180	50	73	41	68	19	5	2	404	139	543
Roscommon,	4	.	17	2	71	23	111	43	38	12	51	24	.	.	292	104	396
Sligo,	.	.	10	3	118	13	119	32	69	23	48	23	.	.	364	94	458
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	13	2	111	57	173	75	56	26	58	18	.	.	411	178	589
" Clonmel,	3	.	29	7	171	80	237	201	95	43	122	25	14	14	671	370	1,041
Tyrone,	5	.	25	3	143	62	144	88	67	34	75	35	.	.	459	222	681
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	52	29	59	29	23	10	5	.	.	.	141	68	209
" City,	.	.	1	.	81	150	146	78	68	78	1	5	.	.	297	311	608
Westmeath,	.	.	9	1	81	19	167	86	57	33	45	25	.	.	354	164	523
Wexford,	.	.	9	2	66	20	76	38	34	23	41	20	.	.	226	103	329
Wicklow,	.	.	9	3	42	7	183	28	48	13	30	5	.	.	312	56	368
Total Males,	68	.	1006	.	4671	.	7256	.	3070	.	3019	.	186	.	19,276	.	.
Total Females,	.	26	.	231	.	2837	.	6639	.	2751	.	2134	.	46	.	14,664	.
Total M. & F.,	94	.	1,237	.	7,508	.	13,895	.	5,821	.	5,153	.	232	.	.	.	33,940

TABLE V., No. 2.—AGES of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Classes of Offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	AGES												TOTAL.				
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.			Could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
CONVICTED.																	
Felons,	3	2	44	13	260	109	367	200	144	110	138	64	1	946	499	1,445	
Misdemeanants,	2	.	25	2	219	33	430	69	146	28	158	26	1	987	159	1,146	
Criminal Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	4	2	3	1	.	14	6	20	
Offenders under Larceny Act,	21	1	291	66	392	259	377	488	194	238	195	178	.	1,470	1,230	2,700	
Misdemeanor,	18	2	392	82	2,237	1,270	2,988	2,725	1,043	1,013	908	882	6	7,592	5,976	13,568	
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	4	2	59	30	161	87	76	47	106	67	2	408	235	643	
Under Revenue Laws,	.	.	4	1	25	6	57	3	39	5	89	22	.	214	37	251	
Under Poor Law Act,	5	.	41	7	114	82	86	122	36	28	56	11	.	338	250	588	
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	.	.	82	.	185	.	30	.	5	.	2	304	.	304	
Under Vagrant Acts,	8	19	25	22	80	66	150	166	99	178	257	304	2	621	757	1,378	
Drunkards,	.	.	11	2	482	704	1,349	2,199	759	886	742	400	7	3,350	4,150	7,500	
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, and Discharged,	10	1	153	32	634	257	973	528	447	239	329	161	29	2,706	1,247	3,953	
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1863,	1	1	16	2	86	21	127	49	53	27	43	18	.	326	118	444	
Total Males,	68	.	1,006	.	4,671	.	7,256	.	3,070	.	3,019	.	186	19,376	.	.	
Total Females,	26	.	231	.	2,837	.	6,639	.	2,751	.	2,134	.	46	14,664	.	.	
Total Males and Females,	94	.	1,237	.	7,508	.	13,895	.	5,821	.	5,153	.	232	.	.	.	38,940

TABLE VI., No. 1.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to each of the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . .	586	137	502	748	.	.	.	.	264	386	.	.	1,352	1,266	2,618
Armagh, . . .	99	21	96	57	54	35	34	15	121	107	.	.	404	235	639
Carlow, . . .	72	16	24	15	.	.	.	.	102	85	.	1	198	117	315
Cavan, . . .	112	19	64	29	.	.	.	.	188	117	.	.	364	165	529
Clare, . . .	56	16	49	21	23	15	38	17	109	83	.	.	275	152	427
Cork County, .	339	40	90	54	55	23	71	47	295	237	1	1	851	402	1,253
" City, . . .	325	61	145	150	47	90	16	57	99	450	.	.	632	808	1,440
Donegal, . . .	113	5	70	11	40	6	14	14	203	87	.	.	440	123	563
Down, . . .	153	29	90	89	4	4	7	2	108	125	.	.	362	249	611
Dublin County, .	322	167	85	83	6	4	7	.	243	213	4	5	667	472	1,139
Dublin City:															
Richmond B.,	1,888	.	687	.	10	.	54	.	1,051	.	20	.	3,710	.	3,710
Grangegorman P.,	1,277	.	1,688	.	25	.	.	.	2,355	.	.	.	5,325	.	5,325
Fermanagh, . .	115	12	85	32	.	.	.	.	104	59	.	.	304	103	407
Galway County, .	98	26	19	15	.	.	.	.	229	107	3	1	349	149	498
" Town, . . .	100	7	19	51	7	.	2	.	174	169	.	.	302	227	529
Kerry, . . .	198	26	29	30	43	37	43	20	178	103	.	.	491	216	707
Kildare, . . .	102	85	22	99	1	.	.	.	154	368	4	8	283	560	843
Kilkenny County, .	75	6	42	17	2	6	.	.	112	50	.	.	231	79	310
" City, . . .	66	1	24	23	1	1	.	.	71	134	.	.	162	159	321
King's, . . .	22	.	40	2	52	14	48	20	95	40	11	12	268	88	356
Leitrim, . . .	120	22	32	35	2	1	.	.	92	31	.	.	246	89	335
Limerick County, .	163	25	48	18	28	11	8	6	109	65	70	6	426	131	557
" City, . . .	187	50	153	71	42	21	28	17	404	345	.	.	814	504	1,318
Londonderry, . .	125	18	144	80	41	26	17	1	68	181	.	.	395	306	701
Longford, . . .	117	16	60	28	32	8	13	10	82	56	1	2	305	120	425
Louth, Dundalk, .	93	20	31	22	5	3	1	.	81	151	.	.	211	196	407
" Drogheda, .	64	12	27	12	14	10	7	8	42	86	.	.	154	128	282
Mayo, . . .	139	14	21	11	1	.	281	126	128	90	88	19	656	260	916
Meath, . . .	86	27	19	10	8	2	.	.	95	83	.	.	208	122	330
Monaghan, . . .	85	7	118	24	37	54	4	2	36	17	.	.	280	104	384
Queen's, . . .	175	23	49	30	10	2	.	.	165	82	5	2	404	139	543
Roscommon, . .	122	23	44	13	23	7	7	.	96	61	.	.	292	104	396
Sligo, . . .	109	3	73	15	36	6	41	20	105	50	.	.	364	94	458
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	169	41	50	24	16	15	10	10	166	88	.	.	411	178	589
" Clonmel, . .	230	50	76	69	.	.	.	.	346	235	19	16	671	370	1,041
Tyrone, . . .	160	24	85	62	55	20	11	4	148	112	.	.	459	222	681
Waterford County, .	39	9	26	1	.	.	.	.	76	58	.	.	141	68	209
" City, . . .	47	14	6	9	1	.	.	.	243	288	.	.	297	311	608
Westmeath, . . .	203	19	36	38	.	.	.	.	120	107	.	.	359	164	523
Wexford, . . .	96	19	35	29	7	2	30	14	58	39	.	.	226	103	329
Wicklow, . . .	75	12	69	18	44	7	124	19	.	.	.	.	312	56	368
Total Males, . .	7,445	.	3,384	.	747	.	916	.	6,558	.	226	.	19,276	.	.
Total Females, .	.	2,999	.	3,808	.	455	.	429	.	7,500	.	73	.	14,664	.
Total M. and F. .	9,844		7,192		1,202		1,345		14,058		299		.	.	33,940

TABLE VI., No. 2.—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Classes of Offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CONVICTED.														
Felons,	398	96	170	112	44	16	34	37	300	243	.	1	946	499
Misdemeanants,	448	34	169	36	35	5	57	9	258	72	20	3	987	159
Criminal Lunatics,	6	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	5	1	.	14	6
At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,														
Offenders under Larceny Act,	513	152	288	297	60	68	107	42	501	671	1	.	1,470	1,230
Misdemeanants,	2,973	883	1,406	1,728	321	195	355	185	2,530	2,983	7	2	7,592	5,976
Dangerous Lunatics,	160	44	72	48	9	5	17	7	132	116	18	15	408	235
Under Revenue Laws,	78	4	29	5	6	1	20	5	81	22	.	.	214	37
Under Poor Law Act,	129	54	52	54	17	5	28	24	112	113	.	.	338	250
Courts Martial and Deserters,	139	.	57	.	10	.	25	.	73	.	.	.	304	.
Under Vagrant Acts,	189	84	109	138	17	14	20	17	283	502	3	2	621	757
Drunkards,	1,275	833	555	1,099	101	94	113	41	1,293	2,065	13	18	3,350	4,150
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, and Discharged, } Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1863,	1,009	196	413	265	106	47	127	58	888	649	163	32	2,706	1,247
	128	25	63	26	21	4	13	4	101	59	.	.	326	118
Total Males,	7,445	.	3,384	.	747	.	916	.	6,558	.	226	.	19,276	.
Total Females,	.	2,899	.	3,808	.	455	.	429	.	7,500	.	73	.	14,664
Total Males and Females,	9,844		7,192		1,202		1,345		14,058		289		.	38,940

TABLE VII., No. 1.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to each of the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	380	433	307	158	665	675	.	.	1,352	1,266	2,618
Armagh,	135	71	28	12	241	152	.	.	404	235	639
Carlow,	13	8	.	.	185	109	.	.	198	117	315
Cavan,	33	18	.	.	331	147	.	.	364	165	529
Clare,	3	2	.	.	272	150	.	.	275	152	427
Cork County, . .	66	19	2	.	782	382	1	1	851	402	1,253
" City,	42	38	.	.	590	770	.	.	632	808	1,440
Donegal,	35	20	14	2	391	101	.	.	440	123	563
Down,	87	47	92	60	183	142	.	.	362	249	611
Dublin County, .	64	63	6	2	597	407	.	.	667	472	1,139
Dublin City :											
Richmond B., .	320	.	19	.	3,324	.	47	.	3,710	.	3,710
Grangegorman P., .	.	591	.	11	.	4,723	.	.	.	5,325	5,325
Fermanagh, . . .	106	36	2	.	196	67	.	.	304	103	407
Galway County, .	5	9	.	.	344	140	.	.	349	149	498
" Town,	5	4	.	.	297	223	.	.	302	227	529
Kerry,	7	25	.	.	484	191	.	.	491	216	707
Kildare,	28	59	.	.	253	500	2	1	283	560	843
Kilkenny County, .	5	.	.	.	226	79	.	.	231	79	310
" City,	6	2	.	.	156	157	.	.	162	159	321
King's,	10	3	.	.	258	85	.	.	268	88	356
Leitrim,	5	2	.	.	241	87	.	.	246	89	335
Limerick County, .	4	1	.	.	340	122	82	8	426	131	557
" City,	50	24	.	.	764	480	.	.	814	504	1,318
Londonderry, . .	57	65	58	36	280	205	.	.	395	306	701
Longford,	17	10	.	.	288	110	.	.	305	120	425
Louth, Dundalk, .	15	5	1	1	195	190	.	.	211	196	407
" Drogheda, . .	9	8	.	.	145	120	.	.	154	123	282
Mayo,	11	9	.	.	558	232	87	19	656	260	916
Meath,	14	7	.	.	194	115	.	.	208	122	330
Monaghan, . . .	24	14	11	5	245	85	.	.	280	104	384
Queen's,	19	4	2	.	378	133	5	2	404	139	543
Roscommon, . . .	7	1	.	.	285	103	.	.	292	104	396
Sligo,	19	8	2	.	343	86	.	.	364	94	458
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	10	7	.	.	401	171	.	.	411	178	589
" Clonmel, . . .	19	7	.	.	638	349	14	14	671	370	1,041
Tyrone,	94	39	37	14	328	169	.	.	459	222	681
Waterford County, .	6	3	.	.	135	65	.	.	141	68	209
" City,	37	10	.	.	260	301	.	.	297	311	608
Westmeath, . . .	17	.	.	.	342	164	.	.	359	164	523
Wexford,	21	13	.	.	205	90	.	.	226	103	329
Wicklow,	12	10	.	.	300	46	.	.	312	56	368
Total Males, . .	1,817	.	581	.	16,640	.	238	.	19,276	.	.
Total Females, .	.	1,695	.	301	.	12,623	.	45	.	14,664	.
Total M. and F., .	3,512		882		29,263		283		.	.	33,940

TABLE VII., No. 2.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Classes of Offences.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
CONVICTED.											
Felons,	93	53	21	14	881	431	1	1	946	499	1,445
Misdemeanants,	68	15	40	4	852	138	27	2	987	159	1,146
Criminal Lunatics,	4	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	14	6	20
Offenders under Larceny Act,	184	118	41	24	1,245	1,088	1	1	1,470	1,230	2,700
Misdemeanants,	691	717	229	122	6,663	5,135	9	2	7,592	5,976	13,568
Dangerous Lunatics,	56	34	19	10	331	190	2	1	408	235	643
Under Revenue Laws,	19	4	14	1	181	32	1	1	214	37	251
Under Poor Law Act,	24	11	7	1	307	238	1	1	338	250	588
Courts Martial and Deserters,	77	7	7	1	220	1	1	1	304	1	304
Under Vagrant Acts,	50	52	5	8	565	696	1	1	621	757	1,378
Drunkards,	240	544	87	80	3,016	3,517	7	9	3,350	4,150	7,500
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, and Discharged,	270	133	95	32	2,150	1,053	191	29	2,706	1,247	3,953
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1863,	41	14	16	4	269	100	1	1	326	118	444
Total Males,	1,817	581	1,640	238	19,276	14,664	1	1	19,276	14,664	33,940
Total Females,	1,695	301	12,623	45	14,664	1,146	1	1	14,664	1,146	15,810
Total Males and Females,	3,512	882	29,263	283	33,940	15,810	2	2	33,940	15,810	49,750

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	89	4	49	6	138	10	Louth, Dundalk,	8	1	5	9	13	9
Armagh,	10	1	43	2	53	3	„ Drogheda,	4	1	5	9	13	10
Carlow,	12	3	15	1	15	1	Mayo,	15	3	18	18	33	18
Cavan,	12	7	1	19	1	20	Meath,	2	2	4	6	10	9
Clare,	12	10	1	22	1	23	Monaghan,	21	2	6	3	27	32
Cork County,	32	3	29	2	61	5	Queen's,	15	1	1	1	16	2
„ City,	67	4	42	5	109	9	Roscommon,	8	1	7	15	1	16
Donegal,	8	1	5	1	13	2	Sligo,	12	1	1	13	1	14
Down,	32	6	13	3	45	9	Tipperary, Nenagh,	10	19	29	29	29	29
Dublin County,	49	5	11	60	5	65	„ Clonmel,	9	1	3	1	12	2
Dublin City:*							Tyrone,	22	4	44	66	4	70
Richmond B.							Waterford County,	12	1	1	13	1	14
Grangegorman P.							„ City,	6	1	6	6	6	6
Fermanagh,	17	1	14	1	31	2	Westmeath,	12	1	2	14	1	15
Galway County,	14	14	28	4	16	16	Wexford,	7	7	14	14	14	14
„ Town,	12	4	12	4	16	16	Wicklow,	7	1	5	12	1	13
Kerry,	23	2	25	3	25	3	Total 1863, { Males,	664	440	1104	87	1191	1191
Kildare,	5	2	1	6	3	9	Females,	52	35	87	1191	1191	1191
Kilkenny County,	2	2	3	5	2	7	M. and F.,	716	475	1191	1191	1191	1191
„ City,	5	1	6	6	6	6	Total 1862, { Males,	597	435	1032	77	1109	1109
King's,	9	6	15	15	15	15	Females,	35	42	77	1109	1109	1109
Leitrim,	8	24	32	3	35	35	M. and F.,	632	477	1109	1109	1109	1109
Limerick County,	4	1	18	2	20	20							
„ City,	6	21	27	1	28	28							
Londonderry,	37	2	10	47	3	50							
Longford,	29	9	38	38	38	38							

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN																							
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumo- nia, Bronchitis, and other Pul- monary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhoea, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Ge- nital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	2	1	35	14	118	63	3		2	1			2				4		8		18	5		
Armagh, . . .	4	9	8	12	10	6	6	4					1		1						2	2		
Carlow, . . .			5	10	3	9														1				
Cavan, . . .	3		4	2	2	2						1						1						
Clare, . . .	2	1	2	2	12	6							1								1	1		
Cork County, . .	10	8	12	1	6	8							3				3	1			1			
" City, . . .	6	23	6	18	2	7													1		3	1		
Donegal, . . .			3	1	2	1	1						2				1				1	1		
Down, . . .	1		6		1						2					1								
Dublin County, .		2	12	16	28	45	1	2					1	1			21	13	2	5	10	6		
Dublin City, . .																								
Richmond B. .	46		27		34		1		1				32						10		39			
Grangegorman P.		10		29		43		1		1				6				11		4		18		
Fermanagh, . . .			3	3	3	1	1							2	1									
Galway County, .	5	1			7	4							1	1	1							8		
" Town, . . .			1		3	1													1		2			
Kerry, . . .	11	3	10	1	13	5							1						1			1		
Kildare, . . .	1		11	11	28	18			1										2		1	4		
Kilkenny County, .	5	2	3	1	29	29								3			2				3			
" City, . . .	1	2			4	3			1										1					
King's, . . .		1			1								1								1			
Leitrim, . . .			3	2	1		2	1											2	1	2	1		
Limerick County, .	17		20	1	74	9							8		6						5	3		
" City, . . .	2	1	1	1	2	2																		
Londonderry, . .	3	3	6	7	9	6													1	1	6	3		
Longford, . . .			9	2	6	1							1				1							
Louth, Dundalk, .			13	4	3	6				2							2		2		4			
" Drogheda, . .			2		3	3													1			1		
Mayo, . . .	4	1	96	29	72	18	15	7	1		1	1	13	5					18	11	6	16		
Meath, . . .	13	7	6		4								2							1				
Monaghan, . . .	1	1	5		6																1			
Queen's, . . .	5	1	2		4	1							2								1			
Roscommon, . . .	3		1		6	1				1							2		1					
Sligo, . . .			6		5		1		1				2	1					2					
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	2	3	29	7	28	21							4	1					5	1		10		
" Clonmel, . . .			42	7	25	6							1				1					2		
Tyrone, . . .	4	1	9	1	11	6																2		
Waterford County, .	6	1	6	2	4	2															2			
" City, . . .		7		6	1	2											1				1	8		
Westmeath, . . .			9	3	16	11							2						1	3		5		
Wexford, . . .	6	2	67	35	65	26			13		2		14								2	1		
Wicklow, . . .	3	2	26	9	69	39	6	4					3				3		1	1	2	1		
Total Males, . .	166		506		720		37		20		6		97		8		39		59		115			
Total Females, .		93		237		411		20		5		1		20		2		28		30		100		
Total M. and F.	259		743		1,131		57		25		7		117		10		67		89		215			

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1863.

OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.	Purpura.	Hæmorrhages.	Erysipelas.	Eruptive Fevers.	Cutaneous Dis- cases.	Scrofula.	Varicose Veins.	Hæmorrhoids.	Anthrax.	Hernia.	TUMOURS.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.		
											Simple.	Malignant.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	3	.	.	1	4	.	.	32	12	6	5	.	12	7	.	2	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	10	1	1	2	6	3	1	8	1	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City:
3	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	89	.	6	.	.	1	3	5	2	Richmond B.
.	9	.	1	.	7	.	.	1	23	.	6	.	3	.	2	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	Galway County.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	83	1	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	" City.
.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	116	23	10	4	18	2	37	15	3	5	Mayo.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Meath.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	Queen's.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
1	2	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	20	10	5	1	2	.	2	1	Tipperary, Nenagh
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	" Clonmel
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	12	.	.	.	3	.	.	23	7	.	.	.	.	4	4	7	Wexford.
1	2	.	2	2	1	1	2	26	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Wicklow.
11	.	.	.	16	.	14	.	5	521	.	65	.	22	.	72	15	Total Males.
.	87	.	1	.	24	.	3	.	4	.	120	.	25	.	6	.	Total Females.
48	1	40	17	9	641	90	28	97	17	29	59	8					Total M. and F.

[continued.]

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death, 1863.
Antrim, . . .	1	D. W.	M.	23	Murder, . . .	25 June, 1862,	<i>Executed</i> , . . .	8 April.
" . . .	2	H. O'H.	M.	63	Cattle stealing, .	9 Sept. 1862,	Bursting a Bloodvessel, .	4 June.
" . . .	3	C. C.	F.	30	Misdemeanor, .	15 June, 1863,	Fever, . . .	24 June.
" . . .	4	J. A.	F.	42	Larceny, . . .	9 Aug. 1863,	Paralysis, . . .	25 Sept.
Armagh, . . .	5	A. M'K.	F.	56	Lunacy, . . .	2 Dec. 1861.	Prostration, . . .	5 May.
" . . .	6	P. J.	M.	39	Do., . . .	28 June, 1863,	Maniacal Excitement, .	7 July.
Cavan, . . .	7	J. K.	M.	28	Stabbing, . . .	8 Oct. 1862,	Consumption, . . .	13 May.
" . . .	8	P. M.	M.	50	Lunacy, . . .	23 Oct. 1863,	Apoplexy, . . .	26 Oct.
Clare, . . .	9	H. D.	M.	52	Do., . . .	22 Jan. 1863,	Pneumonia and Dysentery,	24 Jan.
" . . .	10	B. W.	F.	50	Do., . . .	19 Feb. 1863,	Dysentery, . . .	28 Feb.
" . . .	11	M. C.	M.	21	Larceny, . . .	17 Oct. 1862,	Fever, . . .	24 Aug.
Cork County, .	12	M.O'B.	M.	30	Do., . . .	21 Mar. 1862,	Consumption, . . .	21 Jan.
" . . .	13	P. C.	M.	60	Exposing his person,	28 Mar. 1863,	Do., . . .	7 May.
Cork City, . .	14	P. P.	M.	18	Larceny, . . .	7 May, 1863,	Decline; Broken Constitution,	15 July.
" . . .	15	M. M.	F.	50	Debt, . . .	12 Mar. 1863,	Typhus Fever, . . .	1 Nov.
Donegal, . . .	16	C. M'B.	M.	31	Lunacy, . . .	8 Aug. 1863,	Disease of Brain, . . .	19 Sept.
Down, . . .	17	J. F.	M.	36	Debt, . . .	9 Mar. 1863,	Consumption, . . .	26 Mar.
" . . .	18	J. C.	M.	43	Lunacy, . . .	8 Nov. 1862,	Disease of Brain, . . .	22 April.
" . . .	19	P. M'A.	M.	47	Do., . . .	12 May, 1862,	Apoplexy, . . .	24 July.
" . . .	20	S. H.	M.	67	Do., . . .	21 Aug. 1863,	Do., . . .	1 Nov.
" . . .	21	A. W.	M.	28	Burglary and robbery,	3 Jan. 1863,	Consumption, . . .	6 Nov.
Dublin County, .	22	J. B.	M.	63	Lunacy, . . .	12 Sept. 1862,	Bronchitis, . . .	3 Feb.
" . . .	23	T. K.	M.	43	Disturbing the peace,	22 Jan. 1863,	Disease of Heart, . . .	8 Feb.
" . . .	24	J. L.	M.	20	Cattle stealing, .	23 June, 1862,	Consumption, . . .	25 May.
" . . .	25	P. S.	M.	27	Lunacy, . . .	9 Nov. 1863,	Obstruction of Bowels, .	14 Nov.
Dublin City : Richmond B., .	26	W. L.	M.	31	Stealing cloth, .	9 Dec. 1862,	Typhoid Fever, . . .	21 Feb.
" . . .	27	R. C.	M.	70	Lunacy, . . .	16 Dec. 1862,	Debility, . . .	9 Mar.
" . . .	28	W. C.	M.	49	Do., . . .	19 July, 1861,	Brain Disease, . . .	12 Mar.
" . . .	29	J. G.	M.	22	Stealing money, &c.,	23 June, 1862,	Congestion of Brain, .	19 Mar.
" . . .	30	M. R.	M.	50	Vagrancy, . . .	1 June, 1863,	Affection of Lungs, . .	9 June.
" . . .	31	L. B.	M.	40	Lunacy, . . .	10 July, 1863,	Disease of Liver, . . .	20 July.
" . . .	32	J. M.	M.	36	Do., . . .	31 Oct. 1860,	Disease of Heart, . . .	21 July.
" . . .	33	M. T.	M.	26	Do., . . .	16 Oct. 1861,	Softening of Brain, . .	26 July.
" . . .	34	P. M.	M.	60	Do., . . .	17 July, 1863,	Do., . . .	27 July.
" . . .	35	E. B.	M.	28	Do., . . .	27 April, 1860,	Consumption, . . .	23 Sept.
" . . .	36	P. B.	M.	46	Do., . . .	21 Aug. 1863,	Debility, . . .	2 Oct.
" . . .	37	R. F.	M.	70	Do., . . .	24 Sept. 1863,	Chronic Bronchitis, .	4 Oct.
" . . .	38	J. H.	M.	28	Do., . . .	19 Aug. 1863,	Brain Disease, . . .	20 Oct.
" . . .	39	L. K.	M.	32	Do., . . .	18 Dec. 1863,	Do., . . .	5 Nov.
" . . .	40	T. L.	M.	31	Do., . . .	14 April, 1863,	Consumption, . . .	22 Nov.
Grangegorman P.	41	M. N.	F.	56	Vagrancy, . . .	23 Feb. 1863,	Disease of Heart, . . .	28 Feb.
" . . .	42	S. M.	F.	26	Throwing stones in street,	17 Mar. 1863,	Brain Fever, . . .	30 Mar.
" . . .	43	-	F.	66	Vagrancy, . . .	20 July, 1863,	Bronchitis, . . .	18 Aug.
Galway County, .	44	D.M'W.	M.	*	Child of prisoner, Inoculating with small-pox, .	8 Oct. 1862,	Convulsions, . . .	25 Jan.
" . . .	45	D. G.	M.	60	Do., . . .	80 Oct. 1862,	Dysentery, . . .	27 Jan.
" . . .	46	M.M'H.	M.	26	Lunacy, . . .	27 June, 1863,	Debility, . . .	4 Sept.
" . . .	47	M. B.	M.	40	Do., . . .	18 Mar. 1862,	Do., . . .	5 Dec.

* Five months old.

TABLE X. *continued.*—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death, 1863.
Kerry, . . .	48	P. C.	M.	35	Assault, with intent to violate,	5 June, 1862,	Effusion on the Chest, .	6 Mar.
Kildare, . . .	49	M. M.	F.	60	Attempt at suicide, . . .	9 Feb. 1863,	Debility of Constitution, .	7 Mar.
" . . .	50	T. D.	M.	40	Lunacy, . . .	10 Feb. 1862,	General Wasting and Debility, . . .	15 May.
" . . .	51	P. P.	M.	40	Larceny, . . .	26 Feb. 1863,	Choleraic Attack, . . .	21 Dec.
Kilkenny County,	52	J. C.	F.	35	Lunacy, . . .	8 Feb. 1863,	Exhaustion, . . .	13 Feb.
King's County, .	53	J. H.	M.	62	Do., . . .	14 April, 1863,	Congestion of Brain, .	22 April.
Limerick County,	54	D. D.	M.	50	Inciting to murder, . . .	24 May, 1862,	Executed, . . .	13 April.
" . . .	55	J. M'G.	M.	30	Unlawful wounding, . . .	13 July, 1863,	Debility, . . .	13 Sept.
Limerick City, .	56	J. C.	F.	35	Passing base coin,	25 Oct. 1863,	Inflammation of Bowels, .	30 Oct.
Longford, . . .	57	C. M'C.	M.	24	Murder, . . .	21 Nov. 1862,	Executed, . . .	4 Aug.
Louth, Dundalk,	58	P. W.	M.	23	Lunacy, . . .	5 Feb. 1863,	General Debility, . . .	20 Feb.
" . . .	59	M. D.	M.	64	Do., . . .	15 Oct. 1863,	Exhaustion, and Refusal of Food, &c., . . .	3 Dec.
Mayo, . . .	60	J. W.	M.	13	Lunacy, . . .	16 Sept. 1862,	Consumption, . . .	14 Feb.
" . . .	61	M. D.	F.	60	Do., . . .	10 Oct. 1860,	Debility and Diarrhœa, .	22 Feb.
" . . .	62	M. M.	M.	58	Assault, . . .	28 June, 1863,	Fever, . . .	24 Feb.
" . . .	63	J. C.	M.	20	Lunacy, . . .	3 April, 1861,	Consumption, . . .	16 Mar.
" . . .	64	E. F.	F.	36	Do., . . .	11 April, 1860,	Diarrhœa (Chronic), .	23 April.
" . . .	65	H. F.	F.	24	Prostitution, . . .	25 Mar. 1863,	Infiltration of Brain, .	23 April.
" . . .	66	M. H.	M.	14	Lunacy, . . .	3 Feb. 1863,	Diarrhœa, . . .	28 May.
" . . .	67	J. B.	M.	26	Do., . . .	9 Aug. 1862,	Epilepsy and Apoplexy, .	18 Sept.
Meath, . . .	68	T. F.	M.	18	Larceny, . . .	21 Feb. 1863,	Dysentery, . . .	31 Mar.
" . . .	69	J. M'K.	M.	63	Do., . . .	27 Mar. 1863,	Accident on Treadmill, .	23 April.
Monaghan, . . .	70	J. M'G.	M.	67	Do., . . .	9 April, 1863,	Congestion of Lungs, .	25 May.
" . . .	71	A. M.	F.	33	Assault, . . .	24 June, 1863,	Brain Fever, . . .	27 June.
Queen's, . . .	72	C. O.	F.	27	Lunacy, . . .	3 Aug. 1863,	Debility, . . .	17 Aug.
Sligo, . . .	73	J. P.	M.	21	Horse stealing,	13 Dec. 1862,	Rupture of Blood Vessel in Brain, . . .	2 Feb.
Tyrone, . . .	74	T. M.	M.	. . .	Debt, . . .	23 Dec. 1862,	Dysentery, . . .	19 Feb.
" . . .	75	J. M.	M.	40	House-breaking,	19 June, 1863,	Dropsical Effusion on Chest, &c., . . .	13 Dec.
Waterford City,	76	E. T.	F.	32	Selling adulterated milk, . . .	28 July, 1863,	Typhus Fever, . . .	16 Aug.
Westmeath, . . .	77	A. G.	F.	70	Lunacy, . . .	9 July, 1863,	Exhaustion, . . .	28 Feb.
Wexford, . . .	78	J. H.	M.	. . .	Murder, . . .	21 May, 1863,	Executed, . . .	11 Aug.
" . . .	79	T. C.	M.	44	Deserter, . . .	26 May, 1863,	Disease of Right Lung, .	23 June.
" . . .	80	T. R.	M.	70	Lunacy, . . .	25 Nov. 1863,	Bronchitis (Chronic), .	17 Dec.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from the County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1863.

Gaols from which Escapes were effected.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Limerick County,	8 Dec.,	M.	13	Larceny, . . .	Tried, . . .	On road to Reformatory school.	Retaken & sent to Reformatory.
Longford, . . .	8 May,	M.	27	Larceny, . . .	Untried, . .	With others.	Retaken same day.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1863, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	7	.	153	11	6	5	166	16	182
Armagh,	14	5	.	.	.	.	14	5	19
Carlow,	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	7
Cavan,	2	4	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
Clare,	.	.	.	.	17	5	17	5	22
Cork County,	175	27	.	.	5	.	180	27	207
„ City,	123	84	.	.	.	.	123	84	207
Donegal,	37	10	.	.	55	5	92	15	107
Down,	17	7	.	.	.	.	17	7	24
Dublin County,	67	9	.	.	.	.	67	9	76
Dublin City:									
Richmond Bridewell,	460	.	2	.	36	.	498	.	498
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	13	.	.	.	70	.	83	83
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	6
Galway County,	.	.	32	7	.	.	32	7	39
„ Town,	.	.	19	20	1	.	20	20	40
Kerry,	18	16	.	.	.	.	18	16	34
Kildare,	29	11	.	.	6	4	35	15	50
Kilkenny County,	5	6	.	.	.	.	5	6	11
„ City,	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
King's,	6	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
Leitrim,	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
Limerick County,	23	4	.	.	.	.	23	4	27
„ City,	6	2	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
Londonderry,	59	15	.	.	.	.	59	15	74
Longford,	124	44	1	.	.	.	125	44	169
Louth, Dundalk,	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3
„ Drogheda,	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11
Mayo,	22	6	.	.	.	.	22	6	28
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Queen's,	1	10	.	.	.	.	1	10	11
Roscommon,	15	15	2	2	.	.	17	17	34
Sligo,	25	7	.	.	.	.	25	7	32
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	28	16	10	2	38	18	56
„ Clonmel,	57	6	.	.	.	.	57	6	63
Tyrone,	33	10	.	.	.	.	33	10	43
Waterford County,	8	2	.	.	.	.	8	2	10
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	23	9	.	.	.	.	23	9	32
Wexford,	8	3	.	.	.	.	8	3	11
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1,886	.	239	.	140	.	1,765	.	.
Total Females,	.	334	.	56	.	96	.	486	.
Total Males and Females,	1,720		295		236				2,251

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in 1863, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	404	165	16	11	1	.	3½	1½
Armagh,	111	84	16	12	1	1	2½	2
Carlow,	None.		.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	219	81	31	5	1	1	2	1
Clare,	185	57	16	8	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	70	37	14	5	1	.	2	2
„ City,	114	33	15	7	1	1	2	2
Donegal,	401	94	48	7	1	1	1	1
Down,	188	85	11	9	1	2	2	2
Dublin County,	62	49	9	9	1	1	1	2
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	84	.	13	.	1	.	1½	.
Grangegorman P., . .	.	157	.	12	.	1	.	6
Fermanagh,	190	56	22	6	1	.	2½	1
Galway County,	97	.	18	.	1	.	2½	.
„ Town,	63	.	12	.	1	.	2	.
Kerry,	118	30	14	34	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	84	76	9	6	1	.	3	2
Kilkenny County, . . .	111	29	9	2	2	2	2	2
„ City,	33	11	2	1	2	2	2	2
King's,	20	6	6	2	1	1	2	1
Leitrim,	168	33	18	2	2	.	1	1
Limerick County, . . .	155	47	16	5	1	.	2	2
„ City,	81	48	16	10	1	1	2	2
Londonderry,	163	56	30	9	1	.	2	1
Longford,	202	44	29	7	2	1	2	1
Louth, Dundalk,	33	15	8	1	1	1	1	1
„ Drogheda,	77	.	7	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	79	14	19	4	1	1	2	2
Meath,	120	80	13	9	5	2	2	2
Monaghan,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	168	110	15	12	1	1	1½	1½
Roscommon,	266	73	25	9	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	293	67	17	3	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh, . .	205	121	31	19	4	2	1	1
„ Clonmel,	67	111	11	10	1	1	2	2
Tyrone,	433	201	39	25	1	1	2	1
Waterford County, . . .	55	20	9	6	1	.	1	1
„ City,	34	16	4	3		.		
Westmeath,	90	15	17	3	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	25	21	9	6	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	118	50	19	5	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	5,386	.	633	.	49	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,192	.	284	.	31	.	.
Total Males and Females, .	7,578	.	917	.	80	.	.	.

* Gaol in course of re-construction.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1863 (both in Use and Store).

CLOTHING.									Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, in 1863.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody during 1863, exclusive of Debtors.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
For Females.													
Shirts.	Jackets.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).		M.	F.	M.	F.	
114	164	186	104	12	166	30	201		M.	F.	M.	F.	Antrim.
76	80	102	83	.	108	74	45		121·5	63	157	87	Armagh.
35	37	39	57	60	124	.	45		48·14	28·31	62	41	Carlow.
58	48	50	72	30	70	36	32		13·83	8·09	20	15	Cavan.
70	30	30	30	30	70	.	20		56·6	22	81	30	Clare.
									35	12	41	23	
146	83	132	156	187	210	127	61		134	47	146	68	Cork County.
92	134	107	216	162	180	.	75		59·5	45·5	60	76	" City.
60	40	85	50	55	50	.	30		84	21·68	111	33	Donegal.
118	116	145	106	90	104	.	68		78·75	34·25	98	47	Down.
71	90	101	78	54	66	10	71		63·14	32·19	76	43	Dublin County.
													Dublin City :
986	618	637	1,094	.	994	.	330		277	.	391	.	Richmond B.
20	22	32	.	.	10	10	15		.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
64	39	27	71	36	32	76	44		27	11	40	22	Fermanagh.
48	40	30	40	30	.	.	20		61	19	84	34	Galway County.
									22·42	10·34	46	25	" Town.
32	30	56	24	10	24	.	13		59·83	16	81	31	Kerry.
152	60	88	94	92	156	71	56		49·72	25·68	61	45	Kildare.
42	40	50	98	76	.	.	27		29	13·75	39	19	Kilkenny County.
30	20	26	34	18	40	.	10		12	5	22	17	" City.
56	41	24	18	.	.	.	16		33	9	51	15	King's.
									37·17	5·88	67	11	Leitrim.
50	20	38	35	40	6	40	13		39·2	10·8	61	24	Limerick County.
44	42	38	.	.	.	.	26		26·5	19·75	43	36	" City.
68	84	100	107	128	132	68	81		42·05	19·63	58	29	Londonderry.
44	33	34	45	43	.	.	52		39·02	12·43	53	18	Longford.
40	56	70	48	40	40	50	16		16·78	11	28	20	Louth, Dundalk.
18	24	18	.	.	.	20	11		8·41	6	17	12	" Drogheda.
46	46	44	.	.	.	.	30		78·81	41·78	111	59	Mayo.
56	48	50	59	92	88	.	36		16·01	14·67	29	24	Meath.
37	29	23	29	27	33	.	17		39	16	50	20	Monaghan.
52	91	66	57	62	97	20	50		36	16	48	25	Queen's.
44	50	44	.	.	.	.	39		33·2	14·78	51	20	Roscommon.
42	50	47	40	.	4	.	22		26·92	6·74	43	14	Sligo.
123	129	127	76	62	107	68	48		51·21	22·24	69	32	Tipperary, Nenagh.
89	47	52	80	65	70	.	15		69·99	36·63	84	47	" Clonmel.
71	92	139	71	47	22	40	42		40·44	25·79	64	40	Tyrone.
46	56	50	60	60	50	.	31		24	12·33	31	23	Waterford County.
22	26	26	18	30	.	24	22		10·33	14·66	24	22	" City.
129	115	109	127	116	99	94	57		33·6	13·5	52	22	Westmeath.
50	30	50	50	50	50	12	37		68·99	19·17	82	26	Wexford.
									26·6	10·46	38	17	Wicklow.
3,341	2,800	3,072	3,327	1,804	3,202	870	1,824		.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2,029·66	.	2,770	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	999·08	.	1,487	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3028·74		4,257		Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.					
									Not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceil- ing, or con- taining 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	322	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	10	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	12	9	13	7	16	9	2	2	.	.	85	10	74	85
" City,	9	9	6	5	6	9	22	8	36	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	16	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	4	6	4	1	.	4	3	96	43	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :														
Richmond B.,	15	.	19	.	34	.	13	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	2	.	242	.	2	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	2
" Town,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	4	2	2	2	3	2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County,	14	8	4	3	4	.	4	4	47	.	100	83	.	.
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	80	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	.	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	7	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	85	12	.	.
" City,	6	4	7	4	6	4	6	3	33	21	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	5	.	10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	6	5	8	3	8	.	3	2	.	.	.	3	48	12
Louth, Dundalk,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
" Drogheda,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	24	8	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	3	1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	8	4	10	7	7	4	4	4	.	.	35	15	114	18
" Clonmel,	34	4	18	4	10	4	8	2	100	40	39	.	.	.
Tyrone,*	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	24	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	7	2	5	1	89	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	12	6	5	2	6	3	89	57	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	5	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	235	.	339	.	248	.	163	.	1,824	.	929	.	589	.
Total for Females,	.	103	.	146	.	100	.	74	.	832	.	364	.	231
Total for M. and F.,	338		485		348		237		2,656		1,293		820	

* Undergoing alterations ; buildings formerly used as Hospitals only occupied.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1863.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms.				Hospital.								Chapels.		School Rooms.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
		Number.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	9	7	3	12	2	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Antrim.
13	.	6	.	.	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	18	6	1	12	3	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	Carlow.
107	.	9	.	9	.	2	2	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	Clare.
54	54	4	.	12	.	4	2	7	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Cork County.
2	.	6	1	18	2	3	3	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.
.	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	6	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	5	.	5	2	14	12	3	1	3	1	1	.	1	1	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	97	.	4	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	Dublin City:
.	3	.	4	.	2	.	5	.	32	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	Richmond B.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
7	5	4	4	12	12	2	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
4	2	2	7	2	12	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	Kerry.
2	4	3	.	.	.	2	2	8	8	3	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	5	2	8	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10	10	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	Leitrim.
.	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Limerick County.
17	20	6	32	16	2	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.
.	.	7	2	18	3	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	Londonderry.
2	.	6	2	4	.	2	1	10	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Longford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	+1	+1	1	2	2	1	.	1	" Drogheda.
10	6	7	1	6	1	4	3	12	12	2	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
7	.	.	3	8	6	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	Queen's.
2	.	4	3	8	6	3	2	8	8	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	8	13	2	2	8	8	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	1	Sligo.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	5	8	14	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	Tipperary, Nenagh.
57	.	6	4	25	10	10	4	19	8	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	" Clonmel.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	{ Waterford County
6	.	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	{ and City.
2	3	8	1	36	8	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	Westmeath.
.	.	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	+2	+1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Wexford.
432	.	171	.	306	.	120	.	371	.	50	.	39	.	42	.	23	.	Total for Males.
.	116	.	73	.	136	.	84	.	258	.	39	.	21	.	6	.	17	Total for Females.
548		244		443		204		629		89		60		48		40		Total for M. and F.

† Portable.

[continued.]

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Workshops.		Worksheds.		Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Baths, exclusive of those in Hospital.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	2	1	1	*1	*1
Armagh,	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	2	2	*1	*1
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	8	4	4	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
Clare,	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	.	*2	.
Cork County,	1	.	9	6	1	.	4	.	1	2	16	9	*1	*1
" City,	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	9	9	*1	*1
Donegal,	3	.	4	.	2	.	4	2	1	1	8	1	*1	.
Down,	15	.	24	.	1	1	8	3	1	1	13	7	†3	1
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	1	2	3	4	*2	*2
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	3	.	5	.	2	†1	14	.	1	1	15	.	*4	.
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	2	2	.	1	.	3
Fermanagh,	1	.	20	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
Galway County,	1	.	1	13	.	1	4	3	1	1	4	.	*1	*1
" Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.
Kerry,	6	.	21	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	3	*1	.
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	3	1	*4	*4
Kilkenny County }	3	.	13	.	1	.	6	.	1	1	3	3	1	1
and City,														
King's,	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.
Leitrim,	1	1	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
" City,	.	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	1	1	1	†2	1
Londonderry,	1	.	66	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
Longford,	5	.	16	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	.	5	*1	*1
Louth, Dundalk,	2	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	*1	*1
" Drogheda,	.	.	6	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	2	1
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	8	.
Meath,	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	10	.	12	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	10	10	1	1
Roscommon,	3	1	8	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	.	2	.	2
Sligo,	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	4	.	5	1	12	2	2	1	8	4	8	4
" Clonmel,	10	4	27	.	1	.	5	2	3	4	9	2	†7	3
Tyrone,	4	.	29	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	1
Waterford County }	2	2	6	.	1	.	2	1	2	2	3	3	*1	*1
and City,														
Westmeath,	6	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	.	*1	*1
Wexford,	9	.	2	1	1	.	4	3	1	1	8	4	*1	*1
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	2	3	*1	*1
Total for Males,	119	.	487	.	.	.	140	.	.	.	147	.	69	.
Total for Females,	.	10	.	20	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	87	.	36
Total for M. & F.,	129	.	507	.	47	12	187	.	44	38	234	.	105	.

• Thus marked supplied with hot water.

† Not worked.

‡ Two supplied with hot water.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1863.

Furni- gating Rooms.		Recep- tion Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but exclusive of Beds in Hospital.	Number Gaol can accommodate.					COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
											Debtors.		Criminals.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.							M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	
.	.	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	323 103	40	1	287	107	435	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	107 75	14	2	93	73	182	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	60 41	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	88 58	18	3	94	61	176	Cavan.
1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	139	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
1	.	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	2	162 64	17	3	320	107	447	Cork County.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	78 64	36	3	166	170	375	" City.
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	94 31	12	2	82	29	125	Donegal.
1	.	4	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	165 104	16	8	156	58	238	Down.
1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	5	105 42	12	4	96	43	155	Dublin County.
1	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	3	492	.	.	555	.	555	Dublin City :
.	1	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	3	253	.	.	.	400	400	Richmond B.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	78 30	8	4	66	36	114	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	81 33	14	.	95	41	150	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	42 28	6	.	40	28	74	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	72 23	12	2	77	21	112	Kerry.
1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	23	.	85 56	12	.	82	58	152	Kildare.
1	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	Shot	.	100 57	18	6	148	85	257	Kilkenny County
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	90 40	10	.	80	40	130	and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	66 16	21	2	72	29	124	Leitrim.
1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	180 54	10	3	70	25	108	Limerick County.
1	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	97 43	12	3	85	40	140	" City.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	156 40	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
1	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	27	.	56 17	30	8	60	21	119	Longford.
.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	85 32	4	2	80	27	113	Louth, Dundalk.
1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	Shot	.	28 12	4	2	26	11	43	" Drogheda.
1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	Shot	.	148 52	8	4	40	48	200	Mayo.
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	76 24	18	1	98	54	171	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	98 20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	Shot	.	76 24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	94 37	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
1	1	1	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	188 55	19	.	235	84	338	Tipperary, Nenagh.
1	1	1	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	178 44	10	.	400	40	460	" Clonmel.
.	.	1	1	2	3	1	.	1	.	90 37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	118 6	15	6	73	30	124	Waterford County and City.
1	1	1	1	6	2	.	1	1	.	101 26	10	4	169	49	172	Westmeath.
1	.	1	14	.	.	.	1	.	.	101 56	16	.	101	81	198	Wexford.
1	.	2	2	4	2	1	.	.	.	58 25	6	2	52	23	83	Wicklow.
19	.	35	.							4,305	.	551	.	4,680	.	Total for Males.
.	7	.	26							1,722	.	93	.	2,142	.	Total for Females.
26		61		111	29	28	3	9	69	6,027		644		6,822	7,466	Total for M. and F.

§ Boxes.

¶ Thus marked, " Partitioned."

¶ 47 in old Gaol, not heated or ventilated.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and
and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.															FEMALES.									
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL AT TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, Dressing Flax, and Picking Oakum.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.		
Antrim,	1	2	3	9				4		19		83		14	17	133	13	3	25		3	4	48		
Armagh,		2	2	4				1		9		31		6	15	61	4	13	2		2	6	27		
Carlow,			1					2		3			9	2	8	22	3		4		1	1	9		
Cavan,	1	1			1					3		7	25	8	16	59	8	6	3		3	4	24		
Clare,	1			4				2		7		2	9	2	3	23	1	11			1	2	15		
Cork County,	1	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	17	39	26	29	23	28	162	9	15	9		7	6	46			
" City,	2	2	3	1	1	3	6	18	6	4	8	9	10	55	2	33	2			16	3	56			
Donegal,	1	2	1			1		6		28		28	15	28	77	2		4		1	8	15			
Down,	1	1		2			1	1	5		10	11	13	36	75	11		3		6	15	35			
Dublin County,	1	1	2	1			2		7	16			12	10	17	62	9	4	5		5	9	32		
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	1	2	4	14	1	1	16	1	40	57	7	25	25	91	245		35	4	18		35	116	208		
Grangegorman P.,									1		23		6	9	39			2			1	2	5		
Fermanagh,		1																							
Galway County,		1	2					1	4				34	3	31	72					5	3	8		
" Town,							2	2	3				6	2	4	17	2		2		1	1	6		
Kerry,		2	1		1	1	2	2	*9		12	34	2	12	60		4	12		3	1	20			
Kildare,	1	2	3		1	4	1	12		8			16	15	51	3	10	9		7	11	40			
Kilkenny County,											16		4	†18	38	2	4	1		2	†5	14			
" City,											4		3	1	8		2			3	5				
King's,	1	2	2	3	4		2	1	15		9	8	9	5	46	2	1	2		2	1	8			
Leitrim,	1	1	3						5		7	17	5	2	36	5				2	1	8			
Limerick County,		3						3		20			10	9	42	2	3	3		1	1	10			
" City,										4	10		4	4	22	1	4	3		2		10			
Londonderry,			1	6			8	15	2	7		4	†18	46	4	14				1	3	22			
Longford,							11	11		23	§25	7	12	53	2	10				3	1	16			
Louth, Dundalk,										1	9		1	2	13	1	3	2		3	1	10			
" Drogheda,											10		1	3	14			6		1	3	10			
Mayo,	2	1	3	3		1		10		16	33	9	11	79	6		5	5		5	3	19			
Meath,			1				3	4					7	4	15	10		2		2	3	17			
Monaghan,	1																								
Queen's,		3	4	4		1	6	18				4	2	5	29	4	5	3		1		13			
Roscommon,		1	2			1		4		6	16	6	10	42	2	3	3			1	4	13			
Sligo,		1	1				2	4		5		8	8	25			3			1		4			
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	1	2		3	1	1	10		2	16	9	9	46	4	1	5		2	6	18				
" Clonmel,		3	4	6		1	4	18		10	33	10	7	78	14		9		4	5	32				
Tyrone,		2		1				3		18	14	2	4	41	22	2	2			1	1	28			
Waterford County } and City,		1		1				2	4	10	16	8	9	49	6	6	15		4	3	34				
Westmeath,		1	1		1	2		5			8	4	4	21	2	3	4		2	2	13				
Wexford,		3	2		1	1	†8	32		9		7	8	56	4	5			5	6	20				
Wicklow,	1	1	1		2		2	7			6	6	5	24					2	4	6				
Total,	416	45	48	61	11	15	80	24	304	192	404	395	282	498	2,036	195	169	168		144	248	924			

• Also returned under other headings.

† Includes 10 Deserters; 7 Lunatics; 1 sick.

‡ Includes 10 males and 2 females at Quarter Sessions for trial.

§ Also returned as Stone-breakers.

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1863, the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

AMOUNT OF COST of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.			ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work during the Year.			ESTIMATED PROFIT on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Pri- soners were instructed.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.							
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
577 2 1	182 9 3		852 10 9	793 5 0		886 4 5	41	.	.	5	Antrim.
13 2 11	0 7 4		55 19 0	3 15 5		46 4 5	5	.	7	5	Armagh.
28 4 9	—		31 13 5	—		3 8 8	4	12,774	9	5	Carlow.
10 0 9	—		19 17 6	—		9 16 9	2	6,480	5	1	Cavan.
24 8 8	5 12 2		69 10 3	30 6 2		59 15 7	15	5,120	2	2	Clare.
77 9 7	—		135 17 8	21 11 8		79 19 11	47	11,480	.	9	Cork County.
62 10 10	41 5 6		107 3 4	69 12 3		72 19 3	8	11,560	8	8	„ City.
78 17 8	—		68 19 6	—		—	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
32 7 11	—		39 8 7	6 9 11		13 10 7	4	.	.	1	Down.
171 1 4	29 8 9½		218 5 10	38 14 8		55 9 4½	5	.	.	1	Dublin County.
2,927 1 7	—		4,233 9 10	—		306 8 3	141	7,560	6½	4	Dublin City.
—	176 12 2		—	393 2 6		218 3 11	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
27 8 0	—		48 15 0	—		21 7 0	.	.	.	2	Grangegorman P.
336 17 3	20 1 10		372 4 9	20 1 10		35 7 6	5	{ 6000 W 8400 S.	7	3	Fermanagh.
136 7 11	54 7 1		156 6 10	65 13 4		31 5 2	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
170 8 8½	1 10 4		203 19 11½	3 1 6		35 2 5	7	2,560	2	6	„ Town.
20 17 11	—		31 12 11½	—		10 15 0½	26	.	.	6	Kerry.
—	—		—	—		—	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
48 17 0	17 18 10		53 13 4	—		4 16 4	12	.	.	.	{ Kilkenny County „ City.
10 12 0	2 10 3		28 1 6	8 10 6		23 9 9	.	7,640	5	1	King's.
122 8 10	4 5 11		78 6 1	42 15 6		12 7 7	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
8 16 8	7 0 11		33 8 8	9 13 8		27 4 9	.	{ 5180 Oct. to March. 8000 April to Sept. 8 S.	.	.	Limerick County.
587 13 3	67 4 1		779 13 5	86 10 5		211 6 6	17	{ 8 S. 7½ W.	.	.	„ City.
29 1 0	8 0 2		43 2 3	11 1 0		17 2 1	15	5,760	2h. 50m.	3	Londonderry.
3 3 3	—		24 4 5	3 16 11		24 18 1	.	.	.	.	Longford.
6 7 8	—		18 10 5	—		12 2 9	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
0 2 4	1 2 6		2 12 8	2 0 4		3 8 2	9	8,060	5	5	„ Drogheda.
4 14 4	—		8 8 5	0 9 3		4 3 4	.	11,520	1	2	Mayo.
—	—		—	—		—	.	.	.	.	Meath.
15 16 0	—		30 4 0	—		14 8 0	36	11,520	8	9	Monaghan.
17 13 4	—		8 19 2	—		8 14 2	2	9,600	6	3	Queen's.
66 13 6½	—		105 6 2½	—		98 12 8	8	6,400	5	3	Roscommon.
163 11 5	19 8 10½		171 12 11	30 2 2		18 14 9½	42	.	1	9	Sligo.
293 9 4	124 10 0		355 19 10	168 0 6½		106 1 0½	4	11,000	6	2	Tipperary, Nenagh.
60 14 8	3 18 8		72 10 4	10 5 6		18 2 5	3	6,380	5	4	„ Clonmel.
9 0 6	6 17 11		20 10 6	11 3 9		15 15 10	1	No Index	2	7	Tyrone.
178 7 10	—		114 2 5	5 4 5		59 1 0	3	.	.	.	{ Waterford County and City.
65 7 2½	—		185 4 0	—		119 16 9½	18	.	.	6	Westmeath.
64 7 5	32 3 0		81 15 9	56 15 3		42 0 7	9	6,400	5	3	Wexford.
7,451 5 5½	806 15 7		8,852 1 5½	1,892 3 5½		2,668 4 10½	489	.	.	.	Wicklow.
8,258 1 0½			10,744 4 11								Total.

|| Gaol undergoing alterations.

¶ Also employed in punitive labour.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison- ers.	COST OF	
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	Mixed.	2·77	4 4 3·2	186·25	Coal.	8	784 14 8	
Armagh, . . .	Do.	2·67	4 1 2·88	76·46	Do.	11	310 13 8	
Carlow, . . .	Do.	2·92	4 8 9	21·1	Coal and Turf.	11	93 13 9	
Cavan, . . .	Do.	2·44	3 14 1·77	80·14	Coal.	23	297 2 5	
Clare, . . .	Do.	2·87	4 7 2·82	49	Coal & Bog Deal.	15	213 14 6	
Cork County, . .	Do.	2·21	3 7 1·61	167	Coal.	12	560 11 5	
„ City, . . .	Do.	2·28	3 8 5·25	94	Do.	39	321 13 2	
Donegal, . . .	Do.	3·13	4 15 2·78	107·49	Do.	25	511 16 6	
Down, . . .	Do.	2·53	3 17 0·25	118	Do.	25	454 8 6	
Dublin County, .	Do.	2·57	3 18 1	93·08	Do.	17	363 1 9	
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., .	Do.	3	4 11 6·77	201	Do.	20	920 4 5	
Grangegorman P.	Do.	2·86	4 6 10·58	210	Do.	41	912 5 2	
Fermanagh, . .	Do.	2·85	4 6 9·9	37	Coal and Turf.	12	160 12 6	
Galway County, .	Do.	2·24	3 8 1·72	57	Do.	26	194 3 2	
„ Town, . . .	Do.	1·75	2 13 9·77	30·55	Turf.	12	82 7 6	
Kerry, . . .	Do.	1·86	2 18 6·85	74·83	Coal and Turf.	23	219 3 2½	
Kildare, . . .	Do.	2·83	4 6 1·72	74·7	Coal.	12	321 15 0	
Kilkenny County, .	Do.	2·64	3 11 11·4	30·45	Coal and Turf.	*	109 9 9	
„ City, . . .	Do.	2·29	3 9 8·5	12·88	Do.	*	44 17 4	
King's, . . .	Do.	2·48	3 15 1·14	42	Do.	25	157 14 0	
Leitrim, . . .	Do.	3·43	5 4 3·4	41·7	Do.	35	217 8 11½	
Limerick County, .	Do.	2·72	4 2 8·88	48·8	Coal.	17	201 17 9	
„ City, . . .	Do.	2·8	4 5 3	46	Do.	21	196 1 6	
Londonderry, . .	Do.	3·25	4 18 9·55	62·25	Do.	8	307 10 1	
Longford, . . .	Do.	2·58	3 18 4	51·07	Coal and Turf.	22	200 1 10	
Louth, Dundalk, .	Do.	4·26	6 9 8	28·08	Do.	*	182 3 11	
„ Drogheda, . .	Do.	2·3	3 9 9	11·1	Coal.	*	38 14 2½	
Mayo, . . .	Do.	2·29	3 9 8·46	120·6	Turf.	30	421 14 4	
Meath, . . .	Do.	2·79	4 4 10·48	24·79	Coal and Turf.	35	105 4 6	
Monaghan, . . .	Do.	2·5	3 16 4·33	54	Coal.	7	206 3 4½	
Queen's, . . .	Do.	2·07	3 3 0	51	Coal and Turf.	15	160 13 10	
Roscommon, . . .	Do.	2·75	4 3 8·31	49	Do.	20	205 0 11	
Sligo, . . .	Do.	3·06	4 13 1·81	29·33	Coal.	21	136 4 9	
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	Do.	3·05	4 12 9·81	72·9	Coal and Turf.	30	338 6 6	
„ Clonmel, . .	Do.	2·52	3 16 9	106·63	Coal.	50	409 3 4½	
Tyrone, . . .	Do.	2·85	4 6 9·49	71·96	Coal and Turf.	8	311 2 1	
Waterford County and City, . . .	Do.	3·25	4 18 11	62	Coal.	20	306 13 11	
Westmeath, . . .	Do.	2·45	3 14 7·84	45·5	Coal and Turf.	21	169 16 9	
Wexford, . . .	Do.	3·63	5 10 5·73	85·18	Coal.	16	470 10 6	
Wicklow, . . .	Do.	2·98	4 10 8	37	Do.	14	167 14 11	
Total 1863, . . .		2·71	4 2 4·46	2861·82		747	11,786 10 4½	
Total 1862, . . .		3·03	4 12 2·88	2748·15		769	12,690 10 7	

* Thus marked heated principally by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1863.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	15
87 12 9½	53 4 1	13 14 7	27 12 0	3 8 2½	0 18 1	Antrim.
73 9 0	44 1 7	32 5 11	14 13 3	48 17 7	—	Armagh.
44 2 4	12 10 0	11 15 1	—	—	—	Carlow.
56 13 9	25 10 6	22 0 3	10 19 5	33 7 9	1 4 10	Cavan.
117 4 5	31 13 7	11 16 9	7 13 9	1 2 6	—	Clare.
119 2 8	69 1 8	27 17 7	38 3 7	0 4 9	2 1 8	Cork County.
64 19 10	54 14 10	17 8 9	30 17 1	—	—	" City.
85 12 9	43 14 1	24 8 6	15 15 2	95 1 6	14 0 7	Donegal.
109 4 3	68 11 8	2 18 6	5 11 10	52 4 8	8 15 0	Down.
102 14 6	156 2 9	35 16 2	82 17 7	68 8 0	15 1 1	Dublin County.
179 2 2	250 3 5	112 18 7	586 4 8	93 11 2	31 17 1	Dublin City:
209 15 3	252 14 6	110 8 5	115 18 10	109 13 3	7 7 10	Richmond B.
65 8 0	19 10 3	29 6 0	27 9 1	1 4 0	0 13 9	Grangegorman P.
58 1 6	44 13 10	2 17 9	99 14 2	126 6 9	10 14 9	Fermanagh.
33 15 4	14 16 4	1 17 4	12 3 8	33 6 1	—	Galway County.
119 17 6	35 7 6	22 13 0	25 16 0	0 3 9	0 14 10	" Town.
109 5 7	96 11 4	8 12 8	35 6 5	162 0 10	23 8 4	Kerry.
77 14 10	23 17 1	28 14 2	46 6 4	0 14 8	0 7 6	Kildare.
40 7 10	9 15 4	8 16 10	9 14 7	—	—	Kilkenny County.
88 8 7½	21 1 0	7 12 0	6 17 3	16 8 3	—	" City.
67 14 8	14 14 11½	11 8 3	27 16 11½	0 7 4½	0 14 9	King's.
98 11 6	37 14 10	19 10 6	34 1 0	2 13 11	0 14 2	Leitrim.
43 12 8	26 19 7	30 0 0	2 14 6	—	1 14 2	Limerick County.
76 4 11	70 7 8	33 2 8	6 8 5	33 10 5	1 16 2	" City.
53 12 2	55 10 8	20 0 0	28 10 0	—	1 16 1	Londonderry.
41 17 0	18 9 6	0 11 0	—	2 16 10	2 17 8	Longford.
12 1 4½	3 13 3	14 10 0	1 17 2	7 9 4½	—	Louth, Dundalk.
55 10 0	14 4 5	3 9 4	79 5 9	16 6 7	10 9 10	" Drogheda.
58 14 10	58 6 10	20 0 0	38 15 8	0 11 7	1 3 2	Mayo.
29 10 0	5 6 9	8 14 6	23 15 1	22 8 2	—	Meath.
93 11 9	31 8 7	10 14 11	4 10 8	13 6 1	2 5 7	Monaghan.
87 12 0	34 15 2	24 0 0	8 5 2	38 16 4	3 12 9	Queen's.
42 8 3	12 3 8	5 5 10	13 15 11	0 4 2	—	Rosecommon.
66 0 2	108 13 11½	14 16 4	32 3 6½	10 11 7½	1 1 4½	Sligo.
126 10 9	134 19 8	11 19 7	29 2 9½	13 16 7	0 12 0	Tipperary, Nenagh.
174 16 8	40 6 1	4 9 10	9 0 7	—	—	" Clonmel.
78 1 0	74 5 0	20 6 9	17 1 0	1 8 8	1 12 5	Tyrone.
78 0 7	16 7 2	4 0 6	9 12 6	1 3 5	0 16 10	{ Waterford County
61 3 3	98 9 4	37 12 9	42 19 9½	59 16 3	—	and City.
74 13 6	46 14 4	7 15 0	10 5 6	16 6 8	9 5 6	Westmeath.
3,262 19 11½	2,225 6 9¼	836 6 7	1,619 16 7	1,087 17 9	157 3 7½	Wexford.
3,705 19 2¼	2,068 2 6½	844 1 0	1,742 13 1¼	—	—	Wicklow.
						Total 1863.
						Total 1862.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF					
	Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1 9 9 ³	19 6 4	22 7 1	68 4 2	27 1 4	55 4 2
Armagh,	1 9 4	—	17 16 4	32 19 5	17 13 10	55 9 7
Carlow,	—	—	1 8 4	10 0 0	—	2 5 11
Cavan,	2 14 4	—	23 19 6	50 2 0	19 16 1	22 8 5
Clare,	4 11 0	—	9 8 1	20 16 9	—	5 17 11
Cork County, . .	0 9 2	18 1 9	32 6 5	72 19 5	18 2 11	38 2 10
„ City,	3 14 5	7 8 10	28 3 2	84 15 10	2 10 4	39 8 11
Donegal,	4 13 8	—	32 9 11	32 9 1	32 1 0	79 19 11
Down,	5 6 8	—	26 10 4	18 14 7	8 8 0	91 18 5
Dublin County, .	4 3 10	25 12 11	33 15 0	86 14 5	40 10 11	85 6 7
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	111 3 5	84 3 5	339 10 10	—	222 2 0
Grangegorman P.	47 15 7	9 7 7	45 19 9	—	259 8 6	102 4 5
Fermanagh, . . .	3 4 2	1 11 6	3 10 0	22 11 3	15 14 5	6 14 9
Galway County, .	7 9 0	4 18 5	12 8 9	93 9 0	12 2 7	20 8 8
„ Town,	2 9 5	5 1 6	11 1 9	5 5 8	—	1 4 9
Kerry,	3 19 6	12 8 1	7 18 11	40 9 10	6 15 11	25 10 10
Kildare,	5 8 1	54 8 8	39 19 2	75 14 6	73 6 5	101 13 7
Kilkenny County, .	3 14 9	31 5 9	22 13 7	25 9 0	6 7 3	14 3 4
„ City,	1 5 3	7 8 7	8 5 1	9 19 4	0 9 0	6 9 9
King's,	0 12 6	—	10 19 0	48 17 0	17 18 10	14 8 3
Leitrim,	4 1 3 ¹	29 3 5 ¹	11 18 4	35 11 8	5 0 6	4 17 10
Limerick County, .	3 9 10	19 17 9	42 14 11	46 18 10	3 5 11	6 19 7
„ City,	5 0 6	1 12 6	9 14 1	2 12 3	—	8 0 3
Londonderry, . .	9 8 6	8 5 7	32 10 7	74 7 6	13 8 8	57 18 1
Longford,	7 0 2	32 7 4	52 1 2	28 17 5	8 9 4	42 19 4
Louth, Dundalk, .	0 14 4	—	22 5 1	15 1 2	5 1 8	45 11 2
„ Drogheda, . .	0 8 2 ¹	12 5 2	6 5 5	0 11 0	0 14 0	2 5 11
Mayo,	16 0 4	9 8 7 ¹	34 14 1 ¹	82 18 9 ¹	13 16 10	24 12 2 ¹
Meath,	3 3 8	4 19 7	17 7 11	20 6 8	15 8 7	45 15 8 ¹
Monaghan, . . .	2 5 4	—	11 19 2	13 6 8	3 2 8	27 11 0
Queen's,	4 19 2	1 15 6	19 3 0	60 1 4	24 15 10	110 19 7
Roscommon, . . .	1 5 0	8 6 6	13 0 0	3 17 6	15 8 10	16 0 0
Sligo,	4 11 4	5 12 4	17 3 11	17 11 7	3 10 5	29 8 2
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	8 3 6 ¹	7 9 6 ¹	30 6 9	92 19 5	12 16 5	10 4 0
„ Clonmel, . . .	12 0 10 ¹	9 3 3	40 11 11	86 4 7	32 4 8	134 7 6
Tyrone,	9 3 1	3 9 4	13 17 7	39 1 2	10 17 11	83 17 8
Waterford County } and City,	—	4 19 0	21 9 3	17 19 7	20 18 7	36 8 10
Westmeath, . . .	1 11 6	1 4 10	15 3 6	46 3 0	8 15 8	20 11 1
Wexford,	6 18 5	7 18 4	46 15 0	37 14 0	11 13 10	80 19 11
Wicklow,	2 5 0	—	13 16 2	40 7 8	20 17 5	45 2 4
Total 1863, . . .	207 0 6 ¹	476 1 11 ¹	948 1 5 ¹	1,901 13 10 ¹	788 15 1	1,825 13 1 ¹
Total 1862, . . .	—	1,311 13 3 ¹	1,141 14 1	1,789 1 7 ¹	800 17 11 ¹	1,588 0 10

the several Borough and County Gaols, in the Year 1863.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.		
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28.	
115 0 8	189 12 4	58 11 0	107 12 2	1,635 13 5½	Antrim.	
69 5 8	22 8 10	18 2 7	—	759 6 7	Armagh.	
28 0 0	26 14 2	3 17 10	—	234 7 5	Carlow.	
40 5 2	6 15 1	16 4 5	190 0 0	819 3 11	Cavan.	
110 1 7	27 8 2	108 3 0	—	669 12 0	Clare.	
261 0 4	69 15 5	72 4 10	—	1,400 6 5	Cork County.	
131 8 7	12 19 6	33 12 5	—	833 15 8	„ City.	
227 11 2	151 18 9	55 7 11	136 13 4	1,543 13 10	Donegal.	
112 12 6	13 4 2	56 18 5	—	1,035 7 6	Down.	
438 4 1½	58 5 10	146 0 11½	61 15 4	1,798 11 9	Dublin County.	
754 13 0	66 16 1	575 8 4	478 4 10	4,806 3 5	Dublin City :	
813 3 10	34 7 4	175 18 6	278 12 3	3,485 1 0	Richmond B.	
15 12 3	40 15 11	7 12 6	31 12 8	453 3 0	Grangegorman P.	
30 0 7	15 6 2	43 2 5	20 0 0	795 17 6	Fermanagh.	
18 0 0	3 19 9	24 7 11	12 0 0	261 17 0	Galway County.	
49 8 7	135 9 10	72 6 1½	75 10 0	853 13 5	„ Town.	
75 9 4	192 16 8	100 19 1	86 14 10	1,563 10 6	Kerry.	
89 0 0	42 7 2	5 14 3	101 6 8	629 6 1	Kildare.	
38 13 9	2 0 9	1 18 9	74 7 8	264 9 10	Kilkenny County.	
46 1 3	69 15 4	27 18 6	16 13 4	551 5 1½	„ City.	
21 2 1	64 12 6	4 14 8	88 13 0	610 1 3	King's.	
107 14 0	87 12 11	234 18 8	—	949 16 1	Leitrim.	
27 10 0	5 2 0	21 18 5	100 0 0	480 18 3	Limerick County.	
210 5 10	124 1 8	69 10 3	132 5 0	1,261 2 0	„ City.	
98 14 6	89 15 5	10 6 0	51 9 2	781 10 7	Londonderry.	
81 19 3	34 7 10	25 2 7	37 18 4	516 17 4	Longford.	
6 12 2	5 13 6	11 13 8	—	124 14 5	Louth, Dundalk.	
132 9 3½	68 1 5½	20 19 10	—	1,004 1 9½	„ Drogheda.	
139 5 6	42 2 3	38 16 6	46 13 4	656 16 3	Mayo.	
86 5 8	11 18 0	0 10 9	—	452 17 1½	Meath.	
84 0 8	21 19 9	17 6 11	—	661 13 2	Monaghan.	
126 0 0	60 5 0	5 10 0	50 0 0	701 15 2	Queen's.	
44 10 5	9 2 2	25 13 10	191 13 4	559 0 1	Roscommon.	
165 6 3	139 7 0	74 14 9½	—	1,113 1 1½	Sligo.	
321 11 0	88 13 11	66 0 3½	—	1,517 2 9	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
875 2 11	112 5 1	48 17 9	73 0 0	1,809 7 9	„ Clonmel.	
104 7 8	29 12 5	3 14 9	232 11 10	971 10 8	Tyrone.	
33 16 11	49 19 1	18 8 5	—	475 11 9	{ Waterford County and	
108 12 5	104 10 3	34 5 3	63 6 8	1,273 5 11½	City.	
46 0 7	36 13 11	65 4 7	36 13 4	639 16 5	Westmeath.	
					Wexford.	
					Wicklow.	
6,284 19 6	2,368 13 4½	2,402 17 8	2,775 7 1	40,955 5 3½	Total 1863.	
6,753 2 7	2,507 6 0	2,419 10 7½	3,024 1 6	42,386 14 11½	Total 1862.	

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF							MALE
	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.			
		Established Church. 31.	Presbyterian 32.	R. Catholic. 33.	Physicians. 34.	Surgeons. 35.	Apothecaries 36.	
29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	130 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	74 0 0	—	
Armagh, . . .	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Carlow, . . .	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Cavan, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	74 0 0	—	—	
Clare, . . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	54 0 0	—	20 0 0	
Cork County, . .	200 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	20 0 0	
„ City, . . .	100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0	
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Down, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	27 13 10	
Dublin County, .	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8	—	80 0 0	—	
Dublin City :								
Richmond B., .	150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	125 0 0	75 0 0	—	
Grangegorman P.	150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	125 0 0	75 0 0	—	
Fermanagh, . .	90 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Galway County, .	133 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	
„ Town, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	—	50 0 0	56 0 0	—	—	
Kerry, . . .	180 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Kildare, . . .	70 0 0	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	37 0 0	28 0 0	
Kilkenny County } and City, . . .	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	65 0 0	—	—	
King's, . . .	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	45 0 0	20 0 0	
Limerick County, .	120 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0	
„ City, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	16 0 0	
Londonderry, . .	110 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	—	—	
Longford, . . .	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	20 0 0	
Louth, Dundalk, .	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	20 0 0	
„ Drogheda, . .	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	
Mayo, . . .	100 0 0	37 10 0	—	37 10 0	50 0 0	—	30 0 0	
Meath, . . .	35 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Monaghan, . . .	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	73 16 10	—	
Queen's, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Roscommon, . .	92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	24 0 0	
Sligo, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	106 13 4	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	60 0 0	25 0 0	
„ Clonmel, . . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	
Tyrone, . . .	130 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	
Waterford County } and City, . . .	140 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	
Westmeath, . . .	50 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	35 0 0	
Wexford, . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	
Wicklow, . . .	96 18 0	46 18 5½	—	46 18 5½	—	65 0 0	—	
Total 1863, . .	3,987 0 4	1,607 17 3½	508 4 2	1,727 17 3½	738 0 0	1,049 16 10	506 13 10	
Total 1862, . .	3,946 3 4	1,585 7 3	538 4 2	1,717 1 11	702 0 0	1,098 6 10	511 7 2	

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1863.

SALARY OF								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
OFFICERS.								
Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.		
37.	38.	39.	No.	Amount of Salary.	42.	43.	44.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
300 0 0	—	75 0 0	13	495 0 0	40 0 0	65 0 0	Antrim.	
170 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	186 8 2	35 0 0	—	Armagh.	
150 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	113 0 0	—	—	Carlow.	
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	5	150 0 0	—	—	Cavan.	
278 7 8	42 8 0	—	5	159 8 2	33 6 8	22 8 0	Clare.	
300 0 0	—	55 0 0	13	418 4 0	44 4 0	152 15 4	Cork County.	
250 0 0	—	71 1 6	9	291 19 6	34 6 7	—	" City.	
200 0 0	34 16 8	—	6	170 2 1	25 16 8	—	Donegal.	
200 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	354 15 10	40 0 0	—	Down.	
250 0 0	—	80 0 0	11	399 6 8	—	—	Dublin County.	
400 0 0	128 15 0	120 0 0	23	1,103 14 3	96 0 0	220 10 8	Dublin City :	
200 0 0	115 0 0	—	—	—	—	357 0 0	Richmond B.	
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	130 0 0	34 0 0	—	Grangegorman P.	
375 7 8	—	50 0 0	6	209 2 8	30 0 0	44 12 0	Fermanagh.	
138 9 2	—	35 0 0	4	96 6 10	10 0 0	—	Galway County.	
204 3 4	70 0 0	—	11	333 17 8	—	2 10 0	" Town.	
160 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	7	202 10 0	30 0 0	—	Kerry.	
300 0 0	50 0 0	—	7	217 0 0	—	—	Kildare.	
200 0 0	—	70 0 0	6	185 0 0	35 0 0	18 4 0	{ Kilkenny County and City.	
200 0 0	40 0 0	—	6	180 0 0	—	—	King's.	
279 3 4	60 0 0	34 19 2	9	305 0 11	40 0 0	—	Leitrim.	
142 10 0	76 0 0	—	7	231 14 4	—	—	Limerick County.	
160 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	4	140 4 10	40 0 0	70 0 0	" City.	
220 10 0	—	51 16 11	5	144 6 5	—	35 0 0	Londonderry.	
176 15 6	25 0 0	45 0 0	5	175 0 0	35 0 0	—	Longford.	
80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	25 0 0	—	Louth, Dundalk.	
240 0 0	35 0 0	54 0 0	7	220 0 0	35 0 0	—	" Drogheda.	
231 0 0	25 0 0	70 0 0	5	167 10 0	25 0 0	95 10 0	Mayo.	
138 9 2	—	40 0 0	6	174 0 0	—	—	Meath.	
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	7	190 0 0	—	30 0 0	Monaghan	
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	7	206 0 0	—	—	Queen's.	
200 0 0	30 0 0	—	8	180 0 0	25 0 0	—	Rosecommon.	
200 0 0	33 6 8	80 0 0	9	336 0 0	—	42 13 4	Sligo.	
250 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	10	416 5 0	—	—	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
120 0 0	—	60 0 0	6	166 10 0	28 0 0	—	" Clonmel	
250 0 0	70 0 0	—	6	165 0 0	30 0 0	48 5 0	Tyrone.	
200 0 0	—	70 0 0	7	228 0 0	18 0 0	—	{ Waterford County and City.	
200 0 0	30 17 8	66 9 6	9	228 3 6	30 0 0	10 0 0	Westmeath.	
150 0 0	—	—	6	191 18 0	—	—	Wexford.	
8,314 15 10	1,166 4 0	1,653 7 1	281	9,301 8 10	818 13 11	1,214 8 4	Wicklow.	
8,280 0 3	1,188 13 6	1,557 4 3	279	9,271 14 2	625 9 6	1,213 6 0	Total in 1863.	
							Total in 1862.	

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF				COST OF		
	FEMALE OFFICERS.				OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	45 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	57 12 0	1,470 1 8	46 8 8½	48 18 7
Armagh,	35 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	706 8 2	44 1 0	30 12 0
Carlow,	90 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	508 8 0	130 17 10	28 9 2
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	740 0 0	101 14 10	24 0 0
Clare,	40 0 0	34 16 0	24 0 0	—	901 0 6	—	20 16 8
Cork County, . .	50 0 0	101 4 5	26 0 0	20 16 0	1,554 9 9	76 11 2	85 11 6
" City,	38 5 0	26 15 6	26 15 6	28 11 0	1,025 0 7	54 9 6	47 2 3
Donegal,	30 16 8	15 16 8	10 0 0	—	777 8 9	129 12 4	51 5 6
Down,	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	26 0 0	1,016 14 8	54 18 8	39 10 4
Dublin County, .	32 10 0	25 0 0	16 5 0	10 0 0	1,159 4 8	138 6 0	72 9 0
Dublin City : . .							
Richmond B., .	—	—	—	—	2,602 6 7	413 0 9	116 3 0
Grangegorman P.,	200 0 0	895 0 0	—	24 0 0	2,324 6 8	416 17 11½	33 2 6
Fermanagh, . . .	35 0 0	18 10 0	—	—	647 10 0	59 1 5	18 16 0
Galway County, .	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,071 5 2	60 6 4	31 9 0
" Town,	20 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	490 16 0	29 10 7	15 17 7
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,017 11 0	103 8 11	69 5 6
Kildare,	40 0 0	31 0 10	15 0 0	—	813 10 10	224 12 9	56 8 5
Kilkenny County, }	50 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	632 19 7	32 4 3	27 18 1
" City, }	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	253 6 5	1 12 5	12 8 6
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	823 4 0	53 18 11	37 4 0
Leitrim,	30 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	695 0 0	51 9 6½	23 11 0
Limerick County, .	40 0 0	31 4 0	25 0 0	—	1,109 7 5	—	47 10 8
" City,	40 0 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	—	787 4 4	12 0 0	26 11 0
Londonderry, . .	36 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	—	866 14 1	33 15 1	71 12 3
Longford,	40 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	721 8 10	69 11 0	27 2 11
Louth, Dundalk, .	35 0 0	29 3 4	—	—	726 14 4	48 19 10	45 8 4
" Drogheda, . .	15 0 0	—	—	—	230 0 0	68 11 4	—
Mayo,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	934 0 0	107 15 11½	30 13 6
Meath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	903 0 0	88 14 6	37 2 6
Monaghan,	26 6 0	17 18 0	—	—	652 16 2	33 11 9	35 0 0
Queen's,	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	—	699 10 0	40 0 0	33 18 5
Roscommon, . . .	32 6 1	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	822 18 1	33 2 0	17 10 0
Sligo,	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	711 0 0	161 17 4	42 15 11
Tipperary, Nenagh,	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	—	1,127 13 4	250 11 1	22 4 0
" Clonmel, . . .	45 0 0	39 11 8	22 0 0	30 0 0	1,296 16 8	95 8 7	107 6 6
Tyrone,	30 0 0	36 3 4	—	—	680 13 4	120 2 6	65 10 8
Waterford County, }	40 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 6 8	974 11 8	58 8 0	43 2 10
" City, }	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	761 0 0	76 5 7	30 3 5
Westmeath,	45 0 0	30 0 0	17 10 11	—	888 1 7	201 5 9½	44 11 6
Wexford,	40 0 0	25 0 0	4 10 0	—	667 2 11	—	21 10 5
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	4 10 0	—	667 2 11	—	21 10 5
Total 1863, . . .	1,555 3 9	1,857 13 9	580 14 5	208 5 8	36,791 5 4	3,723 4 2¾	1,640 13 4
Total 1862, . . .	1,580 16 7	1,535 18 2	708 16 10	430 19 10	36,441 19 9	3,839 7 7½	1,560 18 6½

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1863.

			Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Total.							Per diem.	Per Annum.	
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.			
1,565 8 6½	3,201 2 0	886 4 5	2,314 17 7	198	0 7·69	11 13 9·91	Antrim.		
781 1 2	1,540 7 9	46 4 5	1,494 3 4	85·36	0 11·5	17 10 1	Armagh.		
667 15 0	902 2 5	3 8 8	898 13 9	24	2 0·46	37 8 11	Carlow.		
865 14 10	1,684 18 9	9 16 9	1,675 2 0	83	1 1·25	20 8 7·66	Cavan.		
921 17 2	1,591 9 2	59 15 7	1,531 13 7	51	1 7·75	30 0 8	Clare.		
1,716 12 5	3,116 18 10	79 19 11	3,036 18 11	181	0 11·03	16 15 6·89	Cork County.		
1,126 12 4	1,960 8 0	72 19 3	1,887 8 9	105	0 11·82	17 19 6·14	„ City.		
958 6 7	2,502 0 5	—	2,502 0 5	109·15	1 3·07	22 18 5·46	Donegal.		
1,111 3 8	2,146 11 2	13 10 7	2,133 0 7	122	0 11·49	17 9 8·12	Down.		
1,369 19 8	3,168 11 5	55 9 4	3,113 2 1	102·35	1 8	30 8 3·84	Dublin County.		
3,131 10 4	7,937 13 9	306 8 3	7,631 5 6	277	1 6·1	27 11 0	Dublin City:		
2,774 7 1½	6,259 8 1½	213 3 11	6,041 4 2½	225	1 5·72	26 17 0	Richmond B.		
725 7 5	1,178 10 5	21 7 0	1,157 3 5	45	1 4·9	25 14 3·67	Grangegorman P.		
1,163 0 6	1,958 18 0	35 7 6	1,923 10 6	86	1 2·7	22 7 4	Fermanagh.		
536 4 2	798 1 2	31 5 2	766 16 0	34·3	1 2·7	22 7 1·36	Galway County.		
1,190 5 5	2,043 18 10	35 2 5	2,008 16 5	82·17	1 4·08	24 8 11·55	„ Town.		
1,094 12 0	2,658 2 6	10 15 0	2,647 7 6	78·54	1 10·16	33 14 1·77	Kerry.		
693 1 11	1,322 8 0	—	1,322 8 0	42·37	1 8·5	31 4 2·5	Kildare.		
267 7 3	531 17 1	—	531 17 1	17	1 8·6	31 5 8·53	Kilkenny County.		
914 6 11	1,465 12 0½	4 16 4	1,460 15 8½	43	1 10·34	33 19 5·53	„ City.		
770 0 6½	1,380 1 9½	14 15 6	1,365 6 3½	46·55	1 7·28	29 6 7	King's.		
1,156 18 1	2,106 14 2	12 7 7	2,094 6 7	55·3	2 0·9	37 17 5·3	Leitrim.		
825 15 4	1,306 13 7	27 4 9	1,279 8 10	47·5	1 5·7	26 18 8·5	Limerick County.		
972 1 5	2,233 3 5	211 6 6	2,021 16 11	67·61	1 7·63	29 17 2	„ City.		
818 2 9	1,599 13 4	17 2 1	1,582 11 3	58·2	1 6·82	28 12 5·66	Londonderry.		
821 2 6	1,337 19 10	29 3 1	1,308 16 9	28·96	2 5·69	45 3 10·89	Longford.		
298 11 4	423 5 9	12 2 9	411 3 0	14·7	1 6·39	27 19 4·65	Louth, Dundalk.		
1,072 9 5½	2,076 11 3	3 8 2	2,073 3 1	126·81	0 10·75	16 6 11·54	„ Drogheda.		
1,028 17 0	1,635 13 3	4 3 4	1,681 9 11	31·44	2 11·16	53 9 8·2	Mayo.		
721 7 11	1,174 5 0½	—	1,174 5 0½	63	1 0·26	18 12 9·41	Meath.		
773 8 5	1,435 1 7	14 8 0	1,420 13 7	53	1 5·6	26 16 1·26	Monaghan.		
873 10 1	1,575 5 3	8 14 2	1,566 11 1	51	1 8·19	30 14 1·25	Queen's.		
915 13 3	1,474 13 4	38 12 8	1,436 0 8	36·69	2 1·75	39 3 2·75	Roscommon.		
1,400 8 5	2,513 9 6½	18 14 9½	2,494 14 9	78·9	1 8·84	31 12 4·65	Sligo.		
1,499 11 9	3,016 14 6	106 1 0½	2,910 13 5½	108·45	1 5·6	26 16 9	Tipperary, Nenagh.		
866 6 6	2,675 14 3	18 2 5	2,657 11 10	75·93	1 11·17	35 4 8·37	„ Clonmel.		
1,076 2 6	2,047 13 2	15 1 4	2,032 11 10	65	1 8·56	31 5 5	Tyrone.		
867 9 0	1,343 0 9	59 1 0	1,283 19 9	49	1 5·25	26 4 1	{ Waterford County		
1,133 18 10½	2,407 4 10	16 11 0	2,390 13 10	90·04	1 5·47	26 11 3·16	and City.		
688 13 4	1,323 9 9	—	1,328 9 9	40	1 9·8	33 4 2·9	Westmeath.		
							Wexford.		
							Wicklow.		
42,155 2 10½	83,110 8 2½	2,517 14 8	80,592 13 6½	3,179·32	1 4·8	25 6 11·76	Total 1863.		
41,842 5 11½	84,229 0 10½	2,521 7 8	81,709 13 2½	3,034·47	1 5·7	26 18 6·5	Total 1862.		

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Committals of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Desert- ers.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.								
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.						
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	41	4	.	2	.	.	3	.	44	5		
Armagh,	1	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	1	17	11	.	.	.	.	2	.	23	13		
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2		
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2		
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.		
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	2	60	10	.	.	5	.	2	.	73	10		
" City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	31	9	.	.	1	.	7	.	34	9		
Donegal,	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	2		
Down,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	17	3	1	.	1	.	2	1	20	4		
Dublin County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	11	1	1	4	.	1	1	41	11		
Dublin City :																					
Richmond B.,	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	5	206	.	3	.	5	.	8	.	221	.		
Grange Gorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	11	.	18	.	11	.	63	3		
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	3		
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	3		
" Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	24	2		
Kerry,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	41	4	1	2	1	.	3	2	44	6		
Kildare,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7		
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1		
" City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2		
King's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2		
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	19	3		
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	2	.	.	.	2	5	4		
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2		
Longford,	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1		
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	3		
" Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	.		
Mayo,	.	1	2	3	1	.	.	1	1	24	7	.	.	1	.	2	2	26	11		
Meath,	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2		
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1		
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4		
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	1		
Sligo,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	1		
" Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	6	.	.	1	.	3	.	17	6		
Tyrone,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	5	.	21	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	23	3		
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1		
Wexford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2		
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3		
Total Males,	3	44	2	25	44	743	8	25	57	837											
Total Females,	2	13	2	2	3	160	19	22	24	197											
Total M. and F.,	5	57	2	27	47	903	27	47	81	1,034											
	62		29		950		74		1,115												
	1,115																				

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1862, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

ACQUITTED; NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.												TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.				GENERAL TOTAL.				INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.								COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.			
Felon.				Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.												Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.							
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.							
10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	17	3	2	.	19	3	5	.	63	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	23	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	Carlow.						
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Clare.						
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	77	11	.	7	3	.	11	4	Cork County.						
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	35	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City						
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.						
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	2	1	2	.	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	15	4	1	1	56	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.						
.	.	6	.	.	3	.	3	.	57	.	3	.	66	.	11	.	287	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	Dublin City:						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	8	11	.	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.						
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	12	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	GrangegormanP.						
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	Fermanagh.						
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	24	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.						
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	46	7	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	Kerry.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Kildare.						
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	10	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	" City.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.						
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	22	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	11	.	2	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.						
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.						
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Londonderry.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.						
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	2	2	29	12	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.						
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	13	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	Meath.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	14	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	Monaghan.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	2	1	4	.	17	2	3	7	.	.	.	.	Queen's.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.						
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	Sligo.						
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	12	1	3	.	29	7	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.						
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	25	3	.	1	.	.	2	.	Tyrone.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	Wexford.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.						
2	21	.	.	15	.	9	.	133	.	11	.	169	.	68	.	1006	.	5	53	.	2	26	.	.	Total Males.						
1	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	26	.	2	.	34	.	26	.	231	.	.	7	.	.	4	.	.	Total Females.						
3	27	.	.	17	.	10	.	159	.	13	.	203	.	94	.	1,237	.	5	60	.	2	30	.	.	Total M. & F.						
30				17				169				216				1,331				65				32							
216												97																			

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, and Thrice, within the Year 1863, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.		TWICE.		THRICE.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.		TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEES.	
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	5	.	53	8	.	.	5	.	58	8
Armagh, . . .	2	.	21	13	.	.	2	.	22	13
Carlow, . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2
Cavan, . . .	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	3
Clare, . . .	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Cork County, .	2	.	72	9	.	.	2	.	74	10
" City, . . .	7	.	33	9	.	.	7	.	34	9
Donegal, . . .	1	.	16	2	.	.	1	.	18	2
Down, . . .	2	1	21	5	.	.	2	1	22	5
Dublin County, .	1	1	42	11	.	.	1	1	47	13
Dublin City :										
Richmond B., .	9	.	251	.	1	.	15	.	268	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	11	50	.	.	.	9	.	60	.
Fermanagh, . .	4	.	12	3	.	.	4	.	12	3
Galway County, .	1	.	17	3	.	.	1	.	17	3
" Town, . . .	4	2	22	3	.	.	4	2	23	3
Kerry, . . .	3	2	42	7	.	.	3	2	44	7
Kildare, . . .	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	4	8
Kilkenny County, .	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	13	2
" City, . . .	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	3
King's, . . .	.	1	10	5	.	.	.	1	10	5
Leitrim, . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Limerick County, .	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	21	3
" City, . . .	.	2	16	4	.	.	.	2	16	4
Londonderry, . .	3	1	12	3	.	2	.	3	14	3
Longford, . . .	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	17	2
Louth, Dundalk, .	1	.	9	3	.	2	.	1	12	3
" Drogheda, . .	4	1	4	.	.	.	4	1	4	.
Mayo, . . .	2	2	22	12	.	2	.	2	25	12
Meath, . . .	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	1	3	2
Monaghan, . . .	1	.	13	1	.	.	1	.	13	1
Queen's, . . .	1	.	14	5	.	.	1	.	14	5
Roscommon, . . .	2	.	15	2	1	.	3	.	16	2
Sligo, . . .	.	.	8	3	.	1	.	.	9	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	11	2	.	1	.	.	12	2
" Clonmel, . . .	3	.	27	5	.	1	1	.	28	6
Tyrone, . . .	5	.	21	3	.	2	.	5	23	3
Waterford County, .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
" City, . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath, . . .	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford, . . .	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	9	2
Wicklow, . . .	.	.	9	1	.	1	.	.	9	3
Total Males, . .	64	.	893	.	2	.	43	.	92	.
Total Females, .	.	26	.	200	.	.	14	.	26	215
	90	.	1,093	.	2	.	57	.	92	1,160
	1,183		59		10		1,252		1,331	

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

AGES.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.				TOTAL CONVICTED.				ACQUITTED, NO BILL, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION; DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.								TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.		GENERAL TOTAL.		INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.			
	Felon.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.		Felon.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.		Felon.		Misdemeanants.		Felon.		Misdemeanants.		Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
10 years and under, .	3	2	2	2	44	3	8	19	57	24	19	24	1	1	2	1	9	1	68	26	5	2	5	2	2	2		
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	44	13	25	2	743	160	25	22	837	197	21	6	15	2	133	26	189	34	1,006	231	58	7	26	4	26	4		
Total Males, .	47	27	27	2	787	163	33	41	894	221	23	7	15	2	142	27	180	36	1,074	257	58	7	26	4	26	4		
Total Females, .	15	2	2	2	163	41	41	41	221	221	7	7	2	2	27	27	36	36	257	257	7	7	26	4	26	4		
Total M. and F.,	62	29	29	29	950	204	74	74	1,115	442	30	14	17	4	169	54	216	72	1,331	514	65	14	52	8	52	8		

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, and Thrice, within the Year 1863, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

	Ages.		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1863.		Total No. of Com-mittals of Juveniles in 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	64	26	2	2	43	14	9	1	66	26	68	26
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	893	200	43	14	9	1	945	215	1,006	231	1,006	231
Total Females, .	957	226	45	14	9	1	1,011	241	1,074	257	1,074	257
Total Males, .	957	226	45	14	9	1	1,011	241	1,074	257	1,074	257
Total Males and Females,	1,188	1,188	59	59	10	10	1,232	1,232	1,331	1,331	1,331	1,331

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the JUVENILES Com-

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	AGES.																IMPRISONMENT FOR			
	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.																3 Months and above 2.			
	Penal Servitude for						Imprisonment for										Ages.			
	10 years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		3 Years and under.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B.,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.
Grangeorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	12	.	3	.	45	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Total M. and F.,	3						1	.	4	.	3	.	15	.	3	.	55	.	.	.
	23																58			

mitted to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
2 Months and above 1.				1 Month and above 14 Days.				14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	.	2	.	1	.	24	3	.	.	9	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	9	7	.	.	8	3	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	Armagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.	
.	.	3	.	.	.	30	6	2	.	26	3	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	Cork County.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	6	4	6	5	2	.	2	2	.	" City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.	
.	.	1	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	8	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	Down.	
.	.	5	3	.	.	3	3	1	.	17	2	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	Dublin County.	
2	.	19	.	2	.	40	.	2	.	63	.	1	32	.	1	.	25	.	Dublin City :	
.	.	.	4	.	.	14	.	8	.	25	.	3	.	7	.	.	3	.	Richmond B.	
.	.	1	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	1	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	16	1	.	3	.	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.	
2	.	2	2	.	.	14	1	1	2	12	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	Kerry.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	" City.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.	
.	.	2	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	3	1	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	" City.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.	
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	" Drogheda.	
.	.	3	1	1	.	17	2	.	.	2	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	Monaghan.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	2	Queen's.	
.	.	4	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	Sligo.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	2	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	" Clonmel.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	6	2	1	.	6	.	3	5	.	.	.	1	.	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	" City.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.	
6	55	.	15	224	.	10	219	.	17	164	.	3	.	48	.	.	.	.	Total Males.	
.	.	.	15	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	10	Total Females.	
6	70	.	17	276	.	21	274	.	27	202	.	3	.	58	.	.	.	.	Total M. and F.	
76				293				295				229				61				
1,103																				

[continued.]

TABLE XX. *concluded*.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respired and not passed.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.						
	24 Hours.				Fine only.		Un- limited.													
	Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			Ages.				Ages.						
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	19	3	5	.	63	8		
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	23	13		
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2		
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3		
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.		
Cork County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	77	11		
" City,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	35	9		
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	20	2		
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	23	5		
Dublin County,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	1	1	.	56	15		
Dublin City :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Richmond B.,	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	66	.	11	.	.	287	.		
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	11	.	.	71		
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	12	3		
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	17	3		
" Town,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	24	3		
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	46	7		
Kildare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	8		
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	13	2		
" City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	4	3		
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	1	.	10	5		
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	22	3		
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	2	.	16	4		
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	3	1	16	3		
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	17	2		
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	16	3		
" Drogheda,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	4	.		
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	2	.	29	12		
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2		
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	13	1		
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	5		
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	17	2		
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3		
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	2		
" Clonmel,	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	3	.	29	7		
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	25	3		
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1		
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	2		
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	3		
Total Males,	3	.	46	.	1	.	4	.	10	.	11	.	169	.	68	.	1,006	.		
Total Females,	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	33	.	26	.	231		
Total M. and F.,	4	.	57	.	1	.	6	.	10	.	13	.	202	.	94	.	1,237	.		
	61				1				10				215				1,331			

SUMMARY OF TABLE XX.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1863; together with the Number of those not Convicted and Untried.

Ages.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR														Sentence respited, and not Examined, and passed.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.			TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	10 Years and above 6.	6 Years and above 4.	3 Years and under.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine only.	Unlimited.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.

SUMMARY OF TABLE XXI. (pp. 52, 53).—CONDITION AS TO PARENTAGE OF THE JUVENILES COMMITTED TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN THE YEAR 1863, BY AGES.

Ages.	PARENTAGE.										INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Abandoned from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under,	43	14	9	1	10	3	1	.	68	94	2	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	8	.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	507	96	171	44	205	53	13	1	1,006	1,237	22	4	7	7	52	1	18	10	14	4
Total Males,	550	110	180	45	218	63	13	1	1,074	267	24	4	80	7	35	1	29	10	17	4
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males & Females,	660	.	225	281	113	151	14	.	1,331	.	28	.	37	.	36	.	30	.	21	.

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1863, by Ages and Sexes.

HAVING STEPPATHER.				HAVING STEPMOTHER.				ABANDONED BY PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.				ILLEGITIMATE.				COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
1	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
2	.	22	.	1	.	29	.	3	.	32	.	2	.	18	.	3	.	14	.	Total Males.
2		26		1		36		3		33		2		28		3		18		Total Females.
28				37				36				30				21				Total M. and F.

TABLE XXII.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES Com-

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	12	4	5	.	36	2	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	7	1
Carlow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	20	2	.	.	15	3	1	.	13	1
" City,	3	.	24	2	1	.	7	3	1	.	2	2
Donegal,	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	8	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	2
Dublin County,	1	.	26	8	.	.	9	2	.	1	13	2
Dublin City :												
Richmond B.,	4	.	126	.	1	.	65	.	1	.	6	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	21	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,	.	.	6	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	2	.
Kerry,	1	.	19	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	8	2
Kildare,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	9	2	.	1	6	.	.	.	4	.
" City,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1
Londonderry,	.	.	5	.	1	.	8	1	2	.	3	1
Longford,	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.
" Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	12	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	7	7
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	2	1
Queen's,	.	.	6	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	6	.
Roscommon,	.	.	9	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	2	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
" Clonmel,	2	.	12	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Total Males,	12	.	353	.	15	.	226	.	10	.	98	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	46	.	2	.	59	.	1	.	23
Total M. and F.,	12	.	399	.	17	.	285	.	11	.	121	.
	411				302				132			
	1,381											

mitted to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

KNEW ALPHABET.		WHOLLY ILLITERATE.		COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	5	4	2	.	15	2	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	Armagh.	
.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	Cavan.	
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	Clare.	
1	.	17	3	.	.	12	2	Cork County.	
1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	„ City.	
.	.	6	.	1	.	4	.	Donegal.	
.	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	Down.	
.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.	
2	.	43	3	10	47	.	.	Dublin City:	
.	.	2	1	2	6	32	.	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	.	2	10	3	.	Grangegorman P.	
.	1	2	.	2	11	2	.	Fermanagh.	
.	.	5	1	1	2	11	1	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	„ Town.	
.	.	.	.	.	8	2	4	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	Kilkenny County	
.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	„ City.	
.	1	2	1	.	1	3	.	King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Leitrim.	
.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	Limerick County.	
.	1	.	.	.	6	2	.	„ City.	
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	Longford.	
3	.	2	.	1	6	2	.	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	2	.	1	1	2	.	„ Drogheda.	
.	.	7	.	2	2	2	2	Mayo.	
.	.	4	.	1	3	2	1	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Monaghan.	
.	.	1	1	.	2	1	.	Queen's.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	Sligo.	
1	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	„ Clonmel.	
1	.	6	.	4	12	3	.	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.	
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	Wexford.	
.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.	
9	.	122	.	22	.	206	.	Total Males.	
3	.	18	.	20	.	85	.	Total Females.	
12	.	140	.	42	.	291	.	Total M. and F.	
152	.	.	.	333	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,237		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,331		

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascer- tained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	.	61	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	63	8
Armagh,	1	.	17	11	1	.	6	2	.	.	2	.	23	13
Carlow,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	2
Cavan,	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Clare,	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Cork County,	2	.	72	11	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	77	11
" City,	7	.	21	7	.	.	14	2	.	.	7	.	35	9
Donegal,	1	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	2
Down,	2	1	21	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	23	5
Dublin County,	.	.	42	8	1	1	14	7	.	.	1	1	56	15
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	8	.	227	4	3	.	59	.	1	.	11	.	287	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	8	.	49	.	3	.	22	.	.	.	11	.	71
Fermanagh,	4	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	3
Galway County,	1	.	14	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	17	3
" Town,	4	2	22	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	24	3
Kerry,	3	2	42	6	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	2	46	7
Kildare,	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	8
Kilkenny County,	.	.	12	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	13	2
" City,	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
King's,	.	1	10	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	10	5
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Limerick County,	.	.	19	3	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	22	3
" City,	.	2	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	4
Londonderry,	3	1	15	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	18	3
Longford,	.	.	16	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	12	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	16	3
" Drogheda,	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	.
Mayo,	1	1	27	10	1	1	2	2	.	.	2	2	29	12
Meath,	.	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	2
Monaghan,	.	.	12	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	13	1
Queen's,	1	.	11	4	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	14	5
Roscommon,	4	.	16	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	17	2
Sligo,	.	.	8	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Clonmel,	3	.	24	6	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	29	7
Tyrone,	5	.	24	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	5	.	25	3
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
" City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
Wexford,	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
Wicklow,	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	3
Total Males,	61	.	865	.	7	.	188	.	3	.	68	.	1,006	.
Total Females	.	19	.	182	.	7	.	49	.	.	.	26	.	231
Total M. and F.,	80		1,047		14		187		3		94		1,237	
	1,127				201				3		1,331			

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.						
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.							
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Antrim,	3	.	19	3	1	.	12	3	1	.	32	2	.	5	.	63	8			
Armagh,	.	.	11	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	8	.	2	.	23	13			
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	7	2			
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	4	3			
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	4	.			
Cork County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	77	10	.	2	.	77	11			
" City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	33	9	.	7	.	35	9			
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	17	1	.	1	.	20	2			
Down,	1	.	6	1	.	1	6	1	1	.	11	3	.	2	1	23	5			
Dublin County,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	51	14	.	1	1	56	15			
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	1	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	268	.	.	11	.	287	.			
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	11	.	68	.	.	11	11	71	7			
Fermanagh,	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	.	4	.	12	3			
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	3	.	1	.	17	3			
" Town,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	24	3	.	4	2	24	3			
Kerry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	44	7	.	3	2	46	7			
Kildare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	.	4	8			
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	13	2			
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	4	3			
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	4	.	.	1	10	5	.			
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.			
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	3	1	.	1	22	3			
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	4	.	.	2	16	4			
Londonderry,	1	1	1	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	11	2	.	3	1	16	3			
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	17	2			
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	3	.	1	.	16	3			
" Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	3	.	.	4	1	4	.			
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	28	12	.	2	2	29	12	.			
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	1	3	2	.			
Monaghan,	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	1	.	13	1			
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	12	4	.	1	.	14	5	.			
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	17	2	.	4	.	17	2	.			
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	10	3	.			
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	13	2	.			
" Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	29	7	.	3	.	29	7	.			
Tyrone,	.	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	18	3	.	5	.	25	3			
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.			
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.			
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	9	1	.			
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	9	2	.			
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	9	3			
Total Males,	9	.	84	.	2	.	27	.	57	.	894	.	1	68	.	1006	.			
Total Females,	.	1	.	22	.	1	.	5	.	24	.	204	.	.	26	.	231			
Total M. and F.,	10		106		3		32		81		1,098		1		94		1,337			
	116				35				1,179				1				1,331			

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES
Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

AGES.		EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.												TOTAL.		
		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
10 years and under,		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Above 10 and not exceeding		12	.	16	2	10	1	9	8	22	20	.	.	68	26	94
16 years,		353	46	226	59	98	23	122	18	206	85	1	.	1,006	231	1,237
Males,		365	.	241	.	108	.	131	.	228	.	1	.	1,074	.	.
Females,		.	46	.	61	.	24	.	21	.	105	.	.	.	257	.
Total Males and Females,		411		302		132		152		333		1		.	.	1,331
1,331																

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

[illegible]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1863, by Ages.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
10 years and under,	M. 9	F. 1	M. 2	F. 1	M. 57	F. 24	M. .	F. .	M. 68	F. 26	M. & F. 94
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	84	22	27	5	894	204	1	.	1,006	231	1,237
Males,	93	.	29	.	951	.	1	.	1,074	.	.
Females,	.	23	.	6	.	228	.	.	.	257	.
Total Males and Females,	116		35		1,179		1		.	.	1,331
	1,331										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, at *Lookings*, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1863, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.	Pauper.			Tried.	Untried.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	10		4	2	97	44	17	1			5	1	133	48	181	4			
Armagh,	2	1	4	2	29	19	13	1	1		12	4	61	27	88	1	1	1	
Carlow,	4				12	6	3	3			8		22	9	31				
Cavan,	2		2		39	17	2	5			14	2	59	24	83		2	1	1
Clare,	2		1		13	10	7	5					23	15	38	1			2
Cork County,	7	2	6		111	39	31	5	5		2		162	46	208	4		1	4
" City,	6	1	5	1	39	53	5	1					55	56	111	2		1	
Donegal,	1	2	3		43	7	4				26	6	77	15	92	2		1	
Down,	3		5		27	18	10	5	1		26	11	72	34	106			1	1
Dublin County, . . .	5	1	4		40	24	6	1			7	6	62	32	94	1	1		
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B., . . .					156		36				53		245		245	76			
Grangegorman P., .						131		20				57		208	208		12		13
Fermanagh,	2		3		29	2	5	3					39	5	44	2	2	1	1
Galway County, . . .	2		2		45	6	7				16	2	72	8	80	9	3	2	2
" Town,		1			14	5					3		17	6	23	1			
Kerry,	2		3		42	10	12	9			1	1	60	20	80	4	1		3
Kildare,			1	1	33	23	6	7	1	2	10	7	51	40	91	2	3		1
Kilkenny County, . .	1				30	9	5	4		1			38	14	52	4	2	1	1
" City,	1	1			6	3	1	1					8	5	13				
King's,	1		4		38	6	2	1			1	1	46	8	54				
Leitrim,	2		1		26	5	7	3					36	8	44	2	1		3
Limerick County, . .	3		2		29	8	6	2			2		42	10	52	1	1		
" City,	2		1		14	9	5	1					22	10	32	1			
Londonderry,	8		2		20	15	9	5			7	2	46	22	68	1			2
Longford,	6		1		37	14	9	2					53	16	69	2	1	2	1
Louth, Dundalk, . .	1				9	7	2	2			1	1	13	10	23				
" Drogheda, . . .					10	7	1		2		1	3	14	10	24				
Mayo,	4		3		51	12	10	4			11	3	79	19	98				1
Meath,			1		7	13	7	3		1			15	17	32	4	2	1	
Monaghan,	3	1	1	1	15	3		2			8	6	27	13	40	3			
Queen's,	2		1		18	10	3	3			5		29	13	42	5		2	2
Roscommon,	2		2	1	31	11	5				2	1	42	13	55	2		1	1
Sligo,	2				13	3	10	1					25	4	29	2		1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	2		1	1	34	17	9						46	18	64		3		2
" Clonmel,	2			1	60	28	16	3					78	32	110			7	3
Tyrone,	4		2		21	26	14	2					41	28	69			1	1
Waterford County } and City,	4	1	1		29	29	15	4					49	34	83	4	3		
Westmeath,	1		1		14	12	5	1					21	13	34		2		
Wexford,	2				12	13	7	1			35	6	56	26	76	3	1	1	
Wicklow,		1	1		10	2	9				4	3	24	6	30				
Total Males,	101		70		1,303		321		10		255		2,060			147		19	
Total Females, . . .		12		10		676		111		4		123		936			45		47
Total M. and F., 1863,	113		80		1,979		432									192		66	
		193				2,411			14		378			2,996					
	88	11	57	12	1,389	675	320	132	8	1	231	123	2,093	959		152	60		
Total M. and F., 1862,	99		69		2,064		452									212			
		168				2,516			9		359			3,052					

TABLE XXVI.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1863.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.		Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.		Incidental Expenses.		Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.		TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.						
ANTRIM :																								
Autrim, . . .	159	54	13	10	156	58	968	10	1	8	7	15	0	1	11	11	49	8	7	5	5			
Ballymena, . .	245	74	47	9	245	74	1,701	17	14	9	7	11	11	1	6	0	54	12	8	5	5			
Ballymoney, . .	88	39	23	18	86	38	828	9	17	6	9	19	6	3	5	11½	51	2	11½	5	5			
	492	167	83	37	487	165	3,497	37	13	11	25	6	5	6	3	10½	155	4	2½	—	—			
ARMAGH :																								
Ballybot, . . .	143	56	24	10	139	55	1,254	9	7	8	12	10	3	5	10	8	20	0	0	47	8	7	3½	3½
Lurgan, . . .	149	113	29	21	138	106	1,553	11	5	4	12	12	6	6	16	11	25	0	0	55	14	9	3½	3½
Markethill, . .	62	12	12	2	57	12	226	1	13	7	9	13	0	6	3	1	15	0	0	32	9	8	3½	3½
N.T. Hamilton, .	116	41	59	24	116	41	612	4	17	3	12	8	0	14	18	3	15	0	0	47	3	6	3½	3½
	470	222	124	57	450	214	3,645	27	3	10	47	3	9	33	8	11	75	0	0	182	16	6	—	—
CAYAN :																								
Bailieborough, .	92	41	20	19	88	41	634	5	12	3	6	0	0	1	11	6	30	0	0	43	3	9	4½	4½
Ballyconnell, . .	33	7	9	2	29	6	164	1	15	11	6	0	0	4	4	8	30	0	0	42	0	7	5	5
Cootehill, . . .	33	31	11	9	32	30	253	2	12	8½	6	0	0	1	15	5½	30	0	0	40	8	2	5	5½
	158	79	40	30	149	77	1,051	10	0	10½	18	0	0	7	11	7½	90	0	0	125	12	6	—	—
CLARE :																								
Ennistimon, . .	48	19	13	—	37	19	721	7	10	2½	6	0	0	0	17	4	20	0	0	34	7	6½	5	5
Killaloe, . . .	46	15	—	—	36	15	323	3	0	6½	6	0	0	1	0	9	20	0	0	30	1	3½	4	4
Kilrush, . . .	110	23	40	3	105	23	748	8	0	11½	6	0	0	7	17	3	30	0	0	51	18	2½	5½	4½
Sixmilebridge, .	22	27	7	—	21	27	426	3	14	3½	6	0	0	0	12	1	20	0	0	30	6	4½	4½	4½
Tulla, . . .	52	17	7	4	48	17	350	3	18	1½	6	0	0	0	6	0	20	0	0	29	19	1½	2½	2½
	278	101	67	7	242	101	2,568	25	19	2	30	0	0	10	13	5	110	0	0	176	12	7	—	—
CORK :																								
Bandon, . . .	252	76	47	3	227	72	1,024	4	12	11	9	12	0	1	9	11	30	0	0	45	14	10	2½	2½
Bantry, . . .	91	26	35	1	59	24	555	3	3	2	8	10	0	3	17	9	25	0	0	40	10	11	2½	2½
Castletown, . .	33	9	7	—	23	9	192	1	2	0	7	19	0	0	5	8	20	0	0	29	6	8	2½	2½
Charleville, . .	34	9	20	2	31	9	224	0	19	6	7	19	0	0	9	0	20	0	0	29	7	6	2½	2½
Clonakilty, . .	133	47	43	9	129	46	731	4	3	8	9	1	0	3	7	2	25	0	0	41	11	10	2½	2½
Dunmanway, . .	69	17	4	—	62	16	289	1	6	7	7	19	0	2	19	9	20	0	0	32	5	4	2½	2½
Fermoy, . . .	306	146	157	59	299	143	2,962	13	2	10	11	16	0	5	17	8	30	0	0	60	16	6	2½	2½
Kanturk, . . .	73	23	20	2	62	23	846	5	1	1	7	19	0	3	15	10	25	0	0	41	15	11	2½	2½
Kinsale, . . .	65	35	16	21	57	34	431	1	17	10	7	19	0	0	15	7	20	0	0	30	12	5	2½	2½
Macroom, . . .	103	33	21	3	94	31	928	2	11	11	8	10	0	2	5	4	25	0	0	38	7	3	2½	2½
Mallow, . . .	209	81	58	10	191	78	1,826	10	6	7	10	14	0	8	7	3	30	0	0	59	7	10	2½	2½
Middleton, . .	136	31	47	4	121	31	856	4	5	7	8	8	4	2	15	5	25	0	0	40	9	4	2½	2½
Mitchelstown, .	101	23	47	7	87	27	654	3	1	4	8	10	0	1	3	4	20	0	0	32	14	8	2½	2½
Queenstown, . .	212	134	35	54	166	124	1,413	6	10	2	9	14	0	2	12	11	25	0	0	43	17	1	3½	3½
Skibbereen, . .	91	29	27	3	75	29	436	2	14	1	8	8	4	3	16	1	25	0	0	39	18	6	3	3
Youghal, . . .	32	20	2	—	31	20	276	1	13	6	7	19	0	1	19	6	20	0	0	41	12	0	2½	2½
	1940	749	586	178	1714	721	13,643	66	12	9	140	17	8	45	18	2	385	0	0	638	8	7	—	—
CORK CITY,	2942	1907	1920	1095	1613	1532	7,439	41	10	9	16	6	6	87	0	11	155	0	0	299	18	2	2½	2½
DONEGAL :																								
Buncrana, . . .	39	5	3	—	21	2	157	1	6	2	7	12	1	2	7	2	30	0	0	41	5	5	4	4
Donegal, . . .	169	38	83	7	169	38	729	6	1	6	7	18	0	4	15	8	30	0	0	48	15	2	4½	4½
Glenties, . . .	60	5	6	—	43	3	436	3	12	8	7	1	1	4	12	3	30	0	0	45	6	0	4	4
Letterkenny, . .	194	64	34	14	184	62	757	7	1	9	7	2	11	2	17	7½	30	0	0	47	2	3½	4	4
	462	112	126	21	417	105	2,079	18	2	1	29	14	1	14	12	8½	120	0	0	182	8	10½	—	—

[continued.]

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1863.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit-tals.		Of whom were Drunk-ards.		Number sup-ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.
DOWN:														
Newry, . . .	198	202	62	104	193	197	2,234	13 19 2	20 4 3	79 17 0	56 0 0	170 0 5	3 25	2 75
Newtownards, . . .	122	58	19	9	120	57	913	7 5 3½	16 16 8½	1 4 10	35 0 0	60 6 10½	4	3 5
	320	260	81	113	313	254	3,147	21 4 5½	37 0 11½	81 1 10	91 0 0	230 7 3½	—	—
FERMANAGH:														
Newtownbut-ler, . . .	23	12	—	—	15	9	99	1 4 9	9 1 3	2 12 3	20 0 0	32 18 3	6	6
GALWAY:														
Ballinasloe, . . .	178	68	70	10	152	45	890	6 13 4	10 0 11	7 13 4	13 9 0	42 16 7	3 5	3 25
Clifden, . . .	58	16	13	—	49	16	355	2 18 1	9 10 0	8 3 4	27 9 0	48 0 5	4 25	3 75
Eyrecourt, . . .	13	8	4	—	12	6	135	1 6 8	8 7 8	13 18 4	18 9 0	42 1 8	5	4 5
Gort, . . .	71	31	33	8	54	30	682	5 17 8	13 4 9	44 7 0	26 9 0	89 18 0	4 25	4
Loughrea, . . .	149	67	26	10	148	67	1,426	10 19 8	17 13 3	9 0 7	27 9 0	65 2 6	4	3 43
Oughterard, . . .	90	24	2	—	89	24	572	4 18 5	8 3 4	6 13 6	18 9 0	38 4 3	4 25	3 75
Portumna, . . .	91	12	60	5	55	7	289	2 1 7	8 3 10	6 0 6	18 9 0	34 14 11	4	3 5
Tuam, . . .	126	109	21	11	126	109	1,463	10 18 10	10 10 1	16 6 10	18 9 0	56 4 9	3 75	3 25
Woodford, . . .	16	13	2	2	16	13	196	1 8 9	6 0 0	2 8 10	18 9 0	28 6 7	3 75	3 25
	792	348	231	47	701	317	6,908	47 2 7	91 13 10	114 12 3	192 1 0	445 9 8	—	—
KERRY:														
Cahersiveen, . . .	98	15	40	4	98	15	676	6 17 10	6 0 0	5 17 9	10 0 0	28 15 7	5	4 25
Castleisland, . . .	47	15	10	1	47	15	321	3 3 4	6 0 0	3 5 10	10 0 0	22 9 2		
Dingle, . . .	66	3	47	2	35	2	215	2 4 3½	6 0 0	2 11 2	10 0 0	20 15 5½		
Kenmare, . . .	73	24	24	1	70	24	418	4 3 10½	6 0 0	4 12 4	10 0 0	24 16 2½		
Killarney, . . .	165	64	30	7	157	62	1,965	11 3 8	6 0 0	2 12 4	20 0 0	39 16 0		
Listowel, . . .	291	48	184	12	291	48	1,276	12 17 5	6 0 0	5 11 9	20 0 0	44 9 2	4	4
Milltown, . . .	95	24	14	1	91	24	437	4 7 10	6 0 0	4 10 0	10 0 0	24 17 10		
Tarbert, . . .	30	1	20	1	22	1	69	0 14 3	6 0 0	2 15 1	15 0 0	24 9 4		
	865	194	369	29	811	191	4,477	45 12 6	48 0 0	31 16 3	105 0 0	230 8 9	—	—
KILKENNY:														
Callan, . . .	138	27	111	18	85	18	248	2 1 4	6 0 0	7 14 10	15 0 0	30 16 2	4	4
Thomastown, . . .	129	23	48	2	69	15	490	4 1 8	6 0 0	7 9 8	30 0 0	47 11 4		
Urlingford, . . .	69	13	39	3	55	12	514½	4 5 9	6 0 0	17 1 0½	15 0 0	42 6 9½		
	336	63	198	23	209	45	1,252½	10 8 9	18 0 0	32 5 6½	60 0 0	120 14 3½	—	—
KING'S:														
Parsonstown, . . .	223	71	100	15	220	70	2,269	17 11 6½	13 19 4½	23 16 9½	40 0 0	95 7 8½	3 12	3
LEITRIM:														
Ballinamore, . . .	105	28	23	9	91	25	620	4 18 11	6 0 0	1 16 5	35 0 0	47 15 4	4	3 7
Manorhamilton, . . .	83	11	18	—	76	11	422	3 9 7	8 10 6½	4 0 1	35 0 0	51 0 2½	4 25	3 25
	188	39	51	9	167	36	1,042	8 8 6	14 10 6½	5 16 6	70 0 0	98 15 6½	—	—
LIMERICK:														
Bruff, . . .	74	10	20	—	70	9	505	4 14 8	22 3 11	34 17 4	25 0 0	86 15 11	4 5	3 5
Croom, . . .	24	4	7	—	21	4	271	2 7 4	15 18 3½	4 15 0	15 0 0	38 0 7½		
Glin, . . .	27	6	10	2	27	5	232	2 3 7½	12 8 4	6 0 0	15 0 0	35 11 11½		
Kilfinane, . . .	46	5	19	—	45	5	197	1 16 11½	19 7 10	3 18 1½	15 0 0	40 2 10½		
Newcastle, . . .	120	36	29	3	99	34	827	7 15 0½	24 0 8	11 19 3½	25 0 0	68 15 0½		
Rathkeale, . . .	151	52	31	—	128	50	747	6 19 6	32 11 9½	31 16 7½	25 0 0	96 7 11½	—	—
	442	113	116	5	390	107	2,779	25 17 1½	126 10 10	93 6 4½	120 0 0	365 14 4	—	—

[continued.]

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITTEES to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1863.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Men actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
LONDONDERRY:														
Coleraine, . .	68	41	21	10	68	41	504	5 5 0	8 0 0	5 7 3	25 0 0	43 12 3		
Magherafelt,	78	39	15	23	70	38	473	4 18 6½	8 0 0	3 8 9	25 0 0	41 7 3½	5	5
Newtownlin- vady, . .	91	21	26	6	85	20	263	2 14 9½	8 0 0	6 13 7½	25 0 0	42 8 5		
	232	101	62	39	223	99	1,240	12 18 4	24 0 0	15 9 7½	75 0 0	127 7 11½	-	-
LOUTH:														
Ardee, . .	118	27	83	18	102	27	550	4 6 11	6 0 0	4 7 2	55 17 6	70 11 7	4 25	3 75
MAYO:														
Ballina,	124	81	14	4	122	80	1,223	15 5 9	6 0 0	0 16 0	15 0 0	37 1 9	6	6
Ballinrobe,*	111	23	55	1	97	21	445	5 8 7	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	26 8 7	6	6
Belmullet, . .	97	15	4	1	92	15	622	6 9 7	6 0 0	0 12 0	15 0 0	28 1 7	5	5
Swineford,†	90	63	10	6	87	62	1,218	14 16 11½	6 0 0	1 4 6	15 0 0	37 1 5½	5 5	5 5
Westport, . .	58	21	10	3	41	17	130	1 1 8	6 0 0	0 0 10½	15 0 0	22 2 6½	4	4
	480	203	93	15	439	195	3,638	43 2 6½	30 0 0	2 13 4½	75 0 0	150 15 11	-	-
MEATH:														
Kells, . .	138	60	42	12	124	56	757	6 14 1	12 10 0	3 10 11½	40 0 0	62 15 0½	4 5	4
Navan, . .	151	60	91	26	134	58	922	8 9 10½	9 13 9	6 14 4	40 0 0	64 17 11½	4 5	4
	289	120	133	38	258	114	1,679	15 3 11½	22 3 9	10 5 3½	80 0 0	127 13 0	-	-
MONAGHAN:														
Carrickma- cross, . .	87	50	45	38	87	50	656	5 9 4	6 0 0	6 4 9	35 0 0	52 14 1		
Castleblayney,	126	40	36	9	117	39	885	7 7 6	6 0 0	7 14 4	40 0 0	61 1 10	4	4
Clones, . .	45	37	18	29	39	37	532	4 8 8	6 0 0	5 3 5	35 0 0	50 12 1		
	258	127	99	76	243	126	2,073	17 5 6	18 0 0	19 2 6	110 0 0	164 8 0	-	-
QUEEN'S:														
Abbeyleix, . .	92	39	35	-	83	39	369	4 0 4½	6 0 0	2 15 0	25 0 0	37 15 4½	5 5	5
Borris-in- Ossory, . .	30	16	1	-	24	16	893	3 16 11½	6 0 0	1 16 9	25 0 0	36 13 8½	5	4 5
Stradbally, . .	44	17	7	1	44	17	161	2 0 3	6 0 0	1 18 6	25 0 0	34 18 9	6	6
	166	72	43	1	151	72	923	9 17 7½	18 0 0	6 10 3	75 0 0	109 7 10½	-	-
ROSCOMMON:														
Athlone, . .	64	27	17	8	55	27	482	4 0 4	6 0 0	2 14 2	15 0 0	27 14 6	4	4
Boyle, . .	43	22	8	8	41	21	412	3 8 8	6 0 0	7 2 5	15 0 0	31 11 1	4	4
Roscrea, . .	112	28	68	11	111	28	611	5 14 7	6 0 0	4 19 5	15 0 0	31 14 0	4 5	4 5
Strokestown,	84	21	10	8	71	21	546	4 11 0	6 0 0	4 17 6	15 0 0	30 8 6	4	4
	303	98	103	35	278	97	2,051	17 14 7	24 0 0	19 13 6	60 0 0	121 8 1	-	-
SLIGO:														
Ballymote, . .	76	18	10	-	75	18	481	4 10 2½	6 0 0	6 9 7	40 0 0	56 19 9½	4 5	4 5
TIPPERARY, N.R.														
Borrisokane, . .	66	20	24	5	66	20	521	3 9 1½	5 1 7½	2 7 0	35 19 6	46 17 3½	3 38	3
Newport, . .	31	4	6	1	6	1	77	0 12 6	5 11 5	1 18 9	35 19 6	44 2 2	4	3 5
Roscrea, . .	195	44	103	22	169	44	906	6 6 7	12 9 2	8 18 5	35 19 6	63 13 8	3 63	3 48
Templemore,	174	36	84	5	150	34	1,121	8 15 5½	10 14 7	4 18 10½	35 19 6	60 8 5	3 75	3 5
Thurles, . .	209	84	115	18	177	83	1,401	11 4 2½	26 4 9	21 16 4	55 19 6	115 4 9½	4	3 ½
	675	188	332	51	568	182	4,026	30 7 10½	60 1 6½	39 19 4½	199 17 6	330 6 4	-	-

* 6d. per head per day charged for first three quarters, and 5d. per head per day for fourth or last quarter.

† 17s. 10d. charged for support of children considered too young to be separated from parents, prisoners.

[continued.]

TABLE XXVI. *concluded.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1863.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually Issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.
TIPPERARY, S.R.														
Caher, . . .	306	134	161	41	292	132	2,138	18 15 5	18 6 8	15 16 2	35 8 4	88 6 7	4.25	4.25
Carrick-on- Suir, . . .	146	46	55	10	114	41	983	8 11 5	10 10 6	32 4 0	35 8 4	86 14 3	4.25	4
Cashel, . . .	226	69	106	11	204	64	1,428	15 10 1½	20 18 9½	37 19 4	40 0 0	114 8 3	5	5
Clogheen, . .	68	24	31	0	67	24	498	4 1 5	12 4 2	14 1 2	35 8 4	65 15 1	4	4
Newbirming- ham, . . .	56	14	31	0	56	14	523	5 17 2	14 0 3	16 3 2	35 8 4	71 8 11	6	5
Tipperary, . .	357	101	205	28	231	75	1,799	14 19 10	26 13 9	40 8 2	40 0 0	122 1 9	4	4
	1159	388	589	90	964	350	7,369	67 15 4½	102 14 1½	156 12 0	221 13 4	548 14 10	—	—
TYRONE:														
Clogher, . . .	59	43	17	10	58	43	615	5 15 3½	14 4 4	4 10 7	40 0 0	84 10 2½	4.5	4.5
											*20 0 0			
Dungannon, . .	220	91	100	18	211	88	2,216	13 4 9½	16 8 4	15 4 0	60 0 0	155 16 9½	3.9	3.9
											*25 0 0			
Strabane, . . .	171	77	111	31	155	77	750	6 12 9½	11 14 9½	120 19 8	40 0 0	88 3 11½	4.5	4.5
										9 16 4	*20 0 0			
	450	211	228	59	424	208	3,581	30 12 10½	42 7 5½	50 10 7	205 0 0	328 10 11½	—	—
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, . .	133	65	13	—	124	65	1,492	10 17 0	8 0 0	42 6 9½	55 0 0	116 3 9½	4	3.5
Lismore, . . .	101	28	44	1	95	27	681	5 1 8	6 0 0	17 9 6	25 0 0	53 11 2	3.75	3.13
	234	93	57	5	219	92	2,173	15 18 8	14 0 0	59 16 3½	80 0 0	169 14 11½	—	—
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . . .	157	70	30	16	140	68	1,057	7 16 7½	11 13 10	9 6 0	37 10 0	66 6 5½	3.5	3.5
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy, . .	85	36	11	—	76	33	691	7 3 11½	4 12 6	6 1 11	35 0 0	52 18 4½	5	5
Gorey, . . .	37	12	9	—	33	12	337	3 12 4½	3 10 3	2 6 9	35 0 0	44 9 4½	5	5
New Ross, . . .	64	28	11	—	49	24	575	5 17 4	1 10 4	5 10 0	35 0 0	47 17 8	5.5	5
	186	76	31	—	158	69	1,603	16 13 8	9 13 1	13 18 8	105 0 0	145 5 5	—	—
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, . .	50	16	12	2	50	16	1,432	9 3 3½	28 0 0	94 10 8	70 0 0	201 13 11½	3	3
Tinahely, . . .	23	21	1	—	23	21	363	3 11 10½	6 0 0	3 4 5	30 0 0	42 16 3¼	5.5	4.5
	73	37	13	—	73	37	1,795	12 15 2	34 0 0	97 15 1	100 0 0	244 10 3	—	—
	14787	6,266	5,953	2,109	12213	5,696								
Total, 1863, . .	21,063		8,063		17,911	89,394	711 13 6½	1,088 19 0½	1,103 6 8½	3,238 19 4	6,142 18 7½	—	—	
	16805	6,259	5,281	2,110	12798	5,676								
Total, 1862, . .	22,064		8,391		18,474	96,754	779 17 3	1,165 7 11½	1,064 6 8½	3,210 3 7	6,319 15 0½	—	—	
Increase in 1863, Decrease in 1863,	1,011		339		563	7,470	68 3 8½	76 8 10½	39 0 6½	23 15 9	78 16 8½	—	—	

* Matron.

† Rations for officers.

ADDENDA TO TABLE XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1862 and 1863.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses Increased in 1863.				Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses Decreased in 1863.					
COUNTIES, &c.	Expenses.		Increase in 1863.	COUNTIES, &c.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1863.		
	1862.	1863.			1862.	1863.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Down,	206 10 10	230 7 3½	23 16 5½	Antrim,	170 15 3½	155 4 2½	15 11 1		
Galway County,	400 16 10	445 9 8	44 12 10	Armagh,	197 9 6	182 16 6	14 13 0		
Kilkenny County,	85 15 11	120 14 3½	34 18 4½	Cavan,	130 7 3½	125 12 6	4 14 9½		
King's County,	92 9 5	95 7 8½	2 18 3½	Clare,	186 2 2½	176 12 7	9 9 7½		
Louth,	68 18 0½	70 11 7	1 13 6½	Cork County,	701 10 6	638 8 7	63 1 11		
Mayo,	149 18 1½	150 15 11	0 17 9½	Cork City,	358 4 7	299 18 2	58 6 5		
Roscommon,	118 19 4	121 8 1	2 8 9	Donegal,	190 17 9	182 8 10½	8 8 10½		
Sligo,	55 17 10½	56 19 9½	1 1 10½	Fermanagh,	33 17 1	32 18 3	0 18 10		
Tipperary, N.R.	313 7 1½	330 6 4	16 19 2½	Kerry,	232 12 9	230 8 9	2 4 0		
" S.R.	490 11 9	548 14 10	58 3 1	Leitrim,	104 2 9	98 15 6½	5 7 2½		
Wicklow,	237 13 2½	244 10 3	6 17 0½	Limerick County,	389 19 5½	365 14 4	24 5 1½		
1862,	2,220 18 5½	—	—	Londonderry,	129 14 4½	127 7 11½	2 6 5		
1863,	—	2,415 5 9	—	Meath,	128 19 2	127 13 0	1 6 2		
Increase in 1863,	—	—	194 7 3½	Monaghan,	165 2 2	164 8 0	0 14 2		
				Queen's,	128 13 3½	109 7 10½	19 5 5½		
				Tyrone,	332 9 5	328 10 11½	3 18 5½		
				Waterford County,	178 9 7	169 14 11½	8 14 7½		
				Westmeath,	72 17 2½	66 6 5½	6 10 9		
				Wexford,	166 12 2½	145 5 5	21 6 9½		
				1862,	3,998 16 7½	—	—		
				1863,	—	3,727 12 10½	—		
				Decrease, 1863,	—	—	271 3 8½		
				Increase, 1863,	—	—	194 7 3½		
				Total Decrease, 1863,	—	—	76 16 5½		

TABLE XXVII.—LIST of PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.	County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.					
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County & City Gaol.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.		Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.		Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.		Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.	Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.			ditto.
	Lurgan,	ditto.	Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.		Ardee,	Bridewell.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.		Drogheda,	Borough Gaol.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.	Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.		Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.		Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.		Belmullet,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.		Swineford,	ditto.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.		Westport,	ditto.
	Donegal,	ditto.	Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Glenties,	ditto.		Kells,	Bridewell.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.		Navan,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.	Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.		Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.		Castleblayney,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.		Clones,	ditto.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.	Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.		Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.		Boyle,	ditto.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.		Castlereagh,	ditto.
				Strokestown,	ditto.
			Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
				Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[continued.]

TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

County.	Sito.	Class of Prison.	County.	Sito.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			Kildare, .	Naas, .	County Gaol.
Tyrone, .	Omagh, .	County Gaol.	Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, .	County and City Gaol.
	*Clogher, .	Bridewell.		Callan, .	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon, .	ditto.		Thomastown, .	ditto.
	Strabane, .	ditto.		Uringford, .	ditto.
Westmeath, .	Mullingar, .	County Gaol.	King's Co., .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.
	Moate, .	Bridewell.		Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.			Limerick, .	Limerick, .	County Gaol.
Carlow, .	Carlow, .	County Gaol.		Bruff, .	Bridewell.
Clare, .	Ennis, .	ditto.		Croom, .	ditto.
	Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.		Glin, .	ditto.
	Killaloe, .	ditto.		Kilfinane, .	ditto.
	Kilrush, .	ditto.		Newcastle, .	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge, .	ditto.		Rathkeale, .	ditto.
	Tulla, .	ditto.		Limerick, .	City Gaol.
Cork, .	Cork, .	County Gaol.	Queen's Co., .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.
	Bandon, .	Bridewell.		Abbeyleix, .	Bridewell.
	Bantry, .	ditto.		Borris-in-Ossory, .	ditto.
	Castletown, .	ditto.		Stradbally, .	ditto.
	Charleville, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Nenagh, .	County Gaol.
	Clonakilty, .	ditto.	N.R.	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.
	Dunmanway, .	ditto.		Newport, .	ditto.
	Fermoy, .	ditto.		Roscrea, .	ditto.
	Kanturk, .	ditto.		Templemore, .	ditto.
	Kinsale, .	ditto.		Thurles, .	ditto.
	Macroom, .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Clonmel, .	County Gaol.
	Mallow, .	ditto.	S.R.	Caher, .	Bridewell.
	Middleton, .	ditto.		Carriek-on-Suir, .	ditto.
	Mitchelstown, .	ditto.		Cashel, .	ditto.
	Queenstown, .	ditto.		Clogheen, .	ditto.
	Skibbereen, .	ditto.		New Bermingham, .	ditto.
	Youghal, .	ditto.		Tipperary, .	ditto.
	Cork, .	City Gaol.	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	County and City Gaol.
	Cork, .	Bridewell.		*Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
Galway, .	Galway, .	County Gaol.		Lismore, .	ditto.
	Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	County Gaol.
	Clifden, .	ditto.		Enniscorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Eyre court, .	ditto.		Gorey, .	ditto.
	Gort, .	ditto.		New Ross, .	ditto.
	Loughrea, .	ditto.	Wicklow, .	Wicklow, .	County Gaol.
	Oughterard, .	ditto.		Baltinglass, .	District Bridewell.
	Portumna, .	ditto.		Tinahely, .	Bridewell.
	Tuam, .	ditto.			
	Woodford, .	ditto.			
	Galway, .	Town Gaol.			
Kerry, .	Tralee, .	County Gaol.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
	Cahersiveen, .	Bridewell.	Dublin, .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
	Castleisland, .	ditto.		Richmond Bride- well, .	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Dingle, .	ditto.		Grangegorman- lane, .	ditto (female).
	Kenmare, .	ditto.		Marshal-lane, .	Four Courts Mar- shalsea.
	Killarney, .	ditto.			
	Listowel, .	ditto.			
	Miltown, .	ditto.			
	Tarbert, .	ditto.			

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxiv. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED THE 15TH DAY OF
OCTOBER, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Antrim
Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	2	6	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	18	2	20	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	14	5	19	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	7	3	10	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	15	25	40	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	35	14	49	—	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Total,	126	56	182	1	2	3

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their *first* committal in any year :—

16 years and above 10,	{	Convicted summarily,	M. 6
		Committed once,	6

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	131	73	204	1862,	127	88	215
1861,	96	66	162	Day of inspection,	126	56	182

NORTH DISTRICT. Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

County of		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Antrim	1860,	2	—	2	1862,	—	—	—
Gaol.	1861,	1	1	2	Day of inspection,	2	1	3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	—	—	—	1862,	—	—	—
1861,	1	—	1	Day of inspection,	1	1	2

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	111	19		Debtors,	110	8	
Criminals,	990	987		Criminals,	817	711	
Vagrants,	22	14		Vagrants,	24	19	
Drunkards,	205	319		Drunkards,	167	256	
Lunatics,	23	3		Lunatics,	15	5	
Total,	1,351	1,342		Total,	1,133	999	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed	Once within the year, .	1,026	573	Committed	Once within the year, .	855	450
	Twice „	71	83		Twice „	59	87
	Thrice „	15	45		Thrice „	14	47
	Four times „	3	18		Four times „	2	19
	Five times „	3	22		Five times „	—	8
	Six times „	—	10		Six times „	—	5
	Seven times „	—	3		Seven times „	—	5
	Eight times „	—	4		Eight times „	—	3
	Nine times „	—	3		Nine times „	—	1
	Ten times „	—	5		Ten times „	—	—
	Twelve times „	—	—		Twelve times „	—	1
	Fifteen times „	—	3		Fifteen times „	—	—
	Sixteen times „	—	2		Sixteen times „	—	—
Total,	1,118	771		Total,	930	626	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Average daily number in custody,	111	62		Average daily number in custody,	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Average daily number in hospital,	2	2		Average daily number in hospital,	1 $\frac{9}{16}$	2 $\frac{7}{16}$	
Highest No. at any one time,	212			Highest No. at any one time,	241		
Lowest ditto,	146			Lowest ditto,	148		
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	132			Highest No. of Males at any one time,	157		
Do. of Females,	95			Do. of Females,	88		
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	87			Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	92		
Do. of Females,	38			Do. of Females,	44		

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

17th June, 1856,	233	7th August, 1860,	232
26th October, 1857,	239	17th May, 1861,	224
31st January, 1858,	288	12th October, 1862,	212
28th July, 1859,	248	Up to day of inspection,	241

Upon a careful examination of the criminal statistics of this locality no subject presents itself prominently, which requires analysis and observation, the amount of the graver crimes being rather favourably disproportionate to the extent of the jurisdiction and the population. The daily averages stand thus for some years :—

	M.	F.
1860,	105	73
1861,	102	71
1862,	111	62
From 1st January, 1863, to the day of inspection,	123	66

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

It will be observed that a tendency to increase is found among the males, but this is principally attributable to the policy of awarding somewhat longer sentences than formerly for offences of personal violence ; while, on the other hand, the number of the females for the last two years falls below that of the two preceding.

In the latter sex, however, the preponderance of drunkenness, as shown by schedule of committals, attests the depth of their greater demoralization. There were *six* male juveniles in custody on the day, on which I have recorded my visit ; and since the commencement of the year, *twelve*, viz., *ten* males and *two* females have been sent to reformatories.

There were, I regret to add, *ten* male lunatics, viz., *eight*, who appear in the book “ summarily disposed of,” *one* remaining for trial at the next assizes, and *one* under remand.

There is an airy day-room, with a spacious exercising yard attached, for the insane of this sex, who receive meat twice a week and supper daily ; but for the accommodation of the other sex there is no adequate provision ; an objection which also extends to female debtors, the building having been originally designed for a bridewell and house of correction only, and not for a county gaol. It consequently becomes necessary to place the latter in the criminal cells, and to conduct them (through the corridors occupied by and accessible to criminals) to the quarter of the prison in which they are exercised.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Worksheds,	107	—
Yards,	23	15	Kitchen—one.		
Day Rooms,	4	1	Store Rooms,	3	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Rooms,	—	2
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103	Lavatories,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Baths,	1	1
Chapel—one.			Privies,	8	1
School-room—Chapel used as a School-room.			Water-closets,	275	103
Workshop—one. Carpenters weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and mat-makers work in cells.			Reception Rooms,	4	3
			Pump and Wells—one pump and two wells.		
			Other machines for labour—crank pump for raising water to supply the prison and court-house		
			Tell-tale clock—one.		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	Use.	Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	414	50	Shirts,	364	—	—
Sheets, pairs of,	718	—	Jackets,	255	35	—
Rugs,	417	20	Vests,	184	11	—
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	251	31	—
Cots,	360	—	Caps,	249	—	—
Bed-ticks,	407	—	Socks or Stockings,	67	—	—
			Slippers, pairs of,	256	60	—
			Clogs, pairs of,	256	30	—
					Caps,	166
					Shifts,	116
					Gowns,	166
					Petticoats,	222
					Stockings, pairs of,	66
					Slippers, pairs of,	110

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Antrim
Gaol.

I found the gaol throughout, as long experience induced me to expect, in a highly laudable condition of cleanliness and regularity in all the departments, and amply provided with bedding, clothing, &c. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage and ventilation are effective. This is the only prison in Ireland, in which the system of "individual separation" is applied without any modification to all the criminal classes of both sexes, except in the two cases, which have been noticed in former reports, viz., that of lunatics and their sane attendants, and that of those employed in the cook-house. In no other prison, for instance, are visors formed by the peaks of the caps worn by the males, and hoods by the females, and in very few are the arrangements so complete for preventing, by means of separate rooms, yards, stalls, and partitions, all communication during meals, employment, schooling, exercise, and attendance in chapel. Under the two latter categories it is proper to remark that great difference of opinion among able and experienced persons is found to exist, it being affirmed by those, who are opposed to separation in these cases, that it is impossible to afford stimulating exercise to prisoners cooped up singly and lounging listlessly in small pens; that by interposing considerable space between each prisoner when pacing round a large circle (an officer being stationed within it as well as without), no intercourse, beyond an occasional look or gesture, can take place undetected, while the brisk and simultaneous movement generates a salutary excitement. Again, the question of a stalled or open chapel has given rise to much discussion, both as to the moral effect produced upon the congregation, and the facilities for holding communication, whether written or oral, without discovery; it being alleged that the deep stalls enable the occupants to sink down and withdraw themselves from notice, and to doze, or employ themselves in writing obscene phrases, or in passing slips of paper under the doors, which divide the compartments, or in fitting into the responses or singing, conversations with those placed on either side; while the advocates of the other mode assert that well-disposed prisoners, when surrounded by, and exposed to the gaze of, their irreverent companions, are ashamed to yield to their better feeling, and to give expression to their contrition.

On all other occasions there is an entire agreement of opinion that separation is *indispensable*, and, if it be admitted that the constant use of the disguises above mentioned is essential to its object—the prevention of inter-recognition—it follows, that in these two particulars it is desirable to adhere to it. Belfast Gaol further enjoys the advantage of possessing the services of the same superior officers without change during a long series of years, the Governor in particular, who was transferred from Carrickfergus, having superintended it with zeal and efficiency from its first opening, at a period, when this system of discipline was little understood, and when the objections to its establishment were honestly, though mistakenly, urged on mental and physical grounds. Those objections have been fully disproved by the maintenance of the system without failure of mind or body, and without any departure, except in rare and abnormal instances, from the ordinary dietary sanctioned for *all the gaols of Ireland*, the majority of which are on the associative principle. This result is specially due to the excellent medical officer, who to high professional skill and great experience adds unwearied vigilance, and firm, but humane judgment, and a conscientious desire to preserve the true mean between health and discipline, so as to give full effect to the latter, without endangering the former. In an inquiry by a Committee of the House of Lords in the last Session of Parliament into "the condition and discipline of the prisons of England," *those of Ireland not being included*, the subject of diet in connexion with the duration and the forms of imprisonment was fully examined; and I have only to regret that thus no opportunity was afforded of placing on record in their report the solution,

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

which has been here achieved, of the difficulty of combining long terms of detention and of isolation, as between fellow-prisoners, with a low diet, and a sanitary condition, the soundness of which is attested not only by the small annual number of deaths, but by the paucity of patients in the hospital. I have felt it to be my duty, and I discharge it with great pleasure, to submit these observations in justice to the admirable management of this institution.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor and his deputy, the cells being lighted during the six months between autumn and summer from sunset to eight o'clock, p.m., and again at unlock in the morning, the inmates being thus left in the dark for ten consecutive hours, a period far shorter than that which is allowed in the majority of prisons, but somewhat longer than that recommended by the Committee referred to. There is a night patrol performed by the turnkeys in rotation, their regularity being measured by a tell-tale clock, which is daily examined by the Governor and tested by effective checks.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>			<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	5	1	Punishment Cells, . . .	4	—
Other Punishments, . . .	110	19	Other Punishments, . . .	128	14
Total, . . .	115	20	Total, . . .	132	14

It is to be borne in mind, when examining the number of punishments, that every attempt to infringe in the most trifling particular the principle of individual separation, is visited with a slight penalty, which is fully recorded in a book allocated for the purpose. This book, however, is still signed by the Local Inspector, instead of by the temporary Chairman of the Board, as in other well-ordered prisons, and thus protection is wanting to the Governor (who solely awards the great majority), and a guarantee to the prisoners, that the nature and amount of the punishments have been considered and approved by the body, to which an appeal lies.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones, . . .	35	—	Sewing,	—	6
Breaking freestone, . . .	3	—	Veining,	—	1
Filling stones,	4	—	Flowering,	—	2
Labouring on grounds, . . .	1	—	Carding wool,	—	1
Weaving,	6	—	Spinning wool,	—	1
Winding yarn,	2	—	Prison duties till 12 o'clock.		
Teasing rope,	1	—	During the remainder of		
Matmaking,	5	—	the day males sent to		
Carpentering,	1	—	break stones, females to		
Tailoring,	3	—	sewing,	10	3
Shoemaking,	2	—	Total,	78	42
Cooking for prisoners, . . .	5	—			
Washing,	—	28			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour,	78	42
Sick,	1	2
Unemployed,	—	1
Discharged (<i>before labour hours</i>),	5	3
Debtors (<i>unemployed</i>),	13	1
Lunatics (<i>including two in untried class</i>),	10	—
Attending school,	17	7
„ lunatics,	2	—
Total,	126	56

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

The above schedule shows that no strictly *penal* labour is enforced here, the nearest approximation being stone-breaking, in carrying out which no difference in point of time is made with regard to prisoners sentenced to "hard labour." In the very able report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, referred to above, it is recommended—and the recommendation will probably be the basis of legislation—that hard labour should be defined by statute; that it should be stringently performed during the shorter terms of imprisonment; and that the Treasury allowance should be withheld from all gaols which should be unprovided with "*a sufficient supply of hard-labour machinery for the average number of male prisoners sentenced to and medically fit for hard labour.*" Having called for a return of the duration of sentences, I find that out of the whole aggregate of inmates on the day of inspection, there were but *two* males under sentence of *two years'* imprisonment, *eleven* males and *one* female under that of *twelve months*, and *three* males under that of *nine months*, the whole of the remainder ranging from a maximum of *six months*, which comprised *thirteen* males and *three* females, down to the shortest terms of weeks and days.

Industrial employment, on the other hand, is maintained with considerable activity, those, who possessed any knowledge of trades previously to their committal being turned to account, and three of the turnkeys being further capable of giving instruction in weaving, mat-making, and shoe-making; and a large return is obtained from some of the branches, the most productive of which are the items already stated, the breaking of stones and freestone, and public washing, which is directed by skilled laundresses.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1860, . £720 9s. 1½d. | 1861, . £799 11s. 2½d. | 1862, . £759 6s. 0½d.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January				M.	F.
to 31st December, 1862,				381	152
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,				327	140
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,				15	11
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,				16	5
School-hours.—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 till 1½ o'clock.					

The prisoners of both sexes are taught daily at the above hours, in the cellular chapel, by a competent master, a matron, of course, having charge of the females when receiving tuition. The Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, and state their opinions in a book set apart for this purpose.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and females under fifteen years—5 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under fifteen years—8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Supper.—Males and females under fifteen years get 4 oz. white bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; coals, per ton, 10s. 7½d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 2·79d. | 1861, . 2·90d. | 1862, . 2·92254d.

There were no complaints preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the dietary. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the tabular form of record, suggested by the Inspectors-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Antrim
Gaol.

I found few exceptions taken to any article of consumption. The buttermilk, however, was not unfrequently reported to be of inferior quality.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, and the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and those recommended by the Inspectors-General, and the journals of the several officers, are kept with fulness and accuracy; and the financial condition of the prison is so satisfactory that it is rarely necessary to present for any outlay beyond the salaries of the officers.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £2,750 1s. 1d. | 1861, . £2,691 6s. 10d. | 1862, . £2,751 11s. 5½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £14 12s. 6¼d. | 1861, . £14 12s. 11¼d. | 1862, . . £14 16s. 11½d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, during the year 1862 :—£470 2s. 8d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0	Turnkeys.	Robert Auld,	40	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1		John Martin,	40	0	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1		Edward M'Kinney,	35	0	0
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1		George Hancock, <i>Matmaker</i> ,	35	0	0
Thomas Henry Purdon, M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0		Wm. Gorman, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	35	0	0
Jas. Moore, M.D., Apothecary,	—				Robert Dick,	35	0	0
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0		George Gardner, <i>Weaver</i> ,	35	0	0
Wm. Skillen, Deputy Governor,	75	0	0		Robert Blair,	35	0	0
Turnkeys.	John M'Aninch,	45	0	0	Turnkeyship vacant.			
	James Gorman, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	45	0	0	Geo. Clarke, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
	John Mullan,	40	0	0	Rose Mullan, Matron,	45	0	0
	David Beattie,	40	0	0	Elleanor Owen, Assist. Matron,	30	0	0
					Matilda Pollock, <i>Laundress</i> ,	27	10	0
					Mary Orr, <i>Assistant do.</i> ,	21	0	0
					Jas. M'Donnell, Messenger,	20	16	0
					Susan Dinsmore, Servant,	9	2	0

No change of any importance has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly, and the intern monthly. The turnkeys are provided with fire-arms, and with uniforms, but not with food rations. In consequence of a non-observance on the part of the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, which prescribes the form of appointing a substitute, the Board of Superintendence passed a resolution withholding permission to officiate, when the approval of the Board had not been duly obtained. I would further point out that the same section requires explicitly that the Chaplains' journals shall be signed by a member of the Board; whereas an irregular practice still continues here, which was noticed in a former report, viz., that they are signed by the Local Inspector, an officer of the prison, and not belonging to the administrative body.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Antrim
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	138	113
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	164	136
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	151	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	182	117
Surgeon,	184	132

Hospital.

The hospital, which is cellular, is, though small, adequate for the requirements, the sanitary condition of the prison rendering it unnecessary to remove many patients from the ordinary cells. The hospital, indeed, is usually tenanted by infirm males of broken constitutions, or by pregnant females.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	55	51	56	31
Number of days in hospital, .	2,242	1,687	1,528	—
Number of deaths,	3	3	5	3
Cost of medicine,	£14 12s. 5d.	£15 12s. 11d.	£20 2s. 2d.	—

Board of Superintendence.

Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.	James E. Leslie, esq., J.P.	Charles Lanyon, esq., J.P.
Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.	George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Henry H. McNeile, esq., J.P.	James Owen, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities are discharged by means of cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and payable to the several creditors.

Bridewells.

Having ascertained that a Crown witness had been detained for several weeks in the bridewell of Ballymena, I think it proper to state the opinion of the Law Adviser in reference to such cases :—" *This is an irregular proceeding, and should not be allowed to continue. The gaol, the house of correction, and the constabulary barracks, are the proper places for keeping Crown witnesses when their detention is necessary.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Antrim.

Bridewells.

	Antrim.		Ballymena.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	204	76	277	88	87	53
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	39	23	94	13	30	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	36	10	50	9	16	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	4	11	—	7	11
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . .	Monthly and regular.		Fortnightly and direct.		Twice a month.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct; but some long remands.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Good.		Fair.	
Security,	Good.		Imperfect.		Imperfect.	
Accommodation, . .	Adequate.		Fair.		Adequate, except for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by pumps.		Supplied by pumps.		Supplied by pumps.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		Improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		A female cell adjoining the outer wall very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . .	5d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20; Matron, £10.		£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, .	Court-housekeeper and weighmaster.		Court-housekeeper.		Court-housekeeper.	
Remarks,	This is a certified Bridewell.		One female in custody.		One female in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 30TH OF APRIL,
1863.County of
Armagh
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	9	1	10	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	2	2	—	—	—
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	1	—	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	13	7	20	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	2	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	3	6	1	1	2
In default of Bail,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	5	13	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	3	15	—	—	—
Total,	65	28	93	3	1	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

10 years and under—Misdemeanants convicted, 1 Male.
 Above 10 years—Felons convicted, 1 Male.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 58 | 1861, . 79 | 1862, . 67 | Day of inspection, 93

Total number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 1 | 1861, . — | 1862, . — | Day of inspection, . —

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . — | 1861, . 1 | 1862, . — | Day of inspection, . 1

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			
	M.	F.	
Debtors,	43	3	
Criminals,	326	209	
Vagrants,	3	7	
Drunkards,	48	50	
Lunatics,	19	8	
Total,	439	277	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.	
Debtors,	23	—	
Criminals,	131	80	
Vagrants,	2	1	
Drunkards,	12	13	
Lunatics,	6	1	
Total,	174	95	

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Armagh
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			
	M.	F.	
Re-committed—Once,	13	21	
Twice,	2	8	
Thrice,	—	7	
Four times and more,	2	1	
Total,	17	37	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.	
Re-committed—Once,	6	1	
Twice,	—	—	
Thrice,	—	—	
Four times and more,	—	—	
Total,	6	1	

Average daily number in custody,	40·2	32·49
Average daily number in Hospital,	·07397	·2

Average daily number in custody,	53·2	26·46
Average daily number in Hospital,	1·13	2·5

Highest number at any one time,	99	
Lowest ditto,	46	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	59	
Do. of Females,	49	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	26	
Do. of Females,	18	

Highest number at any one time,	92	
Lowest ditto,	54	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	54	
Do. of Females,	41	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	33	
Do. of Females,	12	

A very considerable increase among the males during the expired portion of the current year, as compared with the past year or those immediately preceding it, is noticeable here. The committals, however, of debtors and dangerous lunatics, two classes, which properly have no place within the walls of a building designed for *criminal* detention, have greatly tended to swell their aggregate; there being in charge on the above day *twelve* under each of these categories. There is nothing, however, in the nature of the offences, which calls for any special observation; few of them, moreover, being fairly attributable, as might have been expected, to the agency of destitution. The prevalent poverty, in fact, is attested almost entirely by the presence of the debtors.

The lunatics, who are found here in unusually large numbers, are, I am bound to state, treated with remarkable care and tenderness, as far as is consistent with the limited means at the disposal of the authorities for dealing with these unfortunate and unfit inmates.

Twelve juveniles, none of whom were sentenced to a reformatory, had been committed in the first four months of the year; and there were in custody two adult males and one female, who were ascertained to be returned convicts.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	2
Yards,	15	3
Day Rooms,	2	2
Solitary Cells,	3	—
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 feet wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38
Cells to contain three persons,	11	9

	M.	F.
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	—
School Rooms (Chapel used),	—	—
Worksheds,	10	—
Kitchens,	1	—
Store Rooms,	4	1
Laundries,	—	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation—continued.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
<i>County of Armagh Gaol.</i>	Drying Rooms,	—	1	Water-closets,	66	5	
	Lavatories,	—	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1	
	Baths,	1	2	Tread-wheels,	1	—	
	Privies,	4	2				

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Pairs Blankets,	129	29	Shirts, .	90	34	
Pairs Sheets, .	222	45	Jackets, .	52	4	
Rugs, .	138	33	Trowsers, .	49	—	
Hammocks or Cots, 61	61	—	Caps, .	46	—	
Bed-ticks, .	137	14	Socks or Stockings, 32	32	35	
			Pairs Shoes, .	45	2	
				Caps, .	36	13
				Shifts, .	46	44
				Gowns, .	36	67
				Petticoats, .	60	121
				Stockings, .	30	73
				Pairs Shoes, .	20	17

The building generally, with the exception of the Governor's house and the old prison, was in sound repair—dry, airy, and secure, the locks being of good construction. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is effective. The stock of blankets and sheets in use and in store was sufficient for the season; but the clothing, &c., in some items was rather scanty.

No change has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor does any appear to be in contemplation, as the ratepayers are found to be unwilling at present to incur any further expenditure. I trust, however, that, in the event of a prosperous harvest, they will be ready to correct the few deficiencies, which detract from the completeness of this excellent institution, and to provide the requirements, which have been touched upon in former reports, viz., the reconstruction of the Governor's house and the adjoining frontage, the partitioning of the laundry and of the portion of the chapel assigned to pupils engaged in writing, the providing of additional stone-sheds, and the laying down a tramway in connexion with the latter; all these details, except the first, being ancillary, and indeed indispensable to the enforcement of "separation" in its integrity. In other respects this form of discipline is rigidly applied to the criminals of both sexes; lunatics and their sane attendants alone being necessarily exempted from its observance. I would, in conclusion, further call attention to the want of a proper quarter to be allocated to female debtors, the law being imperative (see the 6th section and the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74) as to the classification of debtors. I found a respectable female of this class, for instance, confined in a criminal cell, whom it was, moreover, necessary to conduct to the *criminal* yard for air and exercise, after the *criminals* had been withdrawn, there being no other accommodation available.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a night-watch; but there are no detector-clocks placed in opposite quarters for the purpose of measuring the vigilance and regularity of the patrol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Punishment Cells,	3 3	Punishment Cells,	6 —
Other Punishments,	9 4	Other Punishments,	— —
	12 7		6 —

Six punishments only had been inflicted from the 1st of January up to the day of my inspection, one of which had been ordered by a magisterial member of the Board. The record of them is duly submitted and signed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Armagh
Gaol.

Employment.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding, . . .	3	Knitting,	8
Tailoring,	1	Sewing,	7
Brush-making,	1	Veining,	3
Shoe-making,	1	Prison duties,	3
Stone-breaking,	24	Sick,	1
Prison duties,	8	Pauper Debtor,	1
Sick,	3	Lunatics,	3
Master Debtors,	3	Discharged,	2
Pauper Debtors,	9		
Dangerous Lunatics,	12		
Total,	65	Total,	28

As has been noticed in former reports, labour of a punitive description can scarcely be said to be ever enforced here, stone-breaking constituting the nearest approach to this category. A considerable amount of industrial employment is maintained, and two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver and a tailor.

Total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of the same for the last three years, separately :—

1860, £46 15s. 4d. | 1861, £47 6s. 1d. | 1862, £44 17s. 6d.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From four to six o'clock, p.m. Females—From one to three o'clock, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1862,	104	123
Average number attending daily, 1862,	14	16

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed in the chapel, at the hours specified, by competent teachers. The form of Registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is adopted, and the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, and enter their comments on the progress of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner *twice a-week* (on Mondays and Thursdays) for all prisoners, and *daily* for those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; brown bread, per cwt., 12s.; oatmeal, per ton, £12 6s.; meat, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 17s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 11s.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2·87d. | 1861, . 2·99d. | 1862, . 2·74d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Armagh
Gaol.

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the diet. The Chaplains inspect regularly, and upon examining the book, of the approved form, in which their observations are recorded, I found that exception had been very rarely taken to any item of daily consumption.

Books and Accounts.

The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and many of those suggested by the Inspectors-General, the registries, the officers' journals, and the accounts, are severally kept with laudable fulness and accuracy. I would beg to suggest to the Board that they should frame a code of bye-laws more in consonance with the improvements of modern discipline, which have been so providently carried out here.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1860, £1,334 8s. 9d. | 1861, £1,423 15s. 3d. | 1862, £1,520 3s. 6d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the year 1862, £205 3s. 5d.

Officers and Salaries.

John M ^c Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	£80	Alexander Briens, Schoolmaster,	£35
Rev. John W. Murray, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Henry Jenkinson, 2nd Turnkey, Weaver,	35
Rev. Wm. Henderson, Presbyterian do.	30	Asaph Moore, 3rd do.	33
Rev. John Rafferty, R. C. Chaplain,	30	Robert Coulter, 4th do.	30
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon, —	—	John W. M ^c Coy, 5th do.	30
James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary,	20	Samuel M ^c Arthur, 6th do. Tailor,	30
John M ^c Cutcheon, Governor,	170	7th Turnkey vacant.	
Margaret Pain, Matron,	35	Maria Craig, Sub-Matron,	25
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	45	Mary Anne Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	20

The vacancies, which have arisen in the staff since the last inspection, have been all duly filled. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries half-yearly, and the intern subordinates quarterly. None of them are provided with food rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and fire-arms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	110	45
Surgeon,	108	44
Protestant Chaplain,	158	50
Presbyterian Chaplain,	171	55
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	154	48
Apothecary,	89	42

Hospital.

The hospital, which is fitted up with water-closets, but not with baths, is somewhat limited in point of capacity; but, as the Medical Officer treats all the minor cases in the single cells, in order to maintain inviolate the discipline of individual separation, the building is found to be adequate to its requirements; but no convalescent yards are attached to it. The sanitary condition was, and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately :—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Armagh
Gaol.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number in hospital, . . .	69	90	100
Number of days in hospital, . . .	1,101	1,160	1,245
Deaths,	2	—	1
Cost of medicine,	£19 16s. 1d.	£23 3s. 11d.	£30 10s. 4d.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Lurgan.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Jas. Matthew Stronge, esq.
William Paton, esq.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
Henry L. Prentice, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	Henry M. Caulfield, esq.
Maxwell Cross, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	St. John Thos. Blacker, esq.

At the monthly meetings of the Board all liabilities, except contracts, which are dealt with at the Assizes, are discharged by means of cheques signed by three members of the Board, countersigned by the Local Inspector, and made payable to the several creditors.

Bridewells.

I regret that the bridewells of this county are in no respect commensurate with the central gaol, that of Lurgan alone being equal to the average of these minor prisons. Those of Ballybot and Newtownhamilton are among the worst, which fall under our inspection throughout the whole kingdom; and the salaries of the keepers are as low as the scale of accommodation.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of
Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Lurgan.		Markethill.		Ballybot.		Newtown-Hamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commit- tals in past year, . . .	183	96	47	14	104	61	191	34
Of whom were Drunkards,	35	25	13	—	31	28	114	13
No. of Commit- tals in the quarter pre- ceding inspec- tion, . . .	39	26	19	2	37	18	34	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	4	4	—	9	5	22	9
Petty Sessions & Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Correct.		<i>In the absence of the keeper I could not verify.</i>		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.				Correct.	
Repairs & Order,	Fair.		Fair.		Tolerable.		Tolerable.	
Security, . .	<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>Defective.</i>		<i>Defective.</i>		<i>Defective.</i>	
Accommodation,	Generally ade- quate; <i>only one drunkards' cell.</i>		Generally ade- quate.		<i>Wretched.</i>		<i>Wretched.</i>	
Bedding, Furni- ture, & Uten- sils,	Sufficient, <i>ex- cept sheets.</i>		Sufficient, <i>ex- cept sheets.</i>		<i>Blankets thin and old.</i>		<i>Sheets scanty and bed-ticks required.</i>	
Water, . .	Ample.		<i>None on premises.</i>		<i>None drinkable.</i>		Pump on pre- mises.	
Sewerage, .	Now effective, the cess-pools having been stanchd.		Tolerable.		<i>Ineffective.</i>		<i>None; the privy full and foul.</i>	
Cleanliness, Dry- ness and Ven- tilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Clean, <i>but very damp.</i>		Tolerably clean, <i>but very damp.</i>	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	3½ <i>d.</i> for both sexes.		3½ <i>d.</i> for both sexes.		<i>The same amount of diet is given to fe- males as to males, which is illegal.</i>		3½ <i>d.</i> for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£15.		£20.		£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employ- ment,	None.		None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, .	An Auxiliary Board formed. Two males in custody.		—		One male and one female in custody.		No prisoners in custody. A Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Cavan
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	10	14	—	2	2
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	9	5	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	17	—	17	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	8	18	—	—	—
Total,	56	28	84	—	3	3

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860,	42	1862,	55
1861,	45	Day of Inspection,	84

Number of vagrants in gaol on day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860,	—	1862,	4
1861,	—	Day of Inspection,	—

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
8 April.	4 January.	6 June.	22 October.	15 January.	23 June.	14 May.	5 July.
90.	64.	79.	79.	66.	61.	93.	110.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	18	—	Debtors,	13	1
Criminals,	263	90	Criminals,	231	69
Vagrants,	8	14	Vagrants,	3	6
Drunkards,	76	47	Drunkards,	48	41
Lunatics,	18	7	Lunatics,	7	12
Total,	383	158	Total,	302	129

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

County of Cavan Gaol.	Committed	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		Committed	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.	
		M.	F.		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	336	114		279	92
	Twice, „	7	10		5	6
	Thrice, „	2	4		—	1
	Four times, „	1	—		—	—
	Five times, „	1	—		—	—
	Six times, „	—	2		—	—
	Seven times, „	—	—		—	1
	Fourteen times, „	—	—		—	1
	Total,	347	130		284	101

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number in custody,	41	20	Average daily number in custody,	58	21½
Average daily number in hospital,	7½	3½	Average daily number in hospital,	7	1½
Highest number at any one time,	93		Highest number at any one time,	110	
Lowest ditto,	45		Lowest ditto,	53	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	64		Highest number of Males at any one time,	81	
Ditto of Females,	30		Ditto of Females,	30	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	22		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	39	
Ditto of Females,	13		Ditto of Females,	14	

A Return of the Number of Male Prisoners Convicted for Assaults, from the 1st January to the 1st October, 1863.

Term of Imprisonment to which sentenced.	Assaults so as to inflict grievous bodily harm.	Common Assaults.	Term of Imprisonment to which sentenced.	Assaults so as to inflict grievous bodily harm.	Common Assaults.
3 Years Penal Servitude,	4	—	2 Months,	7	10
18 Months,	7	—	1 „	—	30
12 „	9	—	14 Days,	2	14
9 „	1	—	7 „	—	17
6 „	2	—			
3 „	—	3	Total,	32	74

Averages.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1860,	31	14	From January 1st, 1863,		
1861,	33	16	to the day of Inspection,	58	21½
1862,	41	20			

Upon examining the above schedules, and those for the three previous years, we find, I regret to state, a steadily progressive advance in the averages, especially of the males, among whom the prevalence of brutal assaults, as evidenced by the special table furnished above, constitutes the principal feature of crime. Among the females the recurrence of the same drunken disorderly and dissolute individuals tends to swell the amount; but offences of a graver character are very rare in the latter sex. Juvenile delinquency also forms but a trifling item in the criminal returns; three only (none of whom were sent to a reformatory) having been committed here since the commencement of the year, and vagrancy has almost disappeared from the registry. There were in custody on the day of my visit two returned convicts, one of each sex, ascertained to be such, and one female suspected;

but the paramount evil, which has been frequently reported upon as nullifying the discipline of the prison, is the presence of so large an aggregate of lunatics, of whom there were in charge no less than *eight* female "dangerous lunatics," and *six* males falling within the same category, besides four "criminal lunatics," who were found insane upon arraignment.

No change has taken place with regard to this unhappy class of inmates, nor does there exist any difference in the mode of dealing with them, except that they receive an extra allowance for supper.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cavan
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	3	-
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	-	Laundries,	-	1
Cells to contain three persons,	-	18	Baths,	1	-
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	8	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	3	Water-closets,	1	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room,	1	-
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
			Tread-wheel,	1	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	104	7	Shirts,	108	38	Caps,	32	42
Sheets, pairs of, . .	80	40	Jackets,	60	20	Shifts,	30	30
Rugs,	104	-	Vests,	60	20	Gowns,	30	20
Bed-ticks,	102	2	Trowsers,	58	20	Petticoats,	28	28
			Caps,	54	10	Stockings, pairs of,	16	8
			Shoes, pairs of, Clogs,	43	20			

The prison is generally in fair repair, secure, free from damp, clean, and orderly. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage satisfactory, and the stock of bedding, blankets, &c., adequate; but with regard to the prison clothing, that of the males is defective in shirts, and of the females in shoes. Although the requirements of this prison have been repeatedly pointed out, as well as the easy means of fulfilment, no effort has been made, nor does there appear to exist any disposition to action; and I fear that, until the Legislature interferes compulsorily, no improvement is to be expected. The report of the Committee of the House of Lords, presented in the last session, upon the discipline of the county and borough prisons of England (Scotland and Ireland not being included) urges the necessity of State intervention in many matters, and especially in the *obligatory* establishment of the "separate system," a suggestion, which, doubtless, will be carried into effect throughout the United Kingdom. It remains, therefore, only for me to discharge the hitherto unavailing duty of recapitulating the more prominent deficiencies:—*Firstly*, the hospital being placed at the top of a staircase, is without any access to a convalescent yard; there is, moreover, but one water-closet, common to both sexes, who are very imperfectly separated at all times, and there is no fixed bath. *Secondly*, the laundry, which is unpartitioned, is small and inconvenient, and there is no drying-room. *Thirdly*, there is no reception room for females. *Fourthly*, there is no adequate provision for female debtors of both classes, although the 8th General Rule, attached to the 109th Section of the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, is imperative on this head; the quarter now occupied by the lunatics having been originally, however imperfect, assigned for

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cowan
Gaol.

this purpose. *Fifthly*, there are no covered lavatories, nor covered sheds for working in winter, or in inclement weather. And *sixthly*, there are no baths for general use; a single shower-bath, which stands in the corner of the tread-wheel yard, furnishing the only means of ablution. As to classification the males are in *five* sections, viz., felons and misdemeanants, respectively subdivided into "tried" and "untried," and drunkards, and the females in *three*, viz., lunatics, prostitutes, and all other criminals, in indiscriminate association.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a nightly patrol is maintained by one turnkey from nine o'clock P.M. to the hour of unlock in the morning; but there is no tell-tale clock to record the regularity of the circuits.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. | *From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	3	-	Punishment Cells,	2	4

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, amounted to six from the 1st of January down to the day of inspection, and were all awarded by the single authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.
Tread-wheel,	24	None.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.
Breaking Stones,	16	Sewing and knitting, 13
		Washing, 8

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Punitive Labour,	24	-
Industrial Labour,	16	16
Sick,	-	3
Discharged (before labour hours)	2	1
Debtors (unemployed),	4	-
Lunatics,	10	8
Total,	56	28

The tread-wheel, which is unpartitioned, constitutes the sole means of carrying out hard labour, and is applied to raising water daily, for a period so short as to fail in supplying the penal element necessary to the fulfilment of the sentence. Industrial labour is also of a very limited character, the pens allocated to stone-breaking being, moreover, undivided by stalls; but the deduction of the lunatics, their sane attendants, the debtors, the sick, and the incapable from the aggregate of inmates, leaves a small number of hands available for this useful department of discipline.

Return of net profit the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years, separately:—

1860, . £9 16s. 9d. | 1861, . £14 5s. 4d. | 1862, . £17 4s. 8d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	247	76
„ „ „ from 1st January, 1863, to day of Inspection,	170	66
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	18	4½
Ditto „ in 1863 up to day of Inspection,	33	6

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 1 to 2.

Instruction is given daily in the chapel, at the hours stated, to prisoners of both sexes, by a schoolmaster turnkey; a matron being in charge of the females. No restriction exists as to age, and all except the infirm and the blind attend. The school is not in connexion with the National Board, and no copy-books are supplied, although this omission has been noticed more than once in former reports. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter the record of such visits.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cavan
Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of sweet milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Male and female adults, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive gruel in place of new milk for dinner, and all other prisoners get gruel twice a week.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., brown, 1d., white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt. 12s. 7d.; new milk, per gallon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 18s. 11d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; soap, per cwt., brown, £1 2s. 6d., white, £1 7s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1861, . $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. | 1862, . $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Some complaints of the stirabout as to its want of proper consistency were preferred to me, but that issued on the day of inspection was admitted to be good. I tasted the bread and milk, and found them to be of fair quality. The Chaplains observe the approved form, and the report of their opinions is generally favourable. Some long intervals, however, appear between the inspections of the provisions.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and the books prescribed by the several authorities are kept with fulness and accuracy, which is the more laudable, as the duty devolves chiefly on the Governor, who is almost unassisted. The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are duly signed, as are also the Medical Officer and the Governor, the Local Inspector inscribing his attendance in the General Duty Book. It will be necessary, henceforth, that the supper ordered for the lunatics shall, when entered in the Extra Diet Book, be authorized by the signature of the Medical Officer.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary, and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, . £1,238 13s. 1d. | 1861, . £1,557 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . £1,704 7s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £26 18s. 6d. | 1861, . £31 9s. 2d. | 1862, . £27 14s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £166 3s. 5d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Cavan
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	Thomas M'Dowell, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	£30
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Robert West, 4th Turnkey and Carpenter,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	Thomas Story, 5th Turnkey and Whitesmith,	30
Rev. John M'Enroe, R. C. Chaplain,	30	George M'Call, Turnkey, in charge of Lunatics,	30
Andrew Mease, esq., Physician,	74	Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40
Wm. M. Brice, Apothecary,	—	Jane Temple, Assistant-Matron,	16
George Robert Gallogly, Governor,	200	Letitia Court, Hospital Nurse,	10
Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey,	60		
George Reilly, 2nd Turnkey,	30		

The extern officers receive their salaries at each assizes, and the interns, bi-monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and with fire-arms, but the latter are valueless. Two of their body are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter and a whitesmith; these trades, however, are not of much avail ordinarily within the walls of a prison. None are allowed food rations, except the assistant matron, who is old and infirm, and the hospital nurse, whose case has already been made the subject of two successive reports, under the hands of my colleague and myself, as having been retained in office, although her probationary appointment, which dates back as far as June, 1860, has never been confirmed, the Governor refusing to sign the indispensable certificate, "that she is a fit, proper, and efficient person," an estimate in which the Inspectors-General fully concur, while the Local Inspector, relying on the opinion of the Medical Officer was ready to grant it. Under these circumstances the matter has been submitted to the law adviser, and his opinion has been received, "that the appointment falls to the ground." I trust, therefore, that no delay will take place in the selection of an officer better qualified to discharge duties, which are the more onerous in consequence of the difficulty of access to the hospital.

Since the last inspection the vacancies created by the resignation of three turnkeys have been filled by fresh appointees.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	212	170
Protestant Chaplain,	226	161
Presbyterian Chaplain,	163	117
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	207	153
Surgeon,	148	108

Hospitals.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	19	12	16	23
Number of days in hospital,	512	229	242	—
Cost of medicine,	£18 13s. 9d.	£19 9s. 9d.	£13 1s. 2d.	—
No. of deaths,	3	6	3	1

The hospital from its position and structure is, as has been frequently reported, utterly unsuited for the object, to which it is allocated.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Farnham.	Joseph Story, esq.	Captain Philips, esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Samuel Moore, esq.	Wm. A. Moore, esq.
Robert Burrows, esq.	John E. Vernon, esq.	James Fay, esq.
William Humphrys, esq.	Robert Erskine, esq.	Rev. Hugh Murray.

Up to the date of my inspection (October the 1st), only four meetings of the Board had taken place. With the exception of the salaries of the subordinates, as stated above, and the minor liabilities, all claims are satisfied at each assizes, the mode of payment being by means of cheques drawn in favour of the individual creditors.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballyconnell.		Cootehill.		Bailieborough.		NORTH DISTRICT.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	County of Cavan. Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	36	26	70	28	97	60	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	2	15	15	6	38	37	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	10	3	11	13	9	0	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	3	0	2	3	5	0	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly for the county and weekly for the town.		Fortnightly.		
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs and Order, .	<i>Back chimney smokes.</i>		<i>Privies out of repair but about to be restored.</i>		Fair.		
Security, . . .	<i>Quite inadequate.</i>		<i>Male-yard insecure.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>		
Accommodation, .	<i>Limited for the Keeper, who trenches on the female side; a cooking grate wanted for the keeper's kitchen.</i>		<i>Insufficient for females, or for the keeper's family.</i>		Adequate.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, .	<i>Some blankets wanted.</i>		<i>Sufficient, except that there is no reserve of blankets.</i>		Sufficient.		
Water, . . .	Pump.		Pump effective.		By pumps.		
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Tolerable.		Fair.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	<i>Damp.</i>		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4½d.		5d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£30.		£30		£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		
Remarks, . . .	—		No prisoners in custody.		—		

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED THE 3RD NOVEMBER,
1863.County of
Donegal
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	14	1	15	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	1	10	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	14	1	15	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	23	6	29	1	—	1
Total,	76	16	92	2	—	2

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed, from their first committal in any year:—

16 years and above 10,	{	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Misdemeanants,	M. 1
		Summarily—Other offenders,	1
		Committed—Once,	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . 59 | 1861, . . . 74 | 1862, . . . 97 | Day of inspection, 92

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . — | 1861, . . . 1 | 1862, . . . — | Day of Inspection, —

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . — | 1861, . . . — | 1862, . . . — | Day of Inspection, 3

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. | From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	10	2	Debtors,	11	2
Criminals,	366	74	Criminals,	348	78
Vagrants,	2	3	Vagrants,	5	5
Drunkards,	25	21	Drunkards,	15	22
Lunatics,	29	16	Lunatics,	15	9
Total,	432	116	Total,	394	116

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year, .	387	84
Twice, „	16	8
Thrice, „	1	2
Four times, „	—	2
Five times, „	—	—
Total, . . .	404	96

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year, .	362	82
Twice, „	9	—
Thrice, „	1	2
Four times, „	—	8
Five times, „	—	2
Total, . . .	372	94

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number in custody, . . .	76 $\frac{1}{10}$	19 $\frac{15}{10}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	—
Highest number at any one time, . . .	132	
Lowest ditto, . . .	71	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . .	106	
Ditto of Females, . . .	23	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . .	54	
Ditto of Females, . . .	10	

Average daily number in custody, . . .	89 $\frac{3}{10}$	23 $\frac{48}{10}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
Highest number at any one time, . . .	135	
Lowest ditto, . . .	76	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . .	111	
Ditto of Females, . . .	33	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . .	56	
Ditto of Females, . . .	15	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

15th June, 1856, . . .	110	17th June, 1860, . . .	76
19th January, 1857, . . .	88	29th June, 1861, . . .	102
27th January, 1858, . . .	95	14th December, 1862, . . .	132
16th January, 1859, . . .	82	17th May, 1863, . . .	135

If we examine the daily averages for the last three years, and for the expired portion of the current year down to the day of inspection, a period of ten months, we note a considerable and normally progressive increase, the numbers standing thus :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1860, . . .	45	12	1862, . . .	76	19
1861, . . .	64	13	1863, . . .	89	23

and the last figures, which represent both sexes, doubling the first. Again, if we analyze the nature of the offences, we come to the conclusion that a savage and lawless spirit is predominant here, for among the 348 male “criminals” committed since the beginning of the year, we find under the head of “murder,” 1 ; of “rape,” &c., 1 ; of “aggravated assaults,” 30 ; of “common assaults,” 117 ; of “affray, riot, rescue, forcible possession,” &c., 19 ; of “disorderly conduct, breaking windows,” &c., 35 ; of “revenue and game cases, illegal fishing, &c.,” 68 ; “having unregistered arms,” 5 ; and lastly of “ribbonism and whiteboyism,” 10, forming a total of no less than 286, indicative of this characteristic. In other respects there exists a comparative immunity from crime ; and, indeed, when, from the numbers in custody at my inspection, we deduct the twenty-nine lunatics (twenty-three males and six females), and the five debtors (three males and two females), and one male sentenced to penal servitude, and awaiting removal, the remaining aggregate does not present a formidable proportion to the extent and population of this county. It is unnecessary to dwell upon a subject which has been so often commented on, namely, the fearful pressure of the insane upon this gaol, and its effects upon the discipline. It is sufficient to state that, in the absence of any curative means and appliances, they are treated with humane care, and are supplied with

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal
Gaol.

meat twice a week. There are two juveniles (both males) in charge; but none falling within this category had been sentenced to reformatories during the current year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Workshops,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	—
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Laundries,	—	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Drying Rooms,	—	1
high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Fumigating Rooms (Boxes 2),	—	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	1
Chapels,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
			In use.	In store.	In use.	In store.
Blankets, Pairs						
of,	146	20	Shirts,	152 49	Caps,	32 18
Sheets, Pairs of,	124 65		Jackets,	70 124	Shifts,	32 28
Rugs,	124 25		Vests,	70 78	Gowns,	16 26
Bed-ticks,	124 20		Trowsers,	70 66	Petticoats,	32 53
			Caps,	70 48	Shoes, Pairs of,	16 14
			Socks or Stock- ings,	28 20		
			Shoes, Pairs of,	63 40		

I found the prison in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and well administered in all matters, which depend upon the zeal and efficiency of the Local Inspector, the Governor, and the staff; in sound general repair; abundantly supplied with water; fairly ventilated, and provided with an adequate stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing. The sewerage is very defective, it being necessary to use movable soil boxes; but the sewers have been lately cleaned thoroughly, and a plan for increasing their effectiveness is about to be submitted. Eave-shoots and down pipes are also to be attached to the newer portion of the gaol. No further improvement, however, is in progress, or in contemplation; and the several defects enumerated in former reports remain unremedied, although the advantageous terms, upon which money can be obtained for this object under the old "Prisons Act" have been repeatedly urged, as well as the facilities, which exist here, for adapting the building to the system of "individual separation," so loudly called for in this locality, which may be fitly termed the headquarters of agrarian conspiracy.

The very able and comprehensive report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the condition and discipline of the gaols of England (those of Ireland not being included), which was laid before Parliament in the last session, and upon which it is confidently expected, and earnestly to be hoped, that compulsory legislation will be based, recommended, *inter alia*, that the Treasury allowance for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners (amounting in this county to £242 4s. 2d. in the year 1862), should be withheld from all prisons not furnished with proper machines for enforcing the fulfilment of "hard labour," and not provided with means for carrying out the form of discipline referred to above. I trust, therefore, the compulsion will be anticipated, and that the example, which has been so largely set in the province of Ulster, will be followed here, Antrim having taken the lead in

erecting a new gaol, *ab initio*, designed for this salutary purpose, and no less than five other counties, since I entered upon my present office, viz., those of Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Monaghan, having wisely and liberally contributed funds to the alteration, amounting almost to a reconstruction, of their several prisons, with the same end in view.

At present the male criminals form but four classes, viz., "felons" and "misdemeanants," subdivided respectively into the "tried" and "untried," while the females fell far short, even of the very meagre prescriptions of the old Prisons Act, and occupy two sections only, according to their known, or personal antecedents; but both sexes are diverted from these arrangements, by the necessity of providing quarters and attendants for the lunatics.

Further, the accommodation for the debtors is very defective, as to the separation of the different classes and the means of exercise; and I found, accordingly, that a pauper debtor and his wife (both being prisoners) had been placed in the same room, with the sanction of the Board of Superintendence; but I apprehend that the power (conferred by the 14th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68) to confine any prisoner with a class other than that to which he or she may belong, cannot be taken to overrule the direction of the 6th section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which is imperative as to the division of the two sexes.

The Governor and the staff attend the lock up, and one turnkey (the whole body taking the duty in rotation) maintains the night patrol from ten p.m. until unlock in the morning, without, however, the indispensable check of detector clocks.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,	43	3		Punishment Cells,	34	9	
Other Punishments,	40	2		Other Punishments,	51	5	
Total,	83	5		Total,	85	14	

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, signed by the Chairman, amounted to ninety-nine, from the 1st of January to the day of inspection, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>				<i>Industrial Labour.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Breaking Stones,	23	—		Breaking stones,	10	—	
Washing and Scouring,	—	3		Tailoring,	2	—	
	—	—		Painting,	1	—	
Total,	23	3		Carpentering,	1	—	
				Sewing and Knitting,	—	3	
				Total,	14	3	

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	23	3	Lunatics (including 1 in Hospital),	23	6
Industrial Labour,	14	3	Warders,	12	2
Sick,	1	—	Cooks,	3	1
Unemployed,	—	1			
Debtors (unemployed),	—	1	Total,	76	16

There is no definite penal labour in this prison; but those under rule of "hard labour" are required to perform a *greater* amount of stone-breaking, the sole form of work which approximates to the fulfilment of this sentence.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal
Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT. Industrial employment is almost a nullity among the males here, being dependent on the casual committal of skilled artisans, who are thus turned to account in their respective handicrafts, as none of the turnkeys are tradesmen. The presence of the lunatics further impedes this branch of discipline, especially among the females, the proportion of the insane to the sane being so great as to almost absorb the latter in attendance, and in ordinary gaol duties, such as cleaning, &c.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1860, . £27 18s. 9d. | 1861, . £35 3s. 1d. | 1862, . £22 13s. 8d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January, to 31st December, 1862,	400	73
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of Inspection,	349	88
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	47	7
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection,	48	7

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2 30; Females—12 to 1.

This obstruction further extends to the educational tuition of the same sex. The males are instructed by a turnkey, who is not a regularly trained teacher, and the approved Form of Registry is observed. The Chaplains visit the school from time to time.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

The meal for breakfast is half Indian and half oatmeal.

2 oz. oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk for 1st and 2nd classes, on two days in each week, for dinner; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner. Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner four days in each week to prisoners whose time exceeds one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{2}{5}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 11d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 3d.; potatoes, per stone, 5d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; coals, per ton, 15s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; candles, per lb., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; soap, per cwt., 30s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2.79d. | 1861, . 3.19d. | 1862, . 3.32d.

No complaints of the dietary were preferred by any of the prisoners. The provisions are inspected by the Chaplains, who employ the Tabular Form suggested by the Inspectors-General, commenting on every item of consumption, except the gruel, which is rarely noticed. Their report is usually favourable, but the milk is occasionally condemned.

Books and Accounts.

Great credit is due for the correctness with which the several registries and books relating to matters of discipline and finance are kept here. The Chaplains are provided with journals (which are duly examined and signed, in conformity with the 11th section of the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68), as are also the Medical Officer and the Governor.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £1,823 0s. 8d. | 1861, . £2,028 4s. 10d. | 1862, . £2,253 16s. 3d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal
Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £30 18s. 2d. | 1861, . £25 18s. 3d. | 1862, . £23 7s. 4s. 2d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in 1862, £242 4s. 2d.

Officers and Salaries.

Samuel Jno. Crookshank, esq.,	George Walker, 2nd Warder, .	£35
Local Inspector, £150	John Vance, 3rd do.,	30
Rev. Charles Seymour, Protestant	John Scott, 4th do.,	35
Chaplain, 40	James Wilson, 5th do.,	30
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do., 40	Thomas Harris, 6th do.,	30
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., R.C. do., 40	John Clendinning, Schoolmaster	
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Surgeon, —	and Warder,	35
James Gillespie, Apothecary, . . . 20	Jane Ash, Matron,	40
Samuel Searle, esq., Governor, . . 200	Anne Reilly, Assistant do., and	
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper,	Schoolmistress,	25
and superintends Trades, 44	Eliza Baird, Nurse,	10
James Baird, 1st Warder, 50		

Since the last inspection, the Rev. Philip Devlin has been appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain, in succession to the Rev. W. Brown, deceased ; and two turnkeys and a nursetender having been superannuated, the vacancies thus created have been filled by fresh appointments. The subordinate intern officers receive £10 per annum in lieu of food rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	223	177
Protestant Chaplain,	198	159
Presbyterian Chaplain,	170	161
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	195	162
Surgeon and Physician,	129	113
Apothecary,	365	307

Hospital.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years ; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1860,	14	368	£11 11 4	—
1861,	30	638	10 4 9	4
1862,	46	1130	27 6 6	2
1863, up to day of Inspection, 20	—	—	—	1

There is separate accommodation for the sick of both sexes, but convalescent yards are wanting. One water-closet was out of order, but was about to be repaired. There were only two patients, both males, in hospital, the sanitary condition of the prison being satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lieut.-Col. Humfrey.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.
John V. Stewart, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Alex. J. R. Stewart, esq.	William Knox, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	J. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Donegal
Gaol.

The Board is convened monthly, when all liabilities are discharged by means of cheques payable to each creditor, except for very small amounts and incidental expenses, which are included in an aggregate draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts for his disbursements. The numbers of those who attend the Board seldom exceed a *quorum*, viz., three members, six at least being required to confirm appointments; and in reference to this important omission, I would beg to submit that, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, which was taken on a similar case, probationary appointments, when not confirmed in due course, *absolutely lapse*.

*Bridewells.**Bridewells.*

In consequence of a long and very severe indisposition, I was unable to visit the bridewells, and am therefore obliged to avail myself of the reports of the Local Inspector, a very efficient officer, upon these minor prisons, none of which, except that at Letterkenny, are fit places of detention, as being generally defective in such primary requirements as water on the premises, proper separation of the sexes, and security.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	34	12	166	45
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	4	77	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection of the Gaol,	2	1	26	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	—	—	16	1
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Every third week.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order, . . .	Good.		Sufficient.	
Security,	Very defective.		Very indifferent.	
Accommodation,	One day-room and yard for males; ditto for females; and two cells for males; ditto for females.		One day-room and yard for males; ditto for females; two cells for males; ditto for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water,	None, except from the roof.		Supplied by a pump and from roof.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Indifferent.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and good.		Clean, but damp; ventilation bad.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Clerk of Petty Sessions.		Clerk of the church.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Glenties.		Letterkenny.		NORTH DISTRICT. County of Donegal. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	55	5	168	39	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	—	21	13	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection of the Gaol,	12	2	26	11	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	—	8	3	
Petty Sessions,	Every third week.		Fortnightly.		
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.		
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs and order,	Wall of yard <i>in want of repair</i> ; directed to be put in order.		Good and sufficient.		
Security,	Yard <i>not secure</i> .		Sufficient.		
Accommodation,	One day-room for males; ditto for females; two cells for males, and one for females; <i>only one yard</i> .		One day-room and yard for males; ditto for females; two cells for males; ditto for females.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		
Water,	<i>None, except from the roof.</i>		Supplied by a pump.		
Sewerage,	<i>Indifferent.</i>		<i>Indifferent.</i>		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and good.		Clean. <i>Two of the cells are rather damp.</i> Ventilation good.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4 <i>d.</i>		4½ <i>d.</i>		
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Clerk of the church.		None.		

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICTCOUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED THE 9TH OF
OCTOBER, 1863.County of
Down
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	6	—	6	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	6	1	7	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	12	8	20	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	16	1	17	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	3	10	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	24	13	37	2	1	3
Total,	79	38	117	4	2	6

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal in any year :—

16 years and above 10, }	Convicted summarily,	M.
	Committed once,	F.
		2
		2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 76 | 1861, . 116 | 1862, . 101 | Day of inspection, . 117

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . . — | 1861, . . 1 | 1862, . . — | Day of Inspection, —

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	39	2
Criminals,	300	168
Vagrants,	11	5
Drunkards,	46	42
Lunatics,	21	9

Total, 417 226

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	33	9
Criminals,	216	135
Vagrants,	7	1
Drunkards,	16	34
Lunatics,	19	7

Total, 291 186

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.				NORTH DISTRICT. County of Down Gaol
		M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed	Once within the year, .	354	169	Committed	Once within the year, .	248	130	
	Twice " "	8	19		Twice " "	5	13	
	Thrice " "	1	3		Thrice " "	-	3	
	Five times " "	1	-		Five times " "	-	-	
	Six times " "	-	-		Six times " "	-	2	
	Eight times " "	-	1		Eight times " "	-	-	
Total, .		364	192	Total, .		253	148	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Average daily number in custody, .		64	31	Average daily number in custody, .		81	33½
Average daily number in hospital, .		2	¾	Average daily number in hospital, .		3	-
Highest number at any one time, .		115		Highest number at any one time, .		133	
Lowest ditto, .		70		Lowest ditto, .		95	
Highest number of males at any one time, .		83		Highest number of males at any one time, .		98	
Ditto of females, .		39		Ditto of females, .		47	
Lowest number of males at any one time, .		47		Lowest number of males at any one time, .		68	
Ditto of females, .		21		Ditto of females, .		23	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

25th July, 1856,	105	9th March, 1860	92
16th July, 1857,	105	21st September, 1861,	99
25th May, 1858,	89	2nd July, 1862,	115
5th August, 1859,	100	22nd July, 1863,	133

Upon an analysis of the above schedules we find a considerable difference in the amount of male and female crime in this county, the latter remaining almost stationary ; and the aggregate of offenders being composed of the disorderly classes, who oscillate between the streets, the poor-house, and the gaol, while the former during the past three years has doubled, as shown by the following returns, fractions being omitted :—

	M.	F.
1860,	41	31
1861,	47	32
1862,	64	31
From the 1st of January, 1863, to the day of inspection, .	81	33

This increase is not attributed by the local authorities to the pressure of want, nor does the character of it appear to demand any special observation further, than that the presence of several male prisoners, under sentences of more than average duration for their participation in party processions, and of a somewhat larger than usual proportion of lunatics, has tended to swell the totals abnormally.

There were two male juveniles under the same charge, and two (one of each sex) had been sent to reformatories in the course of the current year. There were also in custody two males ascertained to be returned convicts ; and no less than thirty-seven lunatics, viz., twenty-four males and thirteen females, one of the latter being a criminal lunatic, who had been found insane upon arraignment.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Down
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Bakery,	1	—
Yards,	9	2	Store Rooms,	8	4
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundries,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Lavatories,	13	7
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Baths,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	1	Privies,	14	4
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	7	7
Chapels,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
Workshops,	15	—	Reception Room,	4	4
Worksheds,	24	—	Pumps and Wells,	—	1
Kitchens,	1	—	Capstan-mill,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	8	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	181	24	Caps,	95	25
of	200	60	Jackets,	131	42	Shifts,	87	31
Sheets, pairs of,	212	15	Vests,	120	31	Gowns,	87	29
Rugs,	203	32	Trowsers,	119	54	Petticoats,	140	5
Hammocks or			Caps,	88	30	Shoes, pairs of,	56	12
Cots,	2	1	Shoes, pairs of,					
Bed-ticks,	193	—	(Clogs),	63	16			

Since the last inspection a roomy and convenient addition to the Governor's house has been completed; two cells in the male lunatic ward have been enlarged, so as to accommodate three persons, whenever it is indispensable for the safety of a lunatic that he should be attended at night; the pavement, consisting of large and uneven blocks of stone, between the entrance gate and the central building, has been taken up, and finely-broken stone and gravel have been substituted for it; and lastly, a room has been fitted up for visitors to females—prison labour having been turned to account in effecting these useful alterations.

I found the prison at my visit in a creditable condition of order and discipline, and in sound general repair; the female lunatic cells, which were noticed unfavourably in a former report, have been freshly plastered and lime-washed, so as to improve their aspect. The building is well ventilated and artificially warmed (the heating apparatus being now in satisfactory working order), and free from damp, except partially in the clothes-store. The female yard, from the want of eave-shoots, was, at the period of my inspection, flooded by the drip from the roof, the weather being very rainy. The supply of water is usually abundant, the sewerage is effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, &c., and prisoners' clothing, adequate. The general accommodation and provision for the probable number of inmates leave but little to be desired here, the chief defects being those of the hospital, as detailed under its own special heading, the imperfection of the gas-pipes, the absence of means of artificial heating in the solitary cells, and the want of distinctive quarters and exercise yards for female debtors of both denominations, "mistress and pauper," which are imperatively prescribed by the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

The system of "individual separation" is maintained strictly with regard to both sexes, except in the case of the insane, and of their sane attendants. The large aggregate of these most unfit inmates necessarily trenches to a great extent upon the observance of any form of discipline, whether deterrent or reformatory, and converts a considerable section of

the gaol into an imperfect lunatic asylum. All classes are further associated during the time of divine worship, the chapel being undivided; but it is a "vexed question," upon which the opinion of the most conscientious and experienced witnesses, who have been examined before Parliamentary Committees, differs widely, it being very doubtful whether the position of the prisoners in deep stalls does not withdraw them so much from observation as to enable them to hold a greater amount of surreptitious intercourse, than when they are seated on open benches, and subjected to the supervision of officers placed among them.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor, or his Deputy, and a night-patrol is maintained from nine o'clock, p.m., to the hour of unlock in the morning, by two turnkeys in succession. There is but one tell-tale clock, which is inadequate for ascertaining vigilance and regularity in performing the circuits—two, at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building, being indispensable for this object.

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Chairman of the Board at each meeting, amounted, since the 1st of January, to fourteen, were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	21	6	Punishment Cells, . . .	11	3
Other Punishments, . . .	—	—	Other Punishments, . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	21	6	Total, . . .	11	3

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones, . . .	18	Prison Duties, . . .	2
Breaking Freestone, . . .	2	Attending Lunatics and Sick Prisoners, . . .	3
Carpentering, . . .	1	Needlework, . . .	13
Shoemaking, . . .	1	Washing, . . .	3
Weaving, . . .	3	Total, . . .	21
Winding, . . .	2		
Mat-making, . . .	3		
Baking, . . .	1		
Pumping, . . .	4		
Cooking, . . .	3		
Prison Duties, . . .	5		
Attending Lunatics and Sick Prisoners, . . .	5		
Total, . . .	48		

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour, . . .	48	21
Sick, . . .	2	1
Debtors (<i>unemployed</i>), . . .	—	1
Lunatics (including 2 Males and 1 Female in Hospital), . . .	24	13
Debtors attending Court, . . .	3	—
Attending at Court of Quarter Sessions, . . .	1	2
Untried (not on Diet), . . .	1	—
Total, . . .	79	38

Sentences to "hard" labour are not carried out here, no employment of a purely punitive kind being provided for their fulfilment; and industrial labour, at least of a skilled character, appears to be limited chiefly to those, who possessed some knowledge of handicrafts antecedently to their

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

committal, and not to be made the subject of fresh instruction. Several of the turnkeys are capable of teaching trades highly creditable within the walls of a prison, such as weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of *outside* the gaol, for the last three years :—

1860, . £11 8s. 3d. | 1861, . £8 13s. 9d. | 1862, . £8 13s. 5d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	187	60
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	133	54
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	12	8
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	11	9

School-hours.—Summer—Males, 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Females, 11 to 1 P.M. Winter, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

The schoolmaster was absent at the time of my visit. He is represented to be efficient, and instructs the males, the females being under the tuition of a matron. The approved Form of Registry is in action, and the Chaplains occasionally inspect the schools, noting their visits in their respective journals, but not on the face of the Register, in the column headed "Remarks;" and designed for this purpose. The copy-books are now signed and dated by the pupils, the omission of which was noticed in a former report.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheaten bread, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. wheaten bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheaten bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment, and under, get gruel in place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for dinner on Tuesdays and Fridays. Lunatics get soup for dinner two days in the week, and 8 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2d.; ditto, wheaten, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat—ox heads, each 1s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; coals, per ton, 12s. 11d.; turf, per load, 3s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, brown, per cwt., 34s.; ditto, white, 36s.

Net average daily cost of *ordinary* diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2·69d. | 1861, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . 2·67d.

No complaints of the dietary were preferred by any of the prisoners. The provisions are regularly examined by the Chaplains, who observe the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General. Their comments on each item of consumption are almost universally satisfactory, but I found a few exceptions taken to the milk during the hotter months. The contractor, moreover, is compelled to pay the price of the article of food substituted for that, which is condemned. The lunatics receive supper-bread every night; and soup, with the meat of which it is made, twice a week.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and the several forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, except the "Daily Em-

ployment" book, which specifies the periods of occupation, are kept with praiseworthy accuracy. The journals of the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . . £1,937 3s. 11½*d.* | 1861, . . £1,983 2s. 6*d.* | 1862, . . £2,036 18s. 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner *per annum* for the last three years :—

1860, . . £24 16s. 8½*d.* | 1861, . . £22 0s. 8½*d.* | 1862, £19 19s. 4*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £296 13s. 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James Stevenson, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Hugh Jennings, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	32	10	0
Very Rev. T. Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	William Gibson, sen., do., Miller,	32	10	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0	Samuel Malone, do.,	32	10	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Nathaniel Yeates, do.,	32	10	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon, S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Kester Jennings, do.,	32	10	0
G. F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0	Shoemaker,	32	10	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	100	0	0	Adam Young, do.,	32	10	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Tailor,	55	0	0	Carpenter,	32	10	0
William Gibson, jun., do., Weaver,	42	10	0	James Hunter, do.,	32	10	0
William Magee, do.,	32	10	0	Baker,	40	0	0
				John Parnell, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
				Eliza Cochrane, Matron,	30	0	0
				Eliza Davidson, Matron,	18	5	0
				Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	26	0	0
				Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,			

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The extern officers receive their salaries at each assizes, the Governor quarterly, and the intern monthly. The latter are provided with light and fuel, but not with food-rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	200	139
Protestant Chaplain,	274	185
Presbyterian Chaplain,	228	160
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	148	123
Surgeon,	152	120
Apothecary,	199	134

Hospitals.

There is separate and sufficient accommodation for the sick of both sexes, but fixed baths, and water-closets are still wanting. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been satisfactory.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	44	29	24	20
Number of days in hospital,	978	1,100	962	—
Deaths,	1	3	4	3
Cost of medicine,	16s. 6 <i>d.</i>	£1 0s. 6 <i>d.</i>	£14 8s. 2 <i>d.</i>	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICTCounty of
Down
Gaol.J. W. Maxwell, esq., J.P., D.L.
A. H. Montgomery, esq.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.
Alexander Miller, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P. | Robert Heron, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P. | Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.
William Keown, esq., J.P. | D. S. Ker, esq., M.P., J.P.
P. H. Despard, esq., J.P. | Rev. J. H. Freke.

The Board assembles monthly, when disbursements are made by a cheque for the aggregate sum required, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and produces the receipts and vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	221	217	110	57
Of whom were Drunkards, .	69	97	24	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	51	46	34	25
Of whom were Drunkards, .	21	26	5	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Weekly and direct.		First and third Saturday in each month.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good; a new gate about to be erected, and a kitchen range has been provided for the Keeper.		Yards and privies out of order; a new addition of rooms for the Keeper nearly completed.	
Security,	Adequate.		Imperfect.	
Accommodation,	Ample.		Ample.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sheets sufficient, but blankets thin and worn.		Bedding scanty, and blankets and rugs much worn.	
Water,	Ample.		Ample, but turbid in rainy weather.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; females, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.		Males 4d.; females 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-house keeper.	
Remarks,	One of each sex, both drunkards, in custody.		One of each sex in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED THE 27TH OF
APRIL, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	5	—	5	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	2	11	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	2	4	—	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	14	5	19	2	—	2
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total,	36	16	52	6	3	9

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	M.	F.
16 Years and above 10.—Summary Convictions—Other offences,	1	1
Ditto, Twice imprisoned,	1	—

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	29	13	42	1862,	36	8	44
1861,	24	11	35	Day of Inspection,	36	16	52

Total number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	—	—	—	1862,	—	2	2
1861,	—	—	—	Day of Inspection,	—	5	5

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	—	—	—	1862,	—	—	—
1861,	1	—	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Committals.

County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	36	1
Criminals,	208	89
Drunkards,	39	11
Lunatics,	9	5
Total,	292	106

	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	—
Criminals,	67	35
Drunkards,	18	2
Lunatics,	3	—
Total,	98	37

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.
Re-committed—Once, .	14	4
Twice,	4	2
Thrice,	3	—
Four times and more, .	1	—
Total,	22	6

	M.	F.
Re-committed—Once, .	4	3
Twice,	2	1
Thrice,	3	—
Four times and more, .	1	—
Total,	10	4

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number in custody,	29	10
Average daily number in hospital,	4	1
Highest number at any one time,	58	
Lowest ditto,	24	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	46	
Ditto, of Females,	16	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	18	
Ditto, of Females,	5	

Average daily number in custody,	29½	12
Average daily number in hospital,	3¼	1
Highest number at any one time,	56	
Lowest ditto,	29	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	40	
Ditto, of Females,	22	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	20	
Ditto, of Females,	7	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

	M.	F.	Total.
4th May, 1856,	54	21	75

Upon examining the above schedules, in reference to the past year, I do not find any change sufficiently marked to demand special comment, either as to the nature or amount of crime. It is to be noticed, however, that, although this county bears a share in the pressure caused by a succession of unfavourable years, the offences of those in custody did not appear to be attributable to destitution. There were no prisoners under rule of penal servitude, no returned convicts, ascertained to be such, but there was one dangerous lunatic, a male, very violent, who was placed in the hospital, and attended by two sane prisoners. Five juvenile delinquents had been committed here in the course of the current year, two of whom (one of each sex) had been transmitted to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	7	2
Yards,	5	3
Day Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	66	36
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4
Workshop,	1	—
Worksheds,	20	—

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	—
Bakery,	1	—
Store Rooms,	3	1
Laundry,	—	1
Lavatory,	—	1
Baths,	3	2
Privies,	6	2
Water-closets,	13	1
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pumps and Wells,	2	—
Machines for Labour,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			DISTRICT.
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	County of Fermanagh Gaol.
Pairs Blankets,	85	28	Shirts,	40	44	Caps,	13	5
Pairs Sheets, .	146	34	Jackets,	32	24	Shifts,	13	18
Rugs,	78	10	Trowsers,	29	30	Gowns,	12	18
Hammocks or			Vests,	30	26	Petticoats, . .	15	20
Cots,	112	—	Socks or Stockings, —		—	Stockings, . .	8	4
Bed-ticks, . .	80	19	Pairs Shoes, . .	10	6	Shoes,	7	5

I found the building creditably clean and orderly, and in generally sound repair. The dome, however, of the quarter occupied by females requires to be stanchd, and some of the water-cocks on the male tiers are inoperative. The sewerage and ventilation are both effective, and the supply of water is abundant.

The stock of clothing for both sexes, but especially for females, was far below the requirements, and some of the blankets were thin and worn. I trust, therefore, that no delay may be interposed in providing a suitable amount.

There appears to be no store exclusively set apart for female clothing and necessaries, the matron being compelled to apply to the Governor, who has charge of the small amount in hand, whenever occasion arises. It would be desirable that all articles, appertaining to the female section of the prison, should be placed in the custody of the matron, and that she should be held accountable for her own department.

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since last year, but some plans have been projected for dealing with the wants detailed in former Reports, viz., by the erection of a chapel and drying-room, and by stalling the laundry. There are other defects also requiring remedy. Thus: there is but one yard and one day-room for master and panper debtors, and no regular provision for female debtors of either denomination, whom it would, consequently, be necessary to place in the criminal cells, and to exercise in the criminal yards. The prescriptions of the Prisons Act (see the 6th section, and the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), are imperative on this head.

There is no plunge-bath connected with the reception-room; and, indeed, those assigned to the males, which are placed near the entrance of the building, are not used, unless prisoners are committed in a filthy condition; a practice, which is not in consonance with the 20th General Rule annexed to the above section.

With regard to classification, so considerable an approximation to the system of individual separation has been already carried out,—the prisoners of both sexes sleeping singly, taking their meals, and receiving instruction in their cells,—that I cannot forbear to reiterate the expression of my regret, that this form of discipline is not enforced in its integrity; a result attainable, by the adaptation of the cells, at a very moderate expense, which would fall lightly on the rate-payers, if the necessary advances were procured from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the very advantageous terms defined in the 17th section of the Prisons Act.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by one turnkey, whose vigilance and regularity, however, is not tested by detector clocks placed in opposite quarters of the premises.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Punishment Cells,	— —	Punishment Cells,	— —
Other Punishments,	5 1	Other Punishments,	— —

NORTH DISTRICT. It will be observed that no punishments have been awarded during the current year. The record of them, when inflicted, is duly submitted to the Chairman of the Board at the next ensuing meeting, and signed by him.

County of Fermanagh No complaints were preferred to me by any one of the prisoners.

Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Breaking stones and pump-				Nursing,	.	.	4
ing water, .	.	.	22				
Cooking, .	.	.	2				
Cleaning prison, .	.	.	3				

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Carpentering, .	.	.	2	Washing, .	.	.	4
Shoemaking, .	.	.	1	Sewing, .	.	.	2
				Knitting, .	.	.	3

Punitive labour is not strictly defined here, pumping water being the nearest approximation to it. The amount of industrial employment is inconsiderable. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a cooper, a carpenter, and a shoemaker; the two former trades being of little avail within the walls of a prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1860, . £19 8s. 5d. | 1861, . £34 14s. 11d. | 1862, . £18 1s.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From half-past twelve till half-past two, p.m. Females—From eleven, a.m., till 12 o'clock, noon.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1862,	146	33
Average number attending daily,	26	6

Educational instruction is given at the above hours to both sexes in their cells, by a trained schoolmaster, a matron, of course, attending the females during their tuition. The approved form of registry is observed, and the Chaplains visit from time to time.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes or 14 oz. white bread, with 1 pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes or 12 oz. white bread, with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 6½d.; bread, brown, per 4 lbs., 5½d.; oatmeal, per ton, £13; Indian meal, per ton, £8 15s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, £1 2s.; candles, per dozen lbs., 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 2·62d. | 1861, . 3·21d. | 1862, . 2·99d.

There were no complaints on the part of the prisoners, of the quality of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, their comments on each item of consumption being entered in the tabular form

suggested by the Inspectors-General, but I found that occasional exceptions had been taken to the milk. An irregular practice has prevailed here, for which I cannot discover any *alleged* authority, of granting additional rations to such prisoners, as are engaged in mat-making. Since the passing of the Amended Prisons Act no departure from the prison dietary, fixed either by the Court of Queen's Bench or the Executive, is permitted without the written sanction of the Medical Officer, as otherwise undue exemptions and concessions might be resorted to, and favouritism exhibited towards prisoners of a particular class. If, therefore, the labour of mat-making appears to the Surgeon, upon full consideration, to be abnormally severe, it will be necessary that he should specify from week to week in the Extra Diet Book the increase of food, which he deems indispensable.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Governor, are all provided with journals, but not the Medical Officer, who hitherto, having been very recently appointed, was not aware of the requirements of the Prisons Act in this particular. This omission, however, will be supplied in future.

The various forms of prescribed books are kept generally with accuracy; but I regret to state that I found the Discharge Book, one of the most valuable records of the prison, which ought to be filled in advance, was almost a blank, scarcely any entries having been made in it during this year. The vital importance of the correct keeping of this form was laid down in our Report for the year 1851, at which period my former colleague and I obtained the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench for enforcing it.

"As soon as the prisoners, committed on each day, are entered in the proper registries, *their names are to be at once posted into the page of the Discharge Book for the day upon which the sentence of each expires*, inserting the reference to the committal in the Criminal Registry, the class of the offence, and the term of imprisonment, as shown in the Form. This plan, if carefully observed, obviates the necessity of searching the books for the prisoners, who are to be discharged each day: a practice which is attended not only with a great deal of trouble, but cannot fail of leading to serious mistakes, by leaving persons imprisoned after the expiration of their sentence. Besides the advantage which this book affords on this point, it provides the means of checking, readily and accurately, the number of prisoners, by which the dietary is regulated. It is also of infinite utility in tracing the former convictions of prisoners—a matter of the utmost importance on re-committal."

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,034 18s. 9d. | 1861, . £1,137 0s. 3d. | 1862, . . £1,207 3s. 5d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the year 1862, £181 9s. 11d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0	William Clegg, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	36	0	0
Rev. W. C. Magee, D.D., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Drennan, Turnkey,	36	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0	Wm. M'Mullen, Turnkey, Carpenter,	29	0	0
Rev. James M'Neil, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Joseph Masterson, Turnkey, Cooper,	29	0	0
R. P. Walsh, esq., Surgeon,	—			Alexander Brooke, Schoolmaster, Turnkey,	34	0	0
George Mahood, esq., M.D., Apothecary,	—			Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0	Catherine Greenleese, Nurse-tender,	18	10	0

NORTH DISTRICT. Since the last inspection R. P. Walsh, esq., has been appointed Surgeon in succession to W. C. Ovenden, esq., deceased.

County of Fermanagh Gaol. The intern officers, none of whom are provided with food rations, receive their salaries monthly, and the externs half-yearly. The turnkeys are supplied with arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	166	64
Surgeon,	141	55
Protestant Chaplain,	244	78
Presbyterian Chaplain,	301	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain.	194	67

Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number in hospital,	26	27	41
Number of days in hospital,	1,617	1,910	1,896
Deaths,	1	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£26 5s. 3d.	£26 4s. 6d.	£29 13s. 5d.

The hospital, which contains ample and distinct accommodation for both sexes, is furnished with baths and water-closets. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been, satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, esq.	John Madden, esq.
Rev. Lord A. Loftus.	Earl of Enniskillen.	M. H. Sankey, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	Colonel Archdall.	Rev. Loftus Reade.
H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	M. C. Maude, esq.	Richard Hall, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of smaller liabilities ; contracts, &c., being reserved for payment at each assizes.

Bridewell.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	27	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	2	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	The circuit walls require to be dashed and pointed.	
Security,	Yard insecure.	
Accommodation,	Keeper's quarters very limited.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets.	
Water,	Supplied by a pump.	
Sewerage,	Improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED THE 21ST
DAY OF APRIL, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	—	4	1	—	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	1	—	1
„ Imprisonment,	8	—	8	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	22	—	22	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total,	42	3	45	3	1	4

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	9	10	19	1862,	33	3	36
1861,	23	11	34	Day of Inspection,	42	3	45

Total number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	1	—	1	1862,	1	1	2
1861,	—	—	—	Day of Inspection,	1	—	1

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	27	—		Debtors,	13	2	
Criminals,	263	58		Criminals,	92	20	
Drunkards,	40	37		Drunkards,	8	11	
Lunatics,	2	1		Lunatics,	2	—	
Total,	332	96		Total,	115	33	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Re-committed—Once,	9	7		Re-committed—Once,	—	—	
Twice,	—	3		Twice,	—	—	
Thrice,	—	2		Thrice,	—	—	
Four times and more,	—	2		Four times and more,	—	2	
Total,	9	14		Total,	—	2	

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	22·96	4·96
Average daily number in hospital,	2·16	0·2
Highest number at any one time,	49	
Lowest ditto,	13	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	40	
Do. of Females,	11	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	10	
Do. of Females,	1	

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	42·4	6·4
Average daily number in hospital,	4·7	0·8
Highest number at any one time,	60	
Lowest ditto,	36	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	53	
Do. of Females,	11	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	28	
Do. of Females,	2	

A very large increase in the aggregate and average of male inmates is observable in this prison, and is to be attributed to the prevalence of assaults, involving long sentences, and to some cases of unlawful assemblage, rather than to the pressure of destitution—vagrancy, for instance, but rarely appearing on the registry. The females, on the other hand, retain their usual low proportion. The juvenile offenders are happily few, and none falling within this category were sent during the present or past year to reformatories. There was one prisoner under rule of penal servitude (a male), too ill to be removed. But there were no dangerous lunatics in charge. One criminal, however, had lately been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Worksheds,	24	—
Yards,	9	5	Kitchens,	1	—
Day Rooms,	13	3	Bakeries,	—	—
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Laundries,	—	2
Single Cells of larger size,	—	2	Lavatories,	1	—
Cells to contain 3 persons,	—	2	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	—	Privies,	17	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—	Water-closets,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	—
Workshops,	1	—	Crank Mill (flax mill),	1	—
			Looms for Weaving,	4	—

Stock.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.		In Use. Store.
Pairs Blankets,	99 28	Shirts,	123 17	Shifts,	15 31
Pairs Sheets,	120 56	Jackets,	31 24	Gowns,	12 16
Rugs,	88 17	Trowsers,	31 33	Petticoats,	9 13
Hammocks or Cots,	1 6	Caps,	31 53	Shoes,	6 —
Bed-ticks,	99 93	Pairs Shoes,	31 3		

I found the building generally in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order; in fair repair, except the flooring of portions of the female quarter; and free from permanent damp, although in soft weather the walls exhibit a considerable amount of moisture. The ventilation and

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

the sewerage are both effective, and the supply of water is abundant. Some of the locks were imperfect, but orders had been issued for remedying the defects. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, was sufficient for the season; but clothing for the males, and shoes for both sexes, were imperatively required, and I trust will be duly provided.

No change has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection; and the wants detailed in former Reports remain unsatisfied.

There is only one building and one yard for the male debtors of both denominations, although the eighth general rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74) is mandatory on this head; and there is no quarter properly allocated to female debtors, some of the rooms in the portion of the building assigned to *criminals* of this sex, which greatly exceeds the ordinary requirements, being thus occupied, when occasion arises. The laundry is still unpartitioned; there is no drying-room furnished with artificial heating; there are no baths attached to either of the reception-rooms; and the construction of the chapel renders it very difficult to prevent the prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other, as it is considered indispensable during the celebration of Roman Catholic worship that the altar should be in view. The classification of the males is nearly in accordance with that laid down in the Prisons Act, and an approach to the system of individual separation is further made—the stone sheds, the tread-wheel, and the school-room, being partitioned. The females—who have no similar advantages—are divided into three sections only; one being set apart for known prostitutes. All, however, of both sexes sleep singly, and take their meals in their cells. The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols at night. *Two* tell-tale clocks at least, placed in opposite quarters of the prison, are indispensable to the proper checking of vigilance and regularity in the performance of the circuits.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.—Punishment Cells—1 male.

From the 1st of January up to the day of inspection no punishments had taken place. The record of them, when inflicted, is submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Mill, 20 Males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
16 Stone-breaking.	1 Prison duty.
6 Prison Duties.	2 in Hospital.

The amount of remunerative labour of a skilled character is very trifling here, although three of the turnkeys are capable of giving industrial instruction, viz., a weaver, a shoemaker, and an upholsterer, who has further an aptitude for teaching the rudiments of other handicrafts. At the period of my visit, in consequence of the reduced number of females, the prison washing was consigned to the males.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years, separately:—

1860, . £2 4s. | 1861, . £9 5s. 4d. | 1862, . £7 8s. 4½d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Leitrim
Gaol.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M. Females—
From half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1862,	217	31
Average number attending daily,	10·8	2·6

The males, with the exception of those, who are considered too old to learn, those under short rules, and the untried, attend the school. Among the females—a large proportion of whom consists of prostitutes committed for very brief terms as drunkards—but little is effected in this department.

The form of registry suggested by the Inspectors-General is adopted here, and there are occasional, but rare, entries of the comments of the Chaplains upon the conduct of the schools; none appearing during the present year.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal), for dinner.

Females, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, 12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal), for dinner.

Males and Females, sentenced to a month and under, get an allowance of brown bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; do., brown, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 3d.; Rice, per stone, 3s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per stone, 5d.; coals, per ton, 11s. 3d.; turf, per box, 1s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per stone, 4s.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2·24d. | 1861, . 3·38d. | 1862, . 3·06d.

There were no complaints of the dietary. I tasted the bread and milk, which were of fair quality, and the stirabout, which was excellent. The approved form for the inspection of provisions is observed here; but the visits of the Chaplains for this purpose are not made with consecutive regularity, there being occasionally long intervals without any record.

Books and Accounts.

The books prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and most of those recommended by the Inspectors-General, are kept here with laudable clearness and accuracy, and the mode of checking the accounts is satisfactory.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are all provided with journals, which are submitted to the Board.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1860, . £1,101 9s. 9d. | 1861, . £1,321 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . £1,246 5s. 6d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the year 1862, £58 3s 2d.

Officers and Salaries.

			NORTH DISTRICT.	
			<i>County of Leitrim Gaol.</i>	
Wm. Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Douglas, Turnkey, does the glazing of the prison, superintends the tailoring, and is an upholsterer by trade,	£30	
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Hugh Tonymcliff, Turnkey,	30	
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30	
Mr. A. Swayne, Surgeon,	45	William S. Blair, Turnkey and Assistant Schoolmaster,	30	
Mr. W. Hely, Apothecary,	20	John Loughheed, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	
Hyacinth Dickson, esq. Governor,	200	Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron,	30	
Mr. C. Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	Margaret M'Culla, Nursetender,	20	
John Weir, Turnkey, Weaver,	30			

No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. All the officers, with the exception of the surgeon and apothecary, receive their salaries monthly. The turnkeys are provided with uniforms and firearms; but none of the interns, save the nursetender, are supplied with food-rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	254	87
Surgeon,	163	101
Protestant Chaplain,	150	45
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	102	31
Apothecary,	104	31

I regret to call attention to the deficiency of visits on the part of the chaplains: those of the Protestant fell slightly, and those of the Roman Catholic chaplain very considerably, below the *minimum* prescribed by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, viz., *twice at least in every week, exclusive of attendance on Sundays.*

Hospitals.

The hospital building, to which two exercising yards are attached, contains sufficient accommodation. There are, however, no water-closets in either section, and there is but one bath common to both sexes.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number in hospital,	49	51	85
Number of days in hospital,	836	694	790
Deaths,	1	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 12s. 11d.	—	£18 2s. 6d.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.	William Lawder, esq.	John A. La Touche, esq.
W.R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq.	E. K. Tenison, esq.	George R. Peyton, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	Hugh O'Beirne, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but there is an occasional failure of attendance. At every meeting all liabilities are discharged by means of a collective cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, instead of single cheques payable to each creditor, according to the preferable practice, which prevails in the great majority of prisons.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Leitrim.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The subjoined tabular description of the bridewells is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	153	22	95	25
Of whom were Drunkards, .	53	10	16	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	29	4	32	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	2	2	-
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Now satisfactory.		Good.	
Security,	<i>Imperfect from lowness of walls.</i>		Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient, <i>except for females.</i>		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by pump.		Supplied by pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and airy, <i>but damp.</i>		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, $3\frac{2}{3}d.$; females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$		Males, $4\frac{1}{3}d.$; females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY AND CITY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED
THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Londonderry Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Fauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	18	7	25	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Total,*	39	10	49	—	—	—

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them has been committed from their *first* committal in any year:—

16 years and above 10, {	Convicted at assizes and sessions—Felon,	M. 1
	Committed once,	1

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	26	13	39	1862,	62	16	78
1861,	33	27	65	Day of inspection,	39	10	49

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, | 1861, | 1862, 1 male | Day of Inspection,

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years and up to the day of inspection:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1st June, 1856,	56	57	113	6th September, 1860,	42	25	67
24th November, 1857,	77	25	102	11th November, 1861,	41	36	77
7th September, 1858,	68	24	92	29th May, 1862,	67	21	88
28th September, 1859,	48	31	79	27th February, 1863,	54	29	83

* Tyrone prisoners not included. These prisoners were finally removed to Omagh Gaol on 2nd April, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Commitments.

County of London- derry Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	39	1	36	3
Criminals,	369	146	252	81
Vagrants,	7	4	8	11
Drunkards,	125	229	80	150
Lunatics,	17	4	8	6
Total,	557	384	384	251

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
Committed		M.	F.	Committed		M.	F.
	{ Once within the year, .	395	144		{ Once within the year, .	214	97
	Twice „ .	41	33		Twice „ „ .	43	20
	Thrice „ „ .	11	16		Thrice „ „ .	3	6
	Four times „ „ .	2	6		Four times „ „ .	6	5
	Five times „ „ .	—	3		Five times „ „ .	3	9
	Six times „ „ .	—	4		Six times „ „ .	—	2
	Eight times „ „ .	—	1		Eight times „ „ .	—	2
	Nine times „ „ .	—	4		Nine times „ „ .	—	—
	Eighteen times „ „ .	—	1		Eighteen times „ „ .	—	—
Total, .		449	212	Total, .		269	141

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	47 $\frac{2}{3}$ 21 $\frac{1}{3}$	Average daily number in custody,	44 $\frac{7}{8}$ 19 $\frac{3}{8}$
Average daily number in hospital,	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Average daily number in hospital,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Highest number at any one time,	88	Highest number at any one time,	83
Lowest ditto,	52	Lowest ditto,	39
Highest number of males at any one time,	67	Highest number of males at any one time,	58
Ditto of females,	35	Ditto of females,	29
Lowest number of males at any one time,	30	Lowest number of males at any one time,	29
Ditto of females,	13	Ditto of females,	9

I have to congratulate the authorities upon the evidence afforded by the above schedules as to the low aggregate of the actual inmates, and the immunity from the higher crimes, which are found to prevail elsewhere.

Of those in custody under long rules, there were *three* males sentenced for assault and robbery to *two years'* imprisonment, and *one* to *twelve months*; *two* females to *two years* for assault, and *one* to a *twelve-month* for child-stealing, no other offences of gravity presenting themselves. Of the ten females in charge, three were known prostitutes, not, however, convicted of disorderly conduct, but of assault and larceny.

The principal reduction in crime during the expired portion of the current year, as compared with the preceding twelvemonth, is found in larcenies from the person, in petty larcenies, and in cases of embezzlement, and detention by weavers of the yarn intrusted to them for the loom—hitherto a common delinquency in this flax-growing district. Drunkenness, I am happy to add, has experienced a marked decline, while the increase in the category of vagrants is solely attributable to the strict enforcement of orders issued to the police to arrest all individuals found

begging within the precincts of the borough. There were no returned convicts, and only one juvenile, a male. There were, however, no less than *seven* "dangerous lunatics," viz., *six* males and *one* female, who are humanely treated as to quarters and diet, but who obstruct the administration of the prison; discipline, either deterrent or reformatory, being inapplicable to those, who are morally irresponsible.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
London-
derry Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	—	Worksheds,	66	—
Yards,	13	2	Kitchen,	—	1
Day Rooms,	5	—	Store Rooms,	4	2
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	136	34	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	—	—	Lavatories,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Baths,	4	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	3	Privies,	5	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Water-closets,	16	7
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshop,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	135	Caps,	79
of,	218	241	Jackets,	67	Shifts,	69
Sheets, pairs of,	186	—	Vests,	64	Gowns,	84
Rugs,	17	4	Trowsers,	56	Petticoats,	100
Hammocks or			Caps,	192	Stockings, pairs	
Cots,	40	—	Socks or Stock-		of,	39
Bed-ticks,	118	72	ings,	164	Shoes, pairs of,	58
			Shoes, pairs of,	52		16

I found the gaol throughout in the laudable condition of cleanliness and order, which have characterized it of late years. The stock of clothing, bedding, blankets, sheets, furniture, and utensils was adequate; the supply of water abundant, and the sewerage effective, and capable of being cleansed by flushing. Since the last inspection, a drying closet in the female laundry has been completed, as well as an apartment for the reception of persons visiting prisoners, and a fumigating room; and asphalte has been laid down in the yard adjoining the Governor's House. The "separate system" is now established, and provided for both sexes in cellular accommodation, the only exceptions to the enforcement of this invaluable form of discipline being in the case of the lunatics and their sane attendants, and that of the other sane prisoners, when engaged in exercise, in schooling, in attendance at chapel, and when occupying the lavatories. It would, therefore, be indispensable to stall the latter and the schoolroom, whenever the Board shall have selected the fittest locality for this purpose, in the unoccupied portion of the building, it being impossible during tuition, especially in the writing classes, for any form of mere supervision, however rigid, to detect intercourse.

Great diversity of opinion exists as to the necessity, or at least as to the policy, of placing prisoners at exercise, and during divine service, in separate yards and stalls; but it is proper to state that, on a full review of the evidence adduced, the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which, during the last session of Parliament, inquired into the condition and

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
London-
derry Gaol.*

discipline of English prisons (those of Ireland and Scotland not being included in the scope of their investigation), reported *unanimously* in favour of the retention of those means of "separation." Under all circumstances, however, it is of the greatest importance that communication should be arrested, and for this object care must be taken to erect in the different compartments of the chapel elevated seats for the officers, so as to give them a plunging view of those under their charge and observation, and in the large exercising yard to station turnkeys and matrons in such positions, as to perceive any attempt upon the part of the prisoners to abridge the space allocated between each, when marching in a circle, or to interchange signs and gestures. The want of proper accommodation for female debtors, who, however, are happily rare here, has been noticed in former reports, there being no exercise yard provided for them, and accordingly they are compelled to resort for this purpose to the "criminal" yard, when not occupied by those, to whom it is assigned.

In other respects there is but little to suggest, or to desire, in this well-ordered institution, which reflects the highest credit on the governing body. Among the recent improvements it is right that I should notice the introduction of photography, under the direction of the Governor, which has been turned to valuable account in detecting old offenders, and an instance of which I found at my inspection; it having been discovered by means of a photographic portrait, and the consequent correspondence grounded on it with the authorities of other gaols, that a prisoner, who had been exempted from hard labour, on the ground of his supposed inability to work, was a confirmed malingerer and impostor, having learned to slip his shoulders out at will, and having practised the trick elsewhere.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by reliefs till unlock in the morning. There is *one* tell-tale clock in use, but *two*, placed in different quarters of the prison, are requisite to test accurately the vigilance and regularity of the watch.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>			<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, with stop-			Punishment Cells, with stop-		
page of diet,*	69	23	page of diet,	53	12
Whipping,	4	-	Whipping,	-	-
Total,	73	23	Total,	53	12

The record of punishments, which during the current year were all awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. The value of this practice was evidenced in the case of a prisoner, P. K., who appeared to me to be half-witted, and who was of so violent and intractable a disposition, that he had been twice convicted of assaults upon prison officers at Omagh and in this gaol. He made a long and rambling statement to me in relation to punishments inflicted upon him by the Governor, chiefly for refusing to work, and alleged that the condition of his health rendered him incapable of exertion.

Upon referring to the Punishment Book, and to the journals of the Governor and of the Medical Officer, I found that the Board had examined all these records, and having given a hearing to the complainant, and thus being fully cognizant of the case, made an order that, in the event of a continued refusal, the Governor should persevere in a course of punish-

* No punishment is inflicted in this prison but with stoppage of diet. Solitary cell diet consists of 1 lb. of bread with water daily.

ment, and that with regard to the latter statement, Dr. Babington had entered in his journal a certificate to the effect that P. K. was malingering, and quite fit for the employment, which was assigned to him.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
London-
derry Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Weaving matting,	1	—	Laundry,	—	1
Weaving mats,	3	—	Mending clothing,	—	1
Making mats,	10	—	Sewing,	—	4
Picking oakum,	3	1			
Sorting yarn, &c.,	2	—	Total,	29	7
Breaking stones,	10	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	29	7
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Lunatics,	6	1
Pauper debtors employed cleaning front hall, &c., and attending boiler for heating female prison,	2	—
In charge of lunatics,	1	1
Total,	39	10

It will be observed that no *punitive* labour is carried out here. It is incumbent on me, therefore, to call attention to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, referred to above, for in that Report it is urgently recommended that “hard labour” should be more strictly defined by statute; that sentences involving it should be enforced; and that, in default of proper machinery for its fulfilment, the Treasury allowance for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, should be *absolutely withheld*.

The schedule annexed to this heading may be accepted as a fair representation of the usual *industrial* employment, the most profitable branch of which is mat-making.

Some remunerative return is also derived from oakum-picking, but stone-breaking, of which prisoners under rule of hard-labour perform a large amount daily, is very slightly productive. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., an instructor in mat-weaving, and a stone-mason; the latter trade, however, is only occasionally available, and not of permanent applicability within the walls of a prison, such as are tailoring and shoemaking, so that the supply of these latter requirements is dependent on the casual committal of prisoners trained to the exercise of them. I trust, therefore, that in filling any future vacancies which may arise among the turnkeys, a preference may be given to persons capable of imparting at least the rudiments of these useful adjuncts to discipline and economy.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners’ labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1860, . £109 13s. 3½d. | 1861, . £78 6s. 5d. | 1862, . £150 11s. 5d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	156	75
Ditto, from 1st January to day of inspection, 1863,	141	47
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	30	10
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	25	9

School-hours.—Males—From 11½ to 1½ o’clock. Females—From 10½ to 11½ o’clock.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
London-
derry Gaol.

Prisoners of both sexes (a matron attending the females during tuition), are instructed daily by a competent master at the hours stated. The registry of progress is satisfactory in form. The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains frequently, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain occasionally, visit, and record their opinions of the conduct of the schools.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners committed for periods exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Potatoes may be substituted for bread in the following proportion:—Dinner—Males above fifteen years of age, 4 lbs. Females, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Males and Females under fifteen years, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction.

Punishment dietary consists of—Breakfast, 8 oz. bread with water; Dinner, 8 oz. bread with water.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; coals, per ton, 12s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., 33s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $21\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1861, . $21\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners as to the diet, which is sometimes varied by the substitution of potatoes for bread, a salutary change. The lunatics receive meat three times a week, and eight ounces of bread, and a pint of milk daily for supper.

All the prisoners are weighed monthly, and extra diet is issued in cases, in which the loss of weight shows a diminution of general health. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, and observe the approved form of comment, which is submitted to the Board.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very carefully kept, and the forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, as well as all those recommended by the Inspectors-General, except the "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," and the "Work Ledger," are adopted. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governors, are all provided with journals, which are laid before the Board, and signed by the acting Chairman.

I regret to find that some difficulty still exists in adjusting the claims of the Board upon the authorities of Tyrone Gaol, for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to the latter jurisdiction; and, as no proper legal tribunal exists for deciding the amounts in dispute, and as the case is beyond the cognizance or control of the Inspectors-General and of the Executive, I would throw out that the machinery prescribed in the 49th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, should be borrowed; that the

two Boards should be represented by their respective Local Inspectors, and should agree to nominate a barrister practising on this circuit, and unconnected with either county, to act as arbitrator, and make a final award, to be abided by.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, £1,956 11s. 6d. | 1861, £2,014 9s. 10d. | 1862, £2,705 6s.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £40 8s. 2d. | 1861, . £33 0s. 7d. | 1862, . £35 14s. 5d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in 1862, £222 3s. 4d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector,	110	0	0	Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, teaches Mat-making & Matting-weaving,	40	0	0
Rev. W. M. Beresford, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	Robert Cusack, 1st Turnkey,	42	0	0
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1	Thos. Monteith, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Alex. Foster, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas H. Babington, esq., Surgeon,	—			Robert Mortimer, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Richard Boyd, esq., Governor,	160	0	0	Thomas M'Guire, Keeper of Lunatics,	30	0	0
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, Stone mason,	70	0	0	Miss Matilda Stirling, Matron,	36	0	0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk,	50	0	0	Miss Matilda Barber, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Hugh Patterson, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0	Miss Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	22	0	0

No changes of importance in the staff have occurred since the last inspection. Two vacancies among the turnkeys, caused by superannuation and transfer to a bridewell, have been filled, and a keeper of lunatics has been appointed. The extern officers receive their salaries at each assizes, the Governor quarterly, and the other interns monthly ; but the latter are not supplied with food rations. The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and firearms.

I am always unwilling to touch upon any increase of expenditure ; but I feel bound to submit to the Board, and through that body to the Grand Jury, that, taking into account the class of this county, the aggregate of the prisoners committed here from time to time, and, above all, the *highly efficient manner*, in which the whole internal administration is carried on by the Governor, his salary, when compared with the salaries of officers of the same rank elsewhere, and under the same conditions, is not commensurate with his services, which have largely tended to place this gaol in the high position, which it deservedly occupies.*

* Since the above was in type, I have learned with much pleasure that the Board of Superintendence have passed the annexed resolution :—“ That in consideration of the efficient state of the Gaol, and the large increase of profits arising from the work done therein, it is *unanimously* recommended that the salary of the Governor be increased to £200 a-year from the 1st of January, 1864.”

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
London-
derry Gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.*County of
London-
derry Gaol.**Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	270	230
Protestant Chaplain,	194	210
Presbyterian Chaplain,	222	178
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157	152
Surgeon,	261	228

Hospitals.

There are distinct hospitals for the sick of both sexes, which are fitted with baths and waterclosets, and are of sufficient capacity, except the yards attached to them. It would be desirable to remove the heavy wooden louvers from the windows, so as to render the apartments more lightsome and cheerful. There were no patients in either departments, the sanitary condition of the prisoners having been highly satisfactory, as proved by the subjoined schedules.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to Day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	15	20	26	11
Number of days in hospital,	140	269	455	128
Number of deaths,	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£19 4s. 8d.	£20 4s. 9d.	£22 1s. 9d.	—

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry, <i>for time being.</i>	William H. Ash, esq., J.P., Anthony Babington, esq., J.P.	John Barre Beresford, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. Bateson, bart., J.P.	J.P.	William Green, esq., J.P.
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq., J.P. Harvey Nicholson, esq., J.P.	Connolly T. M'Causland, esq., J.P.
Major Thomas Scott, J.P.	J.P.	John Dysart, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the interns, and the accounts for provisions, are discharged, all other disbursements being reserved for the assizes, and the mode of payment being by means of cheques drawn in favour of each creditor.

Bridewells.

I regret that severe indisposition prevented me from completing my inspection of all the county bridewells. The subjoined table is compiled from my own comments, and those of the Local Inspector, a very efficient officer.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
London-
derry.

Bridewells.

	Magherafelt.		Coleraine.		N.-T.-Limavady.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	86	39	103	33	112	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	33	22	24	10	36	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	16	8	18	9	18	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	4	6	5	3	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		<i>Two illegal sentences.</i>		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		Satisfactory.		Good.	
Security, . . .	<i>Yards not very secure.</i>		<i>Yards very insecure, but the walls are about being raised.</i>		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, .	<i>Deficient in Keeper's apartments.</i>		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient, <i>except sheets, which are scanty.</i>		Good and sufficient.	
Water, . . .	Supplied by pumps, lately repaired; water good and abundant.		Supplied by pumps; water good and abundant.		Supplied by pipes from public reservoir; water good and abundant.	
Sewerage, . . .	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and good.		Lower story rather <i>damp</i> ; but the gable has been cemented.		Clean and good.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	5 <i>d.</i>		5 <i>d.</i>		5 <i>d.</i>	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Keeper of Court-house.		Keeper of Court-house.		Keeper of Court-house.	
Remarks, . . .	Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	

NORTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 20TH OF
APRIL, 1863.County of
Longford
Gaol.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	—	7	1	—	1
„ Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	5	—	5	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	1	4	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	18	2	20	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total,	56	10	66	2	1	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

Misdemeanants Convicted—1 male, under 16 years and above 10.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 28 | 1861, . 23 | 1862, . 61 | Day of Inspection, . 66

Total number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . - | 1861, . - | 1862, . 3 | Day of Inspection, . 4

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 2 | 1862, . - | 1863, . - | Day of Inspection, . -

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	18	2	Debtors,	12	—
Criminals,	314	106	Criminals,	100	28
Vagrants,	5	7	Vagrants,	—	—
Drunkards,	38	3	Drunkards,	14	1
Lunatics,	2	1	Lunatics,	—	—
Total,	377	119	Total,	126	29

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.
Re-committed—Once, . . .	26	13
Twice, . . .	8	3
Thrice, . . .	3	4
Four times and more, . . .	1	1
Total, . . .	38	21

	M.	F.
Re-committed—Once, . . .	—	5
Twice, . . .	—	—
Thrice, . . .	—	—
Four times and more, . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	—	5

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody, . . .	36.17	13.16
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	1.7	0.2
Highest number at any one time, . . .	67	—
Lowest ditto, . . .	19	—
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	50	—
Ditto of females, . . .	26	—
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	13	—
Ditto of females, . . .	6	—

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody, . . .	41.743	11.660
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	3.321	0.495
Highest number at any one time, . . .	68	—
Lowest ditto, . . .	50	—
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	51	—
Ditto of females, . . .	18	—
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	33	—
Ditto of females, . . .	7	—

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—

29th day of June, 1862—Males, 57; Females, 17; Total, 74.

Return of Prisoners convicted from 1st January, 1863, to 20th April, 1863, and committed to the County Gaol, at Longford.

Description of Offences.	Sex.		Total Males and Females.
	Males.	Males.	
Highway Robbery,	3	—	3
Burglary,	2	—	2
Perjury,	—	1	1
Concealing Birth,	—	1	1
Whiteboy Offence,	1	—	1
Larceny, without violence,	6	3	9
Stealing Vegetables or Provisions,	—	1	1
Stealing or Cutting Wood, &c.,	4	—	4
Aggravated Assaults,	3	—	3
Common do.,	33	6	39
Riots, Poor Law Offences, &c.,	26	12	38
Deserters,	1	—	1
Contempt of Court,	1	1	2
Drunkards,	14	1	15
Total,	94	26	120

An increase is observable during the first quarter of the current year in the average of the males, as compared with the past twelve months, and a slight diminution in the females. The prisoners of the latter sex are almost exclusively derived from the disorderly and reckless class, which oscillates between the streets, the workhouse, and the gaol, while among the former we scarcely find any crimes traceable to the pressure of destitution; assaults and acts of violence, committed by persons holding a comparatively independent position, constituting a very large proportion.

Juvenile delinquencies are rare, and vagrancy does not appear frequently on the Registry, nor drunkenness, although there are no bridewells in this county for the reception of offenders under this last category. There were, happily, no lunatics in charge; and but one inmate, a male, who was suspected of being a returned convict.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Longford
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	7	Kitchens,	One.	
Yards,	8	3	Bakery,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	—	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, contain- ing 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Rooms (useless),	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	—	3	Lavatories,	—	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Privies,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms (Debtors),	6	2	Water-closets,	6	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	—	Fumigating Box,	One.	
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapels (partitioned),	One.		Pumps and Wells,	1	—
School Rooms,	One.		Tread-wheels,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Crank-mill,	1	—
Worksheds,	16	—	Other Machines for Labour,	13	19
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	109½	Shirts,	140	Neckerchiefs,	43
Pairs Sheets,	118½	Jackets,	81	Shifts,	44
Rugs,	120	Trowsers,	67	Wrappers,	33
Hammocks,	65	Caps,	54	Petticoats,	34
Bed-ticks,	109	Vests,	54	Aprons,	42
		Pairs Clogs,	83	Pairs Shoes,	28

The building is generally in sound repair (except the privy attached to the workshops), airy, and free from damp. In the female prison, however, in one locality, the hot-water pipes are leaky, and require to be stanchd. Some of the locks are imperfect, and demand constant care and supervision. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage, which is capable of being flushed, is effective. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, &c., is sufficient for existing requirements. Since the last inspection no change has taken place in the accommodation, the more prominent defects of which it is necessary to recapitulate.

1. There is but one exercising yard common to both classes of male debtors (viz., master and pauper), in contravention of the 6th and 109th sections (see Rule 8, annexed to the latter,) of the 7th George IV., cap. 74.

2. There is no statutable provision for female debtors of either class, one room only in the criminal quarter being assigned for this purpose, and there being no exercising yard attached.

3. The school-room, which is used at different hours for pupils of both sexes, is unpartitioned.

4. The laundry is a mere makeshift, and there is no regular drying-room,—clothes being now dried in the furnace-room, or in an adjoining yard, when the weather is fine.

5. The female prison, which, from its construction, is very unsuitable for the maintenance of the system of individual separation enforced in it, does not contain a sufficiency of cells for the numbers occasionally committed, and is not fitted with gas.

Lastly, I would strongly urge the local authorities to extend this form of discipline to the males, as it has been found most effective in breaking up illegal combinations and conspiracies; isolation having always a tendency to dispose those, who are subjected to it, and who are thus kept apart from their confederates in guilt, to confess, or to give information.

I am the more urgent on this point, because the great improvements, both material and moral, which have been lately carried out here, so much to the credit of those intrusted with the administration, lead me

to expect that, if the requirements referred to above were supplied, the gaol of Longford would take a justly high place among similar institutions in this kingdom.

The Governor and the Deputy attend the lock-up, from which period until unlock in the morning, a night patrol is maintained by turnkeys in rotation of watches.

One tell-tale clock is provided, but two, placed in opposite quarters of the building, are indispensable for ascertaining vigilance, and the regularity of the circuits.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Longford
Gaol.

Punishments.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	75	81	Punishment Cells, . . .	37	6
Other Punishments, . . .	1	2	Other Punishments, . . .	—	—

The punishments, the records of which are submitted to the Board, and generally signed by the Chairman, amounted since the 1st of January to 43, all of which were inflicted by the Governor, except one, which was awarded by magisterial authority.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

On Tread-wheel—pumping water, . . .	24 males.
Washing in Laundry, . . .	3 females.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking, . . .	2	Sewing, . . .	3
Carpentering, . . .	1	Nursing, . . .	1
Cleaning, . . .	2	Caring sick, . . .	1
Labouring, . . .	2	Washing, . . .	3
Matmaking, . . .	11		—
Picking coir, . . .	1	Total, . . .	8
Shoemaking, . . .	1	Including Punitive Labour.	
Stone-breaking, . . .	22	Unemployed, viz:—	
Tailoring, . . .	2	Sick and diseased, . . .	2
Total, . . .	44	Unlocked, . . .	10
Including Punitive Labour.			
Unemployed, viz:—			
Master debtors, sick, at court, &c., 12			
Unlocked, . . .	56		

The above schedule specifies the allocation of every inmate on the day of inspection. A remunerative return is derived from stone-breaking and mat-making, and the younger and more teachable prisoners are instructed in carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol and return of same for the last three years:—

1860, . £8 16s. 8½d. | 1861, . 9s. 2d. | 1862, . £9 19s. 1d.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males, two hours, from 5 to 7, p.m. Females, two hours, from 12, noon, to 2, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	211	22
Average number attending daily, . . .	26·16	4·56

The turnkey, who was on probation as schoolmaster for the males, having proved inefficient, has been retained as a simple turnkey; and it is proposed that the Deputy-Governor shall resume his original employment as schoolmaster, and that a clerk shall be appointed to relieve him of the keeping of the gaol books.

A matron, who is not a regularly trained teacher, instructs the females; but little is effected in this department, prisoners of this sex being few in

NORTH
DISTRICTCounty of
Longford
Gaol.

number, and hard labour and prison duties absorbing much of their time; while the untried, detained for short periods before their trial, do not attend school. The approved form of registry is adopted, and the Chaplains keep a journal, in which their comments on the progress and conduct of the pupils are noted.

Dietary and Contracts.

Sentenced to more than one calendar month.—Breakfast.—First Class (Males)—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Second Class (Females)—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Third Class (Males and Females)—2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. The meal is made into stirabout.

Dinner.—First Class (Males)—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel five days each week. Second Class (Females)—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint of new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days each week. Third Class (Males and Females)—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Sentenced to one calendar month and under.—Same as above, *except* that they always receive *gruel* for dinner; *i.e.*, 2 oz. oatmeal made into gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, Irish, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; Coals, W., per ton, 19s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6½d. mould, and 5½d. dips; soap, per cwt., 26s.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3·04d. | 1861, . 3·70d. | 1862, . 2·95d.

One complaint with regard to the bread was preferred to me by a prisoner, which, however, I found to have been reported as “good” by the Chaplain on duty. The Chaplains, who observe the form of record suggested by the Inspectors-General, are, I am bound to state, very attentive, and discriminative in their observations upon the provisions, which appear generally to be satisfactory in quality, except the milk, which has been frequently condemned.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals, and those of the Chaplains are signed, in conformity with the “Amended Prisons Act.” The several registries, prison books, and financial accounts are kept with praiseworthy fitness and accuracy.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,227 10s. | 1861, . £1,564 18s. 4½d. | 1862, . £1,628 9s. 10d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the year 1862—£181 12s.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain Wm. Walker, Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Robt. McNally, Gate-Keeper,	35	0	0
Rev. R. J. Card, A.M., Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Rev. James Reynolds, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6	Henry Armstrong, Turnkey, and Superintendent of Tread-wheel, and mat-making,	30	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, Co. Infirmary,	—			John Smith, Turnkey and Superintendent of Hospital,	30	0	0
Chas. H. Hyde, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Arthur Rawlins, esq., Gov.,	150	0	0*	A. M. Fife, Assistant Matron,	24	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0				

* Ordered at last Assizes to be increased to £200, and the first moiety to be presented at Summer Assizes, 1863.

Since my inspection two of the turnkeys were inculpated of neglect in permitting the escape of a prisoner, who was re-taken. One was fined a month's pay, and subjected to double night-guard for one month; and the other, against whom further charges were brought and established, was dismissed. I am happy to add, that the services of the highly efficient Governor have been recognised by an increase of salary. The superior officers are paid at each Assizes, and the subordinates at the meetings of the Board. None of the interns receive food-rations, but the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

NORTH
DISTRICT
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	266	83
Surgeon,	292	95
Protestant Chaplain,	219	65
Presbyterian Chaplain,	219	63
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	195	65
Apothecary,	244	69

I have much pleasure in calling attention to the schedule of officers' visits, which attest their great sedulity.

Hospitals.

There are adequate and separate hospitals for both sexes, which are fitted with water-closets; but there is no bath in that allotted to the females.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number in hospital,	12	16	27
Number of days in hospital,	141	530	705
Deaths,	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£20	£20	£20

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Dopping, esq., J.P.	Major Hon. W. Forbes, J.P.	A. C. Kingston, esq.
George Lefroy, esq.	J. E. Thompson, esq., J.P.	The Hon. L. H. K. Har-
Major Dopping Hepenstal,	Lieut.-Col. Hen. Musters,	man, J.P.
J.P.	J.P.	Henry M. Bond, esq.
Hen. Crawford, esq., J.P.	J. W. Bond, esq., J.P.	Geo. Evers, esq., M.D. J.P.

The Board assembles monthly in sufficient numbers to transact general business, but not always to confirm appointments, and one member is appointed to make a weekly inspection of the prison. At each meeting all liabilities are discharged by means of cheques, payable to the creditors singly, except in the case of very small amounts, which are embraced in an aggregate draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts for the several payments.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Louth Gaol.COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED THE 2ND DAY OF
MAY, 1863.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	4	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	19	8	27	—	—	—

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions—Larceny, 1 Female.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection,
and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 40 | 1861, . 30 | 1862, . 39 | Day of Inspection, . 27

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	16	1
Criminals,	179	99
Vagrants,	3	6
Drunkards,	41	72
Lunatics,	10	5
Total,	249	183

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	—
Criminals,	47	22
Vagrants,	—	—
Drunkards,	16	25
Lunatics,	3	1
Total,	69	48

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Re-committed—Once,	6	7
Twice,	3	12
Thrice,	—	4
Four times and more,	—	4
Total,	9	27

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Re-committed—Once,	3	4
Twice,	1	2
Thrice,	—	2
Four times and more,	—	—
Total,	4	8

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	19 $\frac{152}{365}$	15 $\frac{44}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	49	
Lowest ditto,	24	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	32	
Do. of Females,	25	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	14	
Do. of Females,	3	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	13 $\frac{87}{31}$	10 $\frac{9}{31}$
Highest number at any one time,	32	
Lowest ditto,	18	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	20	
Do. of Females,	16	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	11	
Do. of Females,	6	

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years:—

65—28 males and 37 females, on 19th May, 1866.

Upon examining the above tables, we find nothing either in the nature or amount of crime to demand observation; assaults constituting the most prominent feature in the offences of the males, while the females, who fluctuate considerably from time to time, are derived from the profligate class, which is constantly recurrent to gaol for such short periods as to be unaffected by discipline, whether deterrent or reformatory.

Juvenile delinquents have become very rare, but four, who fall within this category, having been inmates of the gaol since the 1st of January, while during the expired portion of the current year, and the whole of the past, none have been sentenced to reformatories. There was, happily, only one lunatic in charge, an aged and infirm female, who spoke no language but Irish.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	1	Worksheds,	24	—
Yards, on separate system, . .	18	for all.	Kitchens,	one.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors; also used for Lunatics,	1	1	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundries,	one.	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	83	21	Drying Rooms, not fitted up, .	one.	
Single Cells of larger size, . .	2	1	Lavatories—There is a basin in each cell at water-pipe, for washing,		
Rooms for Master and Mistress Debtors,	2	1	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	eight.	
Chapels, on separate system, . .	one.		Water-closets,	seven.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.			Do. in cells,	107	
Workshops—Cells are used generally,	2	—	Reception Rooms or cells, . .	4	6
			Pumps and Wells—Two pumps connected with cranks, and one single-hand pump; two wells connected.		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Pairs Blankets,	49	49	Shirts,	18	51
Pairs Sheets,	49	100	Jackets,	18	42
Rugs,	49	95	Trowsers,	18	58
Hammocks or Cots, 100	—	—	Caps,	18	27
Bed-ticks,	49	69	Socks or Stockings, 18	13	—
			Pairs Shoes (inferior), 18 . . .	21	—
			Caps,	8	28
			Shifts,	8	46
			Gowns,	8	40
			Petticoats,	16	50
			Stockings,	8	32
			Shoes,	8	17

The building is, throughout, in a praiseworthy condition of order and cleanliness, in sound repair, well ventilated, and free from damp, except in the hospital, as detailed below, and at the southern wall of the female

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.

wing. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water, which is raised by a crank-pump and a hand-pump, is abundant. The bedding and sheets are sufficient, as are also the blankets for the present season, and the stock of prison clothing, except shoes, which, however, are about to be furnished, a shoemaker in custody being constantly employed.

All the requirements of an improved gaol have already been provided here, but I would direct the consideration of the Board to the following points. *Firstly*, the facility of access from the male to the female side of the prison might be effectively and inexpensively obviated by the erection of an iron grating and gates, so as to cut off communication; such communication having actually taken place in one of the southern gaols similarly circumstanced. It would further be necessary to add a light iron staircase to the southern extremity of the female wing, for the exclusive use of prisoners of this sex. *Secondly*, the relative position of the apartments allotted to the master and mistress debtors respectively opening, as they do, upon a corridor common to both sexes, is highly objectionable; but this objection could be easily removed by closing the doors in the main corridor, by transferring them to the side passages, and by shutting up the latter with partitions or doors. In the male debtors' yard, the wall dividing it from the criminal section of the building, in which the hospital stands, might be advantageously raised so as to exclude the view, without endangering the security of the prison; and a few courses of masonry, if requisite, might be added to the boundary wall at the junction. The want of due provision also for pauper debtors of both sexes, although in this county these classes are happily not numerous, is an evil demanding remedy. *Thirdly*, the punishment cells, from the absence of artificial heating, are unfit for occupation in winter, or in cold or damp weather. *Fourthly*, the hospital appears to be mouldering away from damp, the consequence, I presume, chiefly of imperfect masonry, and nothing but a complete external coat of cement will be effectual in arresting this decay. The windows also of this building command an uninterrupted view of the criminal quarters, and there are no enclosed airing yards for the two sexes attached to it.

The system of individual separation is strictly enforced here in all the criminal classes, with the exception of lunatics, and the sane prisoners selected to attend them, and such as are exempted, in special cases, by the authority of the Medical Officers, the cells being appointed with all the requirements for the observance of this form of discipline, as well as the chapel, laundry, work sheds, and crank-pump.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained within the prison by the turnkeys in rotation, taking watches of four hours each; the officer on duty having thus uncontrolled access to the female, as well as to the male department. A detector clock stands in the central hall; but *two* at least, placed in opposite quarters, are indispensable for checking the vigilance and regularity of the circuits.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,	3	—		Punishment Cells,	—	—	
Stoppage of Diet,	2	—		Stoppage of Diet,	—	—	
Total,	5	—		Total,	—	—	

It will be observed that during the past year there were but *five* punishments, and that during the present, up to the day of inspection, *none* have been inflicted, a remarkable evidence of the orderly condition of the

prisoners. The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Louth Gaol.

Employment.
Punitive Labour.

MALES.

Pumping water by crank machinery; also breaking and removing stones,	8
Cooking and cleaning kitchen, also distributing coal,	1
Total,	9

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Making cocoa mats,	3
Shoemaking,	1
Cleaning prison,	1
Unemployed—	
Debtors,	2
At Petty Sessions,	1
Discharged,	2
Total,	10

FEMALES.

Cleaning prison,	1
Picking rope and minding Lunatics,	1
Repairing clothes,	1
Lunatics,	1
At Petty Sessions,	4
Total,	8

The foregoing schedule, which specifies the allocation of all the inmates of both sexes on the above day, may be accepted as a fair representation of the ordinary employments. There is but a small amount of skilled labour carried on here, the committal of handicraftsmen among the prisoners being infrequent, and none of the turnkeys being regularly instructed in trades, except one—viz., a shoemaker.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1860, . £39 17s. 3d. | 1861, . £31 9s. 3d. | 1862, . £23 2s. 0d.

Schools.

School-hours.—Males—From 11 o'clock, a.m., to 2 o'clock, p.m. Females—From 10 to 11 o'clock, a.m.

M. F.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1862,	39	25
Average number attending daily,	9	4

The males are taught by a trained schoolmaster, and the females by the matron. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is adopted here, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their observations upon the conduct of the school.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half Indian and half oatmeal.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 0d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; rice, per stone, 6s. 6d.; new milk, per quart, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per quart, 1d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 14s. 6d.; straw, oaten, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, yellow, per cwt., £1 18s.

Net average daily cost of dietary of each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3·67d. | 1861, . 4·14d. | 1862 . 4·28d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Louth Gaol.

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners against the diet, samples of which were produced to me, and which I found excellent; the contracts for all articles of food being taken at so high a rate as to insure a supply of the best quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, and record their comments in the approved form.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals, which are laid before the Board. The registries and the several books prescribed by the Queen's Bench and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are kept here by the Governor and his subordinates with praiseworthy correctness, the accounts being under the cognizance of Mr. Shekleton, the very efficient secretary to the Board.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . . £1,240 1s. 9d. | 1861, . . £1,300 16s. 3d. | 1862, . . £1,369 1s. 8d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the past year, £109 11s. 1d.

Officers and Salaries.

NON-RESIDENT.		RESIDENT.	
E. H. Croker, Esq., Local Inspector,	£75	Mr. Frs. Lamb, Governor,	£176 15s. 6d.
Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	£36 18s. 6d.	William Purcell, Chief Warder,	£45
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	£36 18s. 6d.	Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	£36 18s. 6d.	Joseph Clydsdale, Sub-Warder,	35
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	—	John Eager, Shoemaker, do.	35
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary,	£20	John M'Dowell, do.	35
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	£25	Henry Noble, do.	35
		Thomas Andrews, Schoolmaster,	35
		Harriot Hughes, Matron,	35
		Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	30

Since the last inspection, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. J. Landy, having died, was succeeded by the Rev. James M'Gee; and upon the resignation of three of the sub-warders, and the failure of another, probationally appointed, to obtain the necessary certificate, the vacancies thus created were duly filled.

All the resident officers are supplied with fuel and gas-light, and the subordinates with clothing, but not with food rations. The latter receive their salaries monthly; the Governor and the extern officers being paid half-yearly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	167	77
Surgeon,	286	135
Protestant Chaplain,	162	68
Presbyterian Chaplain,	166	74
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	179	92

Hospital.

The hospital containing ample accommodation for both sexes, to which baths and water-closets are attached, is never occupied, partly for the reasons detailed above, but chiefly because the Medical Officer, who is justly desirous to sustain strictly the system of individual separation, deals with all the minor cases in the cells, a mode of treatment, which is found to be practicable in this very healthy prison.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	NORTH DISTRICT. County of Louth Gaol.
Number in hospital,	1	—	—	
Number of days,	39	—	—	
Deaths,	—	—	1	
Cost of medicine,	£7 0s. 6d.	£8 13s. 3d.	£11 10s. 7d.	

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, J.P.	Sir J. S. Robinson, bt., J.P.	Edw. Tipping, esq., J.P.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John G. Coddington, esq.
The Hon. Augustus G. F. Jocelyn, J.P.	Frederick J. Foster, esq., J.P.	Patrick Wynne, esq., J.P.
	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	Thomas Coleman, esq.
		Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, and oftener if required, to transact special business. At each ordinary meeting the smaller accounts are liquidated, those of higher amount being reserved for the Assizes, and the form of discharge in all cases is by means of cheques payable to the several creditors. One member of the Board inspects the gaol in each month, a very salutary rule to be recommended for universal adoption.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

There is but one bridewell in this county, that of Ardee, to which few prisoners, except for drunkenness, are committed.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	74	19
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	5
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs,	Good.	
Security,	Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient for prisoners.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by a force pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head, per day,	Males, 4½d.; females, 4d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

NORTH DISTRICT. COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—VISITED THE 18TH OF MAY, 1863.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total,	2	8	10	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	7	5	12	1862,	12	16	28
1861,	3	12	15	Day of Inspection,	2	8	10

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	—	2	2	1862,	1	1	2
1861,	—	—	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—	—

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	15	—		Debtors,	3	—	
Criminals,	115	115		Criminals,	28	37	
Vagrants,	4	7		Vagrants,	3	5	
Drunkards,	76	46		Drunkards,	29	10	
Lunatics,	—	2		Lunatics,	1	2	
Total,	210	170		Total,	64	54	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committed	Once within the year,	144	56	Committed	Once within the year,	51	22
	Twice,	16	14		Twice,	5	8
	Thrice,	2	3		Thrice,	—	4
	Four times,	—	3		Four times,	—	1
	Five times,	—	3		Five times,	—	—
	Six times,	—	2		Six times,	—	—
	Seven times,	—	3		Seven times,	—	—
	Eight times,	—	1		Eight times,	—	—
	Nine times,	—	1		Nine times,	—	—
	Thirteen times,	1	—		Thirteen times,	—	—
Total,	163	86		Total,	56	35	

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	8.42	9.37
Average daily number in Hospital,	.25	-
Highest No. at any one time,	34	
Lowest . . ditto,	8	
Highest No. of males at any one time,	21	
Do. of females,	17	
Lowest No. of males at any one time,	2	
Do. of females,	4	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	8.2	5.4
Average daily number in Hospital,	.66	-
Highest No. at any one time,	22	
Lowest . . ditto,	5	
Highest No. of males at any one time,	17	
Do. of females,	12	
Lowest No. of males at any one time,	1	
Do. of females,	1	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

1856, February 2,	36	1860, June 24,	27
1857, January 18,	27	1861, March 30,	26
1858, September 12,	25	1862, June 25,	34
1859, October 16,	17	1863, January 5,	22

On examining the above schedules we find nothing either in the character or in the amount of crime to require special comment. A large majority of the females consists, as before, of prostitutes and disorderly persons, who are constantly recurrent. Three juveniles only—two males, sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment, and one female to twenty-four hours—had been committed here during this year; and none were in custody on the above day. On the other hand, there were in charge two dangerous lunatics, both females; one was rather violent, and the other, who had been *twice* sent to an asylum, on her discharge *thence* had been immediately re-committed here—a striking instance of the impolicy and injustice of the existing law in reference to this unfortunate class.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	1	2	Chapel,	1	-
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	2	-
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	22	10*	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells of larger size,	-	1	Lavatories,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	-	Baths,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	3	-	Privies,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Water-closets,	2	2
			Fumigating Rooms,	1	-
			Reception Room,	2	2
			Pumps and Wells,	1	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	26 10	Shirts,	10 20	Shifts,	8 10
Pairs Sheets,	26 24	Jackets,	6 10	Gowns,	8 16
Rugs,	26 11	Vests,	6 10	Petticoats,	8 10
Hammocks or Cots,	-	Trowsers,	6 22	Stockings,	8 12
Bed-ticks,	26 10	Caps,	6 10	Pairs Shoes,	5 6
		Socks or Stockings,	10 12		
		Pairs Shoes,	6 8		

I found the building throughout in sound repair—except that the central partition in the chapel required to be stayed—dry (the new work having

* When required, the females are allowed to occupy cells on the centre tier.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

become seasoned), well ventilated, and furnished with effective means of artificial heating; the sewerage is satisfactory, the supply of water abundant, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and gaol clothing sufficient. It is proposed—a proposition in which I fully concur—to lower the walls of the male debtors' ward, and of the female convalescent yard on either side of the court, which lies between the hatch and the Governor's house; to place an auxiliary cistern so as to command the upper tier of cells, and to open out a door into the male yard at the foot of the staircase, which abuts on the hospital assigned to this sex, all these alterations being imperatively required. Unwilling as I am to suggest any additional outlay at the present moment, I urge that at a very moderate expense gas might be introduced into the cells; that the straw-store standing in the female yard, immediately over the sewer, might be most advantageously converted into a laundry; and the apartment, which is now allocated to that object, and is very inconveniently circumstanced, might be appropriated to female debtors, for whom no due provision, as directed by the Prisons Act, is made at present. It will be also advisable to prepare some of the ordinary cells for the purpose of punishment, as the solitaries are not artificially heated, and are, therefore, untenable in winter. There are other matters for improvement, such as a better access to the upper range of cells, which I refrain from dwelling on, in the hope that the other requirements, which I have detailed may be fulfilled without delay. The system of individual separation is carried out in all practicable cases with the criminals of both sexes; but there is no night patrol, an omission, which appears to be in contravention of the fourth section of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44, whereby it is enacted that means shall be furnished, "*enabling prisoners to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison.*" At present, from lock-up, which is attended by the Governor, up to ten o'clock, p.m., a night-watch is maintained, but at the latter hour all supervision ceases.

Punishments.

				M.	
Number sentenced to whipping from 1st January to day of inspection,				4	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	15	3	Punishment Cells,	2	—

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to but two, and were inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman as an evidence of cognizance.

Employment.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Cooking,	.	.	1	Laundry,	.	.	1
Cleaning yards,	.	.	1	Darning,	.	.	1
	.	.	—	Knitting,	.	.	1
Total,	.	.	2	Sewing,	.	.	2
				In charge of lunatics and mending,	.	.	1
				Total,	.	.	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	2	6
Lunatics,	—	2
Total,	2	8

The only punitive labour, properly so termed, which is enforced here, is maintained by the crank-pump; stone-breaking partaking of the character of industrial employment. The small number of prisoners available (after deducting debtors, lunatics, their sane attendants, and those engaged in the ordinary gaol duties), and the short terms of the sentences usually awarded, place this department of discipline upon a very narrow footing. No profit was derived from articles disposed of outside the walls during the past three years, but in the current year a return of £4 7s. 6d. has been obtained. Only one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman, whose trade, that of a weaver, can be turned to little account here.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school :—	M.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	75
From 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	25
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	6·8
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection,	6·3

School-hours.—Males—From 12 till 2, p.m.

The clerk, who is also an assistant turnkey, acts as schoolmaster, and teaches the males in the chapel at the hours specified. I regret to state that no educational instruction is afforded to the females, who, however, consisting as they do chiefly of prostitutes under brief rules, are not in a position to receive much benefit from schooling. The approved form of registry is in use, but the Chaplains do not visit.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 quart of buttermilk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, with 1½ pints of buttermilk.

Oatmeal gruel is served in lieu of milk at dinner on Tuesday and Friday. Prisoners sentenced to one month and under get gruel instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 1¼d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; coals, per ton, 12s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2·76d. | 1861, . 3·27d. | 1862, . 2·6d.

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners with regard to the provisions, all of which I tasted, and found to be of good quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the form of record recommended by the Inspectors-General, and but rarely taking any exception.

Books and Accounts.

The books prescribed by the several authorities are kept here with laudable accuracy. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals. I would call attention to Rule 6 of the By-laws, under the heading of "Visitors to Prisoners," which ought to be strictly adhered to.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £511 10s. 7½d. | 1861, . £435 | 1862, . £477 17s. 10½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £56 12s. 7·6d. | 1861, . £35 7s. 3·8d. | 1862, . £25 1s. 5·5d.

NORTH DISTRICT. Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Borough Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, for the year 1862, £23 14s. 3d.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	William Tottenham, Turnkey and Weaver,	£20
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Patrick Hogan, Turnkey,	20
Rev. James Macken, R. C. Chap.,	30	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster, Assistant Turnkey, and Clerk to the Board,	25
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,*	—	Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15
Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	80		

No change in the staff has taken place since the last inspection. All the intern officers receive food-rations, fuel, and candles, but the turnkeys are not furnished with uniforms. There is only one matron, who is manifestly unequal to the duties required for carrying out the "separate system" in its integrity.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	97	36
Protestant Chaplain,	105	57
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	132	60
Surgeon,	102	42

I regret to remark that the visits of the officers fell below the *minimum* prescribed by the Prisons Act. Those of the Chaplains, in particular, are fixed by the 69th section at "*twice a-week, exclusive of their attendance on Sundays*," while to the 70th section, which directs the presentment of their salaries, there is annexed the proviso, that it shall appear to the Grand Jury or to the Judge "*that said Chaplains duly and regularly executed the duties of their offices respectively.*"

Hospitals.

There are adequate quarters for the sick of both sexes, which, however, are not fitted with water-closets or fixed baths. A slipper-bath ought to be provided.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	7	3	1	2
Number of days in hospital,	61	118	91	—
Deaths,	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£2 1s. 1d.	£5 10s.	£7 10s.	—

Board of Superintendence.

John Gradwell, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
Wm. Cairnes, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	James Latimer, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.	Edw. M. Verdon, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting discharges all claims by means of cheques, payable to the several creditors, except for very small sums, which are included in one cheque, placed in the hands of the Governor or assistant turnkey, and subsequently accounted for by the production of the receipts.

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED THE 26TH OF MAY,
1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Mayo
Gaol

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	12	17	—	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	15	14	29	—	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	22	—	22	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	2	2	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	15	5	20	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	5	1	6	2	—	2
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	9	21	1	—	1
Total,	90	48	138	3	4	7

Included in the above, total number in prison for assaults, 34.

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection, and the Number of times each of them had been committed, from their first Committal in any year.

	M.	F.
Committed for Trial—16 years and above 10—Felons,	—	1
Convicted Summarily—16 years and above 10—Other Offenders,	4	—
Committed—Once, two males and one female.		
Twice, one male.		
Thrice, one male.		

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 66 | 1861, . 93 | 1862, . 120 | Day of inspection, . 138

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . — | 1861, . 1 | 1862, . 5 | Day of inspection, . —

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . — | 1861, . — | 1862, . 1 | Day of inspection, . 2

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Committals.

County of
Mayo
Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	22	1
Criminals,	538	251
Vagrants,	9	17
Drunkards,	35	14
Lunatics,	16	19

Total, 620 302

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	-
Criminals,	256	95
Vagrants,	4	6
Drunkards,	24	6
Lunatics,	10	4

Total, 302 111

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed once within the

year,	557	284
Twice,	11	5
Thrice,	5	1
Four times,	1	1

Total, 574 291

Committed once within the

year,	284	108
Twice,	5	-
Thrice,	-	1
Four times,	-	-

Total, 289 109

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number in custody,	70.3	42.1
Average daily number in hospital,	2.5	2.3

Highest number at any one time, 144

Lowest ditto, 95

Highest number of Males at any one time, 87

Ditto, of Females, 57

Lowest number of Males at any one time, 55

Ditto, of Females, 30

Average daily number in custody, 89.5 46.3

Average daily number in hospital, 2.04 4.1

Highest number at any one time, 164

Lowest ditto, 104

Highest number of Males at any one time, 111

Ditto, of Females, 59

Lowest number of Males at any one time, 58

Ditto, of Females, 39

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

18th February, 1856,	148	16th February, 1860,	109
10th March, 1857,	146	30th December, 1861,	113
6th January, 1858,	94	6th December, 1862,	144
24th March, 1859,	118	30th January, 1863,	164

An analysis of the daily averages for the expired portion of the current year shows a very large increase among the males, and a small advance among the females, the numbers of the former being as 89 to 70 ; the longer terms, to which those convicted of assaults have latterly been sentenced, have probably tended in some degree to swell this amount, but the prevalence and continuance of these savage and brutal acts of personal violence show a very unhealthy condition of society, upon which the wholly inadequate means of discipline available in this prison necessarily fail to produce any beneficial effect. Upon examining the registry, and on communication with the local authorities, I was satisfied that this higher rate of criminality is not to be attributed to the pressure of destitution, although great distress, doubtless, exists, for there were a larger number of females in custody than males for larceny ; and, indeed, if we deduct from the ninety males confined on the above day, the debtors, the lunatics, and the revenue prisoners, there remained but sixty-eight, of whom thirty-four, *exactly one moiety, were in charge for assaults.* There were five juveniles, four males and one female, all workhouse offenders ; and in the course of the current year twelve of the former sex and seven of the latter were committed here, three of whom were sentenced to detention in reformatories. There was one returned convict, a female ; but I have to state, with deep regret, that there were no less than *twenty-one dangerous lunatics, twelve males* (one very violent, in a strait

waistcoat) and *nine* females, presenting a sad illustration of the unjust and impolitic statutes, which cast these most unfit inmates upon the gaols of Ireland (the other portions of the United Kingdom being happily exempt from their operation), to the detriment of the chances of recovery on the part of these unhappy and generally irresponsible beings, and to the utter disorganization of all the machinery of administration designed to deal with the violators of the law, and not with the victims of disease.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
*County of
Mayo
Gaol.*

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshed,	1	—
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	1	1
Day Rooms,	7	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells,	98	30	Baths,	8	3
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Privies,	12	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Water-closets,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Reception Room,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
School Room,	—	1	Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
Workshop,	1	—			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
				In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	232	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shirts,	116	162	Shifts,	42	16
Pairs Sheets, .	159	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jackets,	58	13	Gowns,	38	15
Rugs, . . .	226	89	Vests, . . .	57	13	Petticoats,	41	16
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	58	26	Pairs Shoes,	22	—
Cots, . . .	208	26	Caps, . . .	34	—			
Bed-ticks, .	189	74	Socks or Stockings,	8	2			
			Shoes, pairs of,	64	23			

I found the prison clean, orderly, free from damp, and in fair repair. Subsequently to my visit, steps have been taken, I am happy to state, for correcting two very pressing evils. A further boring of thirty-feet has obtained an abundant, and, it is believed, a perennial supply of water from the well, which has frequently proved insufficient ; and an estimate has been ordered for furnishing the means of directing any surplus water to the flushing of the sewers, which have been hitherto inoperative.

In connexion also with the removal of the difficulty created by the want of water, another very important improvement is in contemplation, viz., the adaptation of *fourteen* cells to the "separate system," an instalment, I trust, of its future extension to all the criminal classes.

The other defects, which have been so frequently detailed in former reports, remain unremedied, viz., the want of a drying-room, of a reception-room for females, of a proper marshalsea for males, of a suitable provision for debtors of the other sex (there being none at present), and of means for preventing the prisoners of both sexes from seeing each other when attending divine service in the chapel. The stock of bedding, &c., was sufficient for existing requirements; but some of the blankets were thin and much worn. Shoes for the females were much needed, and general clothing for the males; but these wants have been since supplied. The males are placed in several classes, there being two divisions of each of the classes of tried felons and misdemeanants; but this sort of classification,

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

accompanied as it is by almost unrestricted association, is absolutely nugatory for deterrent or reformatory results. The tread-wheel is unpartitioned, for the depth of the well is so great as to require the whole force which can be brought to bear, and that force would be abridged by the addition of stalls to the wheel. The females occupy three sections (regulated according to known or presumed antecedents), the prostitutes forming one. All of both sexes, except lunatics and epileptics and their sane attendants, sleep singly, and take their meals in ordinary weather in their cells; but, as the latter are not artificially heated, in winter and the cold seasons, they are congregated in the day-rooms at breakfast and dinner time.

I will not dilate on the short-comings of this mode of administering a prison, being fully aware that the present is a period of great depression, and that the ratepayers are already heavily taxed for the building of the lunatic asylum; but I look forward to a more favourable opportunity of appealing to them to establish a form of discipline, which will prove the best economy in the end, by lessening the numbers of those for whom the existing system has no terror, and under which they probably leave the walls of the gaol worse members of the community than when they entered it. The Governor attends the lock-up and the final rounds, and during the night the turnkeys maintain a patrol, there being one tell-tale clock; but, at my instance, another has been ordered as indispensable for ascertaining their vigilance and the regularity of the circuits.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	16	11		Punishment Cells, . . .	8	4	
Other Punishments, . . .	2	3		Other Punishments, . . .	—	—	
	—	—			—	—	
Total, . . .	18	14		Total, . . .	8	4	

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, amounted, since the 1st of January, to twelve, and were all inflicted by the Governor, save two, which were awarded by magisterial authority.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Tread-wheel and shot-drill, . . .	51		Whitewashing and cleansing, . . .	9	
			Caring Lunatics, . . .	3	
All hard-labour males, save those medically exempted, attend hard labour daily; once, if employed at industrial works, the rest twice or thrice, as other prison matters permit.					

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Shoemaking, . . .	1		Embroidery, . . .	5	
Tailoring, . . .	3		Sewing and mending, . . .	6	
Glazing and painting, . . .	1		Washing, . . .	6	
Carpentry, . . .	2				
Whitewashing, . . .	4				
Cooking, . . .	4				

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	51	12
Industrial Labour,	15	17
Sick,	3	4
Unemployed (old man, untried; insane, untried),	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	2
Debtors (unemployed),	4	—
Lunatics,	12	9
Nursing,	—	4
Total,	90	48

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Mayo
Gaol.

Industrial operations are unfavourably affected here by the large proportion of lunatics requiring the attendance of sane prisoners, and by the want of skill in labour, which prevails among the classes, who constitute the ordinary inmates here. Two only of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a tailor and a shoemaker.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1860, . £2 10s. 9d. | 1861, . £2 18s. 6d. | 1862, . £4 4s. 11d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school—		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862	77	13
From 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	54	7
Average daily number of Pupils during 1862,	14.8	3.6
ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	19.1	3.6

School-hours.—Males—From 10 to 12 o'clock. Females—From 11 to 1 o'clock.

The males are taught daily by a master trained under the National Board, and the females by the assistant matron, who is represented to be competent. The registry prescribed by the Board, and that recommended by the Inspectors-General, as most suitable to a very low amount of requirement, are kept here. The National Board, under whose inspection the schools are placed, has for some years conferred a gratuity upon the master, as an acknowledgment of his efficiency and sedulity.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel each instead of milk for dinner.

Males and females get gruel for dinner instead of milk on two days in each week.

Most lunatics get new milk and more bread of best quality, by special orders of physician.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 11d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per stone, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coals, per ton, 24s. 6d.; turf, per box, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt. 37s. 4d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2.54d. | 1861, . 2.51d. | 1862, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}d.$

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which the Chaplains inspect regularly, recording their comments upon each item of consumption in the tabular form suggested by the

NORTH DISTRICT. Inspectors-General. Wherever exceptions are taken to any article of food, the Board procures a substitute for it at the expense of the contractor, and sometimes inflicts a fine upon him.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and the books, which are now almost universally in use throughout the kingdom, are correctly kept here. Recently, owing to the carelessness of the turnkeys, and the somewhat irregular practice which had prevailed here with regard to the discharge of prisoners, a male prisoner was permitted to leave the gaol before the expiration of his sentence, but was immediately retaken, and remitted to custody. The Board having very promptly investigated the matter, reprimanded the turnkeys, and gave directions for establishing a check upon the recurrence of such negligence, viz., that a warrant for the discharge of every prisoner shall be signed by the Governor, and brought by the turnkey or matron in charge, together with the prisoner, to the gate for the purpose of identification, and that such officers and the gate-keeper shall be present *together*, when the prisoner is finally allowed to pass out. I have no doubt that the strict observance of this regulation will prove to be effective as a security. The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are submitted and signed in conformity with the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act, and those of the Medical Officers and the Governor are satisfactory.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, £1,780 12s. 6½d. | 1861, £1,800 4s. 0½d. | 1862, £1,913 19s. 7½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £23 2s. 6d. | 1861, . £20 1s. 2½d. | 1862, . £16 8s.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £456 16s. 7d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Michael Bourke, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, P. Chaplain,	37	10	0	John Corbon, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0	Patrick Lyons, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Edward Knott, Surgeon,	50	0	0	James Devine, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Thomas Rogers, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
D. R. Young, Governor,	240	0	0	John Macken, Turnkey,	30	0	0
H. M'Clung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0	Johanna Latham, Matron,	40	0	0
Mat. Hughes, Turnkey,	40	0	0	Alicia Clark, Assistant do.,	30	0	0
J. Lynch, Turnkey & Clerk,	35	0	0	Mary Cuniff, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
John Shannon, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	35	0	0	Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

No changes have taken place in the staff since the publication of my colleague's report for 1861. The extern officers and the superior interns are paid at the assizes, and the others monthly. All the interns, except the Governor and the Deputy-Governor, receive food-rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	149	74
Protestant Chaplain,	177	78
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	216	80
Surgeon,	316	125
Apothecary,	360	150

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Mayo
Gaol.*

I have much pleasure in directing notice to the active attendance of the extern officers.

Hospitals.

There are distinct adequate quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are fitted with water-closets, but not with warm baths. A slipper bath, however, is about to be procured.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of inspection.
Number in hospital,	62	57	93	37
Number of days in hospital,	1,413	547	1,630	—
Cost of medicine,	£5 6s. 11d.	£4 11s.	£4 6s. 4d.	—
Deaths,	3	2	3	5

The number of deaths here during the first five months of this year is unusually large. Two deaths were those of lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Lt.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.	Col. G. G. O'Higgins.
Lord J. T. Browne, M.P.	G. H. Moore, esq.	Isidore Bourke, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.	V. O'Connor Blake, esq.	H. J. H. Browne, esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, bart.	Colonel Charles Knox.	Neal Davis, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but the attendance is rather limited. The mode of payment is by cheques to the several creditors for all sums exceeding £1, all lesser amounts being included in an aggregate draft placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the necessary vouchers and receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

The annexed table is compiled from the observations of the Inspectors-General, and the Local Inspector, at their respective visits, and records the continuance of the defects noticed in former reports, the absence of water and proper sewerage being throughout the most crying evils of those minor prisons, wanting, as they are, in many of the requirements, which would be considered as indispensable for certifying a new building.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of
Mayo.

Bridewells.

	Ballina.		Swineford.		Westport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	121	77	134	72	41	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	22	12	16	12	6	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	46	24	48	17	24	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	1	5	—	5	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Fair.		Leakage in roof; lock wanting in female day-room; some repairs required in Keeper's apartments.		Roof now stanch.	
Security,	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Insecure from lowness of walls.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient, except for the Keeper, who has no kitchen.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sheets bad; and some blankets and tichen much worn.		Sufficient; except sheets.	
Water,	None; nor any allowance for carrying it.		None on premises, or procurable near.		None on premises.	
Sewerage,	None. Cess-pools cleared through the house.		None. Cess-pools foul.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Damp and dirty.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. for both sexes.		5½d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Clerk of Petty Sessions.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed.		Keeper absent. Two males in custody. Auxiliary Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Ballinrobe.		Belmullet.		NORTH DISTRICT.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	County of Mayo. Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year,	115	32	58	15	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	44	8	16	1	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	34	4	25	4	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	8	1	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly.		Fortnightly, but not regularly held.		
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Fair.		<i>Imperfect.</i>		
Security,	Adequate.		<i>Insecure.</i>		
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		<i>Inadequate; a wretched building.</i>		
Bedding, Furniture, & Utensils,	Sufficient.		Fair.		
Water,	<i>None.</i>		<i>None.</i>		
Sewerage,	<i>None.</i>		<i>None.</i>		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		<i>Damp.</i>		
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	6d.		5d.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.		£15.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Holds some land.		None; is a pensioner.		
Remarks,	—		—		

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—VISITED THE 16TH OF MAY, 1863.

County of
Meath
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtor,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	3	4	—	1	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	5	4	9	1	—	1
Total,	12	12	24	3	2	5

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 34 | 1861, . 43 | 1862, . 33 | Day of Inspection, 24

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . - | 1861, . - | 1862, . 2 | Day of Inspection, -

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	8	1		Debtors,	—	1	
Criminals,	148	69		Criminals,	61	33	
Vagrants,	3	2		Vagrants,	—	—	
Drunkards,	23	3		Drunkards,	13	2	
Lunatics,	6	5		Lunatics,	1	2	
Total,	188	80		Total,	75	38	

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.		F.		M.		F.
Committed {	Once within the year,	159	39	Committed {	Once within the year,	67	29
	Twice "	9	7		Twice "	4	4
	Thrice "	1	4		Thrice "	—	—
	Four times "	—	2		Four times "	—	—
	Six times "	—	1		Six times "	—	—
Total,		169	53	Total,		71	33

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH
DISTRICT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	County of
Average daily number in custody, . . .	21.26	8.88	Average daily number in custody, . . .	182 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{9}{8}$	Meath
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	37 $\frac{2}{3}$	13 $\frac{6}{5}$	Average daily number in hospital, . . .	2 $\frac{1}{7}$	13 $\frac{7}{4}$	Gael.
Highest number at any one time, . . .	48		Highest number at any one time, . . .		38	
Lowest ditto, . . .	20		Lowest ditto, . . .		19	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . .	33		Highest number of Males at any one time, . . .		29	
Ditto, of Females, . . .	15		Ditto, of Females, . . .		17	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . .	14		Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . .		9	
Ditto, of Females, . . .	3		Ditto, of Females, . . .		7	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection:—

5th May, 1856,	52	21st March, 1860,	39
9th April, 1857,	43	8th May, 1861,	46
12th June, 1858,	70	16th June, 1862,	48
18th June, 1859,	40	18th Jan., 1863,	38

On examining the foregoing tables we find a slight diminution in the average of the males, and a trifling advance in that of the females; but nothing either in point of the numbers or the character of the offences, viewed in relation to the census of the county, demands observation. The females, in particular, as stated in former reports, are derived almost exclusively from the constantly recurrent class of prostitutes, and disorderly persons. There were no juveniles in custody, nor had one been committed during the current year; while in the past year only eight (one of whom, a male, was sentenced to a reformatory) appear on the registry.

I am happy to add that there were no dangerous lunatics in charge, their committal here being rare, and their detention being brief, as they are promptly transmitted to the District Asylum, at Mullingar. There were, however, two returned convicts, both females.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Workshed,	1	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells,	50	30	Laundry,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	6	Drying Room,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	1	Privies,	10	4
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	2	2
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Room,	1	—
School Room,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
Workshops,	3	—	Tread-wheels,	2	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>
Pairs Blankets,	. 166	Shirts, 69	Caps, 72
Pairs Sheets, .	. 160	Jackets, 69	Shifts, 49
Rugs,	. 141	Vests, 58	Gowns, 36
Bed-ticks, . .	. 147	Trowsers, . . . 49	Petticoats, . . . 38
		Caps, 51	Pairs Shoes, . . . 32
		Pairs Shoes. . . 40	

I found the prison in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and in sound general repair; but the external wall required pinning, and some dampness exhibited itself in the turnkeys' apartments, in the turf

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Meath
Gaol.

and straw stores, and in one of the solitaires. The supply of water, the sewerage, and the ventilation were satisfactory, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and gaol clothing adequate for existing wants.

No alteration in the accommodation has taken place since the last inspection, nor is it in contemplation to remedy the many structural and other defects in this prison, which is on the old associative principle. These defects may be thus briefly recapitulated. The cells are not of sufficient capacity for adaptation to the enforcement of "individual separation," the tread-wheel and laundry are unpartitioned, the drying-room is inoperative, there are no baths attached to the reception-rooms, no covered lavatories, nor is there due provision for debtors, it being now necessary to quarter the male "paupers" in the lunatic ward, which is usually unoccupied, while there is but one apartment for female debtors of both denominations, situated in one of the sections allocated to criminals, and having access to the yard, in which the latter are exercised.

The male criminals form five classes, viz. :—lunatics, tried and untried felons, and tried and untried misdemeanants ; and the females are placed in two divisions ; those who are known to be of abandoned character being kept apart from the less impure ; and both sexes take their meals, and sleep in single cells ; but at all other times, during the periods assigned to educational and industrial instruction, and to the fulfilment of hard labour, there is no restriction upon intercommunication, except the necessarily imperfect supervision of the officers.

The Governor or the Deputy attends the lock-up, and two watchmen in rotation patrol during the night, without, however, the indispensable check of tell-tale clocks upon their vigilance.

There were no punishments inflicted either by the Governor or by magisterial authority during the current year, or during the past ; but when any are awarded, the record of them is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Hand-pump,	.	.	.	4	Laundry,	.	.	.	3
Prison duties,	.	.	.	4					
Total,	.	.	.	8	Total,	.	.	.	3

Industrial Labour.

Repairing Clothes, . . . 6 Females.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	8	3
Industrial Labour,	—	6
Sick,	3	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	—	1
Total,	12	12

The amount of industrial employment in this prison is limited, the aggregate ordinarily confined being very low, and a considerable proportion of the available hands being absorbed in prison duties. Punitive labour is maintained by the crank-pump and by the tread-wheel ; and in reference to this latter I have to record the death of a prisoner, as stated

in the certificate of the coroner at the inquest held on his body, in consequence of an injury received, while engaged in working it, on the 6th of April; and the further opinion of the jury, "that a man of his age, namely, sixty-three, was not a fit subject to be put to work on the tread-wheel.

The Board of Superintendence having been immediately convened, furnished me with the annexed report of their inquiry:—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Meath
Gaol.

"The Board have examined into the accident, which led to the cause of the prisoner John McKeon's death. It seems, as witnessed by Turnkey Whately, that on getting off the mill his knee was caught between the step he was on and the first step of the little ladder leading down from it; the other men immediately getting off the mill, and having relieved his leg from the position, he fell forward, and was immediately taken to the hospital; he lived from the 6th to the 22nd of April, and the Doctor is of opinion that he died of a shock of the nervous system, produced by the injury, which brought on paralysis and extreme weakness. The Board have examined the locality of the accident, and into how it happened, and are of opinion that it might have occurred to any one, and that the prisoner's age had nothing to do with it; he was a hale, stout man, and frequently older men have worked on the mill. It appears from the Hospital Book that he got all the necessary nourishment ordered by the Doctor.

"Every man is examined by the Physician on coming into prison, to decide if those who are sentenced to hard labour be capable of undergoing it. The prisoner was no longer on the mill than ten minutes that day, and had been working on it for nine days previously; his sentence being 'two months with hard labour.'

"The Board have taken steps to have the chance of another accident of a similar nature obviated, and are of opinion that there is no blame to be attached to any officers in the prison, the sad occurrence having been purely accidental."

Having subsequently proceeded to Trim, and examined the tread-wheel, I feel bound to state my concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by the Board; but I have to express my regret that, on referring to the Surgeon's Journal and to the hospital books, I did not find any special description of this unfortunate case, which, involving, as it did, the death of a prisoner under very peculiar circumstances, I consider should have received a more distinct and detailed notice or observation.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years, separately:—

1860, . £4 3s. 4d. | 1861, . £9 8s. 8d. | 1862, . £4 0s. 1d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school—		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	140	62
From 1st January to day of inspection,	51	34
Average daily number of Pupils during 1862,	14	5
Ditto, ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	13	8

School-hours.—Males, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, p.m.
Females, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, p.m.

The males are instructed by an efficient schoolmaster, who is also Clerk to the Board, and the approved form of registry is observed. The females are taught by the Assistant Matron, who is represented to be competent, having been educated in the National Model School. The Chaplains do not visit.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Meath
Gaol.*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of butter-milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Gruel is substituted for new milk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coals, per ton, 22s.; turf, per gauge, 1s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., 26s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3·03d. | 1861, . 3·17d. | 1862, . 3·3d.

Two female prisoners, both prostitutes, preferred a complaint, which, on inquiry, I considered to be groundless, with regard to the stirabout.

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, recording their comments in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General; their report is almost universally favourable; some, but rare, exceptions being taken to the milk.

The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy. The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are submitted and signed, in accordance with the Amended Prisons Act, as are also the Local Inspector, the Governor, and the Medical Officer. The latter, however, does not sign the Extra Diet Book, an authorization for its issue, which is indispensable.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, . £1,452 8s. 10d. | 1861, . £1,660 11s. 7d. | 1862, . £1,548 0s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £55 1s. 3d. | 1861, . £51 17s. 10d. | 1862, . £50 18s. 2d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £68 1s.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	35	0	0	John Rice, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Edwd. Kellitt, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor,	35	0	0
Rev. John O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	Wm. Savage, 3rd Turnkey, Weaver,	32	10	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon, Do., for compounding	74	0	0	Wm. Whately, 4th Turnkey, Shoemaker,	32	10	0
Medicine,	20	0	0	Wm. Smith, 5th Turnkey,	27	10	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	231	0	0	Christr. Mullen, 1st Watchman,	25	10	0
Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0	James Corry, 2nd Watchman,	25	10	0
Do., Clerk to the Board,	25	0	0	Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	40	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0	Mrs. R. Rice, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter,	45	0	0	Mrs. Mary Anne Killett, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except the first, assist the Master in schooling.]

Since the last inspection, a watchman having resigned, the vacancy thus created was filled by a fresh appointment. None of the intern officers are supplied with food rations, but they, as well as the schoolmaster, receive their salaries monthly.

The turnkeys, among whom are four handicraftsmen, viz., two shoemakers, a tailor, and a weaver, are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	110	46
Protestant Chaplain,	160	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	67
Surgeon,	229	81

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Meath
Gaol.

Hospitals.

The hospitals for both sexes, which are approached by a staircase in common, are adequate, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The general sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been, satisfactory.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	58	58	65	39
Number of days,	703	1,154	1,651	445
Cost,	—	—	—	—
Deaths,	1	1	—	2

In the month of February, 1859, there was a stock of medicine laid in, which amounted to £13 1s. 10d.; and in the month of January, 1862, there was another stock laid in, which amounted to £13 5s.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Fingall.	Richard Bolton, esq.	Columbus Drake, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	Thomas Rothwell, esq.	Tottenham Alley, esq.
Alexander Montgomery, esq.	William Thompson, esq.	E. J. Banon, esq., R.M.
	Richard Odium, esq.	

The Board assembles monthly, there having been but one failure of attendance this year. At each meeting all liabilities are discharged by cheques, payable to the several creditors, except for very small amounts, which are comprised in an aggregate cheque, and subsequently accounted for by the production of the receipts.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	114	35	163	48
Of whom were Drunkards,	54	8	41	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	27	13	43	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	7	7	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Twice a month & direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		One illegal sentence.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair, but floors worn and uneven.		Brick floors much worn and uneven.	
Security,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Adequate.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient for ordinary numbers.		Some blankets worn, and sheets scanty.	
Water,	By pump.		By pump, now in order.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Clean, &c., but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d. for Males; 4d. for Females.		4½d. Males; 4d. Fe- males.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.	
Remarks,	Six males in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED THE 25TH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1863.County of
Monaghan
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	4	8	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	3	6	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	5	12	3	—	3
Total,	28	16	44	3	—	3

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal in any year :—

16 years and above 10,	{	Convicted summarily,		M.
				1
		Committed once,		1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 32 | 1861, . 50 | 1862, . 58 | Day of inspection, . 44

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	18	1	Debtors,	21	—
Criminals,	195	76	Criminals,	165	50
Drunkards,	54	24	Drunkards,	28	22
Lunatics,	8	3	Lunatics,	10	4
Total,	274	104	Total,	224	80

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.				NORTH DISTRICT.	
Committed			M. F.	Committed			M. F.	County of Monaghan Gaol.	
	Once within the year,	.	229 85		Once within the year,	.	191 65		
	Twice	„	5 1		Twice	„	3 4		
	Thrice	„	3 4		Thrice	„	2 1		
	Four times	„	1 1		Four times	„	- -		
	Five times	„	1 -		Five times	„	- -		
Total,			239 91	Total,			196 70		

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	.	48	21	Average daily number in custody,	.	33	13
Average daily number in hospital,	.	5	2	Average daily number in hospital,	.	5	-
Highest number at any one time,	.	87		Highest number at any one time,	.	68	
Lowest ditto,	.	50		Lowest ditto,	.	25	
Highest number of males at any one time,	.	60		Highest number of males at any one time,	.	49	
Ditto of females,	.	30		Ditto of females,	.	19	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	.	35		Lowest number of males at any one time,	.	13	
Ditto of females,	.	13		Ditto of females,	.	6	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years and up to the day of inspection :—

19th June, 1856,	.	77	13th January, 1860,	.	74
28th April, 1857,	.	57	3rd December, 1861,	.	72
14th December, 1858,	.	71	26th January, 1862,	.	87
14th December, 1859,	.	64	3rd March, 1863,	.	68

Upon examining the above Schedules we do not discover any prominent subject for analysis and comment, either in the numbers of offenders (of the two sexes) or the character of the offences. Juveniles are now but rarely found on the Registry, and none falling within this category have been transmitted to reformatories since the last inspection. There were no prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, but there was one male in custody suspected of being a returned convict; and there were, I regret to state, no less than *seven* male and *five* female dangerous lunatics in charge, at all times very unfit inmates of a place of criminal detention, but at the period of my inspection, pressing with more than ordinary inconvenience upon the limited accommodation at the disposal of the authorities, as the hospitals were alone available for the occupation of the prisoners retained here, some being distributed, under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, in the neighbouring gaols of Armagh and Dundalk during the progress of the extensive works, amounting, as they do, to a reconstruction of almost the whole building.

Accommodation.

The prison undergoing the change for separation, the only accommodation there is at present are the apartments formerly occupied as hospitals.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

				<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
		In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	60	87		Shirts,	.	56	71	Caps,	.	12	33
Sheets, pairs of,	40	65		Jackets,	.	20	28	Shifts,	.	14	23
Rugs,	.	17	-	Vests,	.	20	27	Gowns,	.	14	15
Bed-ticks,	.	40	54	Trowsers,	.	20	29	Petticoats,	.	14	9
				Caps,	.	13	-	Shoes, pairs of,	.	14	3
				Shoes, pairs of,	.	20	11				

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Monaghan
Gaol.

The works referred to, which were amply detailed in a former report, were, at my visit, rapidly approaching completion, and I took that occasion of submitting several matters for consideration, the great majority of which have been readily adopted, and are about to be carried into effect either by the Commissioners or by the Board of Superintendence, who have charge of a fund for furnishing the smaller requirements; and it only remains for me to specify the few wants, which are as yet unprovided for, viz., the adoption of a school-room of adequate size for the instruction of both sexes, in conformity with the system of "individual separation;" the placing of *two* tell-tale clocks in opposite quarters of the building, so as to verify the vigilance of the night patrol; and a supply of gas to the cells after lock-up in winter, as hitherto, at that season, the prisoners were left in the dark for the long period of *fifteen hours*.

As soon, therefore, as the contractor shall have given over the building to the Commissioners, and the medical officer shall be ready to state that the cells are in all respects fit for inhabitation, the several prisoners may be recalled from the outlying gaols, to which they have been transmitted, and it will be necessary that a new code of by-laws shall be prepared forthwith, legalizing the application of the invaluable form of discipline, to which all the inmates of this gaol will be hereafter subjected, and which, I trust, will be maintained in its integrity, as otherwise the liberal outlay of the ratepayers will be rendered nugatory.

For this indispensable object, and in order to realize the full benefit, which has been attained in other gaols, where these conditions have been stringently observed, it would be advisable that the superior intern officers should be directed to visit such gaols, and render themselves thoroughly acquainted with the working details of discipline, which differ widely from the imperfect and comparatively lax administration of an associative prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	. . .	2	1	Punishment Cells,	. . .	2	—

During the year 1862 two males and one female, and in the present year, up to the date of my inspection, two males only, have undergone punishments inflicted by the authority of the Governor, the record of which is generally examined, and signed by the chairman at the meetings of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>				<i>Industrial Labour.</i>			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Pumping Water,	. . .	6	—	Stone-breaking,	. . .	10	—
Washing,	. . .	—	4	Prison duties,	. . .	4	2
		—	—	Knitting and Sewing,	. . .	—	4
Total,	. . .	6	4	Total,	. . .	14	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	6	4
Industrial Labour,	14	6
Unemployed,	1	1
Lunatics (3 males in hospital),	7	5
Total,	28	16

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of *outside* the gaol for the last three years, separately:—

1860, . £8 3s. 10½d. | 1861, . £5 13s. 2½d. | 1862, . £16 8s. 1½d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Monaghan,
Gaol.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	18	14
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	4	3
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 11 to 1 o'clock.		

Under the above two headings of "employment" and "schools" but little has been effected latterly, pending the extensive alteration of the buildings.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners; and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of sweet milk.

Contracts—Bread, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10½d.; coals, per ton, 18s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; candies, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 16s.

Net average daily cost of *ordinary* diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860 . 2½d. | 1861, . 2½d. | 1862, . 2½d.

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the approved form, stating their opinions of the several articles of consumption. I remarked, however, that no entry had been made in reference to the gruel. I tasted the stirabout and the bread, and found both to be of unexceptionable quality.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, £1,041 1s. 3d. | 1861, £1,155 18s. 4½d. | 1862, £1,193 6s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner *per annum* for the last three years:—

1860, . £24 11s. 10½d. | 1861, . £22 2s. 5d. | 1862, £16 16s. 3½d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862—£228 9s. 10d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Alex. Wray, Second Turnkey,	36	10	0
Ditto, Protest- ant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Thomas Dunwoody, Third Turnkey, Schooling,	27	10	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presby- terian Chaplain,	30	0	0	Jas. Campbell, Fourth Turn- key, Carpenter,	27	10	0
Rev. Patrick Clifford, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Robt. Farley, Fifth Turnkey,	27	10	0
A. K. Young, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0	John Johnston, Sixth Turn- key, Shoemaker,	27	10	0
John Temple, Governor,	138	9	2	William Ker, Seventh Turn- key, Weaver,	27	10	0
Robt. Brown, First Turnkey,	40	0	0	Anne Irwin, First Matron,	26	6	0
				Marg. Baxter, Second do.,	17	18	0

NORTH DISTRICT. A vacancy created by the death of the Medical Officer, since the last inspection, has been filled by the appointment of A. K. Young, esq.; and a turnkey, having resigned, has been replaced by another.

County of Monaghan Gaol. The turnkeys are supplied with firearms and uniforms, and with an allowance of fuel and candles, but not with food-rations, in lieu of which, however, a small addition to their salary has been allowed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	187	99
Protestant Chaplain,	187	232
Presbyterian Chaplain,	143	116
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	139	112
Surgeon,	166	111

Books and Accounts.

The higher officers are severally provided with journals, those of the Chaplains being duly submitted to, and signed on the part of the Board, and the various books are kept with fitness and accuracy. The Governor, however, has hitherto omitted to comply with the requisition of the Court of Queen's Bench, which directs that the name of that officer should, on all occasions, be entered in the gate-book allocated to the interns.

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and the number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of In- spection.
Number in hospital,	8	16	12	7
Number of days,	462	705	893	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 16s. 1d.	£25 16s. 3d.	£7 3s. 3d.	—
Deaths,	—	5	—	2

The hospitals for both sexes are of sufficient capacity, but are not fitted up with water-closets and fixed baths. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been for a considerable period, very satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. Edw. Lucas.	George Morant, esq.	Captain Jesse Lloyd.
R. B. Evatt, esq.	Major Thomas Coote.	E. W. Lucas, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Henry G. Johnston, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.	William F. D. Kane, esq.

The Board, which evinces great zeal both in the general administration, and in the permanent improvement of the gaol, assembles whenever it is summoned. All liabilities, including salaries, are discharged at each assizes by the Local Inspector, whose accounts have been previously examined and approved by the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Monaghan.
Bridewells.

	Castleblayney.		Carrickmacross.		Clones.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	161	44	137	43	38	27
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	66	14	81	25	14	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	34	12	28	8	19	13
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	11	—	12	5	11	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . .	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Satisfactory.		Tolerable.		Satisfactory.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Imperfect.		Imperfect.	
Accommodation, . . .	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, . . .	Sheets scanty.		Fair.		Adequate.	
Water, how supplied, . .	One good pump.		By pump.		By pump.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Tolerable.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean, but damp in soft weather.		Clean, but damp in soft weather.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	4d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40		£35		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody.		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Roscommon
Gaol.COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED ON THE 25TH OF
MAY, 1863.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	—	1	1	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	—	9	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	7	5	12	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	6	10	—	2	2
Total,	39	18	57	4	3	7

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection, and the Number of times each of them had been Committed, from their first Committal in any year.

	M.	F.
Ten years old and under—Summary convictions, Work-house Offenders, once committed,	2	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	28	24	52	1862,	31	15	46
1861,	31	23	54	Day of Inspection, 39.	18	57	

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	—	—	—	1862,	—	—	—
1861,	—	—	—	Day of Inspection, 7	5	12	

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	—	—	—	1862,	—	1	1
1861,	—	—	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—	—

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Debtors,	10	1		Debtors,	5	1	
Criminals,	184	83		Criminals,	103	29	
Vagrants,	7	3		Vagrants,	1	4	
Drunkards,	10	19		Drunkards,	8	5	
Lunatics,	9	8		Lunatics,	4	3	
Total,	220	114		Total,	126	42	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	181	67	Committed { Once within the year,	105	29
Twice,	13	14	Twice,	8	6
Thrice,	1	3	Thrice,	—	—
Four times,	—	—	Four times,	—	—
Nine times,	—	1	Nine times,	—	—
Total,	195	85	Total,	113	35

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	29.41	16.50	Average daily number in custody,	38.84	14.106
Average daily number in Hospital,	1.94	1.230	Average daily number in Hospital,	3.22	2.48
Highest number at any one time,	75		Highest number at any one time,	69	
Lowest ditto,	32		Lowest ditto,	35	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	53		Highest number of Males at any one time,	55	
Do. of Females,	24		Do. of Females,	20	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	18		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	19	
Do. of Females,	12		Do. of Females,	10	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
82	84	75	74	64	71	75	69
Jan. 14.	July 14.	July 3.	April 14.	April 16.	Nov. 29.	Feb. 27.	Jan. 27.

A considerable advance in the average of the males, and a trifling decline in that of the females, during the expired portion of the current year, as contrasted with the past twelvemonth, is observable here; but that, which is especially noteworthy, is that the crimes of those in custody on the above day are not fairly traceable to the presence of destitution, but are the offspring of a lawless and insubordinate spirit—a large majority having been convicted of assaults and of workhouse offences—so that, if we deduct from the aggregate these two categories, and the lunatics, of whom there were no less, I lament to state, than *ten*—(four males and six females), we shall find the residue of general delinquency reduced to a very small compass. The presence of so great a proportion of lunatics interferes here, of course, as elsewhere, with the discipline of the prison; but I am bound to state, that these unfit inmates are treated with care and consideration, being supplied with meat, ordered as extra diet by the Medical Officer, and being furnished with improved clothing, at the suggestion of Dr. Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums. Two of them, one of each sex, have been detained here for a year and a half. There were in charge two returned convicts, one of each sex, and two juveniles, both males, committed for misconduct in the workhouse. Ten males and one female of this latter class had been committed in the course of the year, but none had been sentenced to Reformatories.

NORTH DISTRICT.		Accommodation.				M.	F.
		M.	F.				
County of Roscommon Gaol.	Wards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	—	—
	Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	—	—
	Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	—	—
	Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	—	1	—
	Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	58	17	Drying Room,	—	1	—
	Cells to contain three persons,	5	—	Lavatories,	—	2	—
	Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Baths,	1	2	—
	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	6	Privies,	7	—	—
	Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	—	3	—
	Chapel,	1	—	Pump and Well,	1	—	—
	Workshops,	3	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—	—
				Tell-tale Clock,	1	—	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Pairs Blankets,	113	Shirts,	90	Shifts,	46
Pairs Sheets,	152	Jackets,	94	Gowns,	52
Rugs,	120	Vests,	76	Petticoats,	44
Bed-ticks,	115	Trowsers,	91	Pairs Stockings,	2
		Caps,	68	Pairs Shoes,	36
		Pairs Clogs & Shoes, 154			

I found the building at my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and in sound repair, the flagging of the day-rooms, which had been noticed in former Reports as being broken and uneven, having been renewed. The supply of water is sufficient for existing requirements, and the ventilation satisfactory, but the sewerage is very imperfect. The stock of prison clothing and bedding was generally adequate, but some of the females were without shoes, and some of the blankets and bed-ticks were much worn. For replacing the latter, however, there were materials in store, which had, as well as the sheeting and shirting, been woven in the gaol.

No further alteration has taken place since the last inspection, nor is any contemplated, except the providing of eave-shoots and down-pipes, which will form a useful addition. I am fully aware that the present period is not a suitable one for urging upon the cess-payers any large outlay; but some of the requirements, in which this prison is deficient, and which I shall recapitulate, are attainable at a very moderate cost; such as partitioning the stone-sheds and the laundry; providing proper stalls for the relief-men (while awaiting their turn of work upon the tread-wheel); attaching clinkers to the bars of the several compartments in the chapel, so as to prevent the inmates of different sexes from seeing each other; the erection of covered lavatories, and the supplying the drying-room with effective means of heating, and the baths with hot-water. It will be practicable to allocate a portion of some of the wards for reception-rooms for both sexes, and for a female store, both being greatly needed. The want of a compliance with the Prisons Act in relation to the accommodation for debtors has been frequently alluded to, there being but one building and one yard for masters and paupers, one of the former of whom I found irregularly lodged in the Governor's house; on the other hand, there is no provision for females, two of whom, belonging to different classes, were placed in the hospital, although not patients, at the period of my visit. The 6th section, and the 8th General Rule, annexed to the 109th section of the 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, are imperative with regard to the above classes.

There are four criminal divisions of the males, viz.:—tried, and untried felons, and misdemeanants; and they take their meals and sleep singly, but, except at the tread-wheel, at which to a modified extent they are kept apart, they are more or less associated.

The number of female cells adapted for the enforcement of the system of "individual separation," is now generally sufficient for the reception of all who are available, after deducting the sick, the lunatics, and their sane attendants, whom it is impossible to subject to this form of discipline.

The Governor, or the Deputy, attend the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation. There is in use one tell-tale clock, but *two*, placed in opposite quarters of the prison, are indispensable for ascertaining the regularity of the circuits.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	6	9	Punishment Cells,	8	8
Other Punishments,	—	7	Other Punishments,	2	2
Total,	6	16	Total,	10	10

1863.—One male three times, and one female seven times, in solitary.

The record of punishments, which since the 1st of January amounted to twenty, inflicted by the authority of the Governor, except one awarded by a magistrate, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on Day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.

Tread-wheel and shot-drill, . . . 14

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEEMALES.	
Weaving,	1	Spinning,	3
Winding,	1	Sewing,	1
Painting,	2	Washing,	1
Whitewashing,	3		
Mat-making,	2		
Gravelling Yards,	1		
Prison Duties,	3		
Total,	13	Total,	5

Summary.

MALES.		FEEMALES.	
Punitive Labour,	14	Industrial Labour,	5
Industrial Labour,	13	Sick,	3
Sick,	4	Debtors (unemployed),	2
Debtors (unemployed),	2	Lunatics,	6
Lunatics,	4	Minding Lunatics,	2
Minding Lunatics,	2		
Total,	39	Total,	18

The foregoing schedule may be accepted as a fair representation of the ordinary allocation of prisoners here. It will be observed, that there is but a limited amount of industrial labour of a reproductive character. All the prison clothing, however, is made up within the walls; the clogs being obtained by contract. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a weaver, and a shoemaker. A vacancy having occurred, the Board advertised, but without success, for a turnkey capable of teaching the rudiments of tailoring, a trade very useful in a prison, and available afterwards.

Return of net profit the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1860, . £11 0s. 7d. | 1861, . £12 10s. 10d. | 1862, . £7 12s. 7d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners attending school—

	M.	F.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862, . . .	174	86
From 1st January to day of inspection, . . .	147	40
Average daily number of Pupils during 1862, . . .	18	10
Ditto, ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection, . . .	29	8

School-hours.—Males—From ten a.m. to two p.m. Females—From ten a.m. to twelve, and from four to five p.m.

The Clerk acts as Schoolmaster for the instruction of the males in the day-rooms, and the Assistant-Matron teaches the females in their cells, at the hours specified, the approved Form of Registry being observed. The Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, and enter their comments, which are generally favourable, in their journals. It would be preferable if these observations on the sedulity of the teachers, and the proficiency of the pupils, were inserted on the face of the Registry, in the column assigned to this object.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk to all classes, for dinner, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb., 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 9d.; coals, per ton, 21s. 3d.; turf, per box, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; soap, per cwt., brown, 23s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3d. | 1861, . 3d. | 1862, . 3d.

No complaints were preferred with regard to the provisions by any of the prisoners; but in the record kept for this purpose by the Chaplains, who are very assiduous in their inspection, I found frequent exceptions taken to the milk, and in some cases the contractor has been fined, and in others a substitute for the item of food condemned has been procured at his expense.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and several books relating to statistics of crime, discipline, consumption, and finance, are kept with laudable accuracy. The Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are provided with journals, as are also the Chaplains; but those of the latter are not submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, as directed by the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68); and further, do not contain any abstract of general duty performed, but are confined to remarks upon the schools.

Maintenance.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,441 6s. 3d. | 1861, . £1,412 18s. | 1862, . £1,483 0s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £28 14s. 11d. | 1861, . £28 1s. 3d. | 1862, . £30 0s. 11d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £150 14s. 5d.

Officers and Salaries.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.			DISTRICT.		
Edmond Kelly, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	92	6	2	Bernard Gerahty, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0	County of Roscommon Gaol.
Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	Thomas Kelly, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0	
Very Rev. T. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Robert Wigelsworth, Turnkey,	30	0	0	
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0	Patrick Healy, do.,	25	0	0	
George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0	John Judge, do.,	25	0	0	
W. J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	60	0	0	Maria Curry, Matron,	32	6	2	
Thos Padin, Gate-Porter,	36	0	0	Margaret Lumpe, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0	
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey and Weaver,	30	0	0	Winitred Jackson, Hospital Nurse,	17	0	0	

Since the last inspection, the Governor, having resigned on a superannuation allowance, has been succeeded by his son, who had hitherto filled the post of Deputy, and who promises to be an efficient officer. One of the turnkeys also having resigned, another has been appointed in his place. The extern officers are paid quarterly, and the interns monthly; but none of the latter receive food rations. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	200	77
Protestant Chaplain,	224	87
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	212	83
Surgeon,	318	118

I have much pleasure in calling attention to the above schedule of visits, as showing the conscientious activity of the extern officers.

Hospitals.

There are quarters for the sick of both sexes, but that for the females is not fitted with a bath. Water-closets, however, are about to be erected—an important improvement. The sanitary condition of the prison was and had been satisfactory.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	29	28	24	19
Number of days in hospital,	857	741	1,054	795
Cost of medicine,	£24	£24	£24	—
Deaths,	2	2	1	—

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, J.P.	W. J. M'Laughlin, esq., J.P.	Henry Smith, esq.
Major-General Mitchell.	Captain T. W. Goff.	D. H. Irwin, esq., J.P.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypothor, esq.	Patrick Dignan, esq.
Bernd. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	William Garnett, esq.	

The Board assembles monthly, when all accounts are discharged; the mode of payment being by means of cheques in favour of the several creditors, except for very small amounts, which are settled and accounted for by the Local Inspector at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular synopsis has been compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits. The bridewells of this county, with the exception of that at Boyle, are quite unfit for the detention of prisoners, wanting as they are in almost all the *primary* requirements. It is proposed to expend a small sum for repairs, &c., upon those of Castlereagh, Athlone, and Strokestown, but their structure and other defects are such as to render them mere makeshifts.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscom-
mon.
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Boyle.		Athlone.		Strokestown.		Castlereagh.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	154	41	43	37	106	42	121	32
No. of whom were Drunkards,	30	5	9	29	18	12	74	17
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	11	5	17	6	38	9	32	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	1	8	3	2	1	20	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly, and direct.		Four held in each month.		Twice a month.		Weekly.	
Commitments,	Correct.		Some illegal.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair, except external kitchen.		Bad.		Tolerable.		Imperfect.	
	One yard in grass, and the other requiring gravel.							
Security,	Satisfactory.		Utterly insecure.		Fair.		Inadequate.	
Accommodation,	Adequate, but a guard-bed wanted.		Bad.		Wretched.		Inadequate.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient, except sheets.		Inadequate.		Scanty.		Improved.	
Water,	By pump.		A pump; but the water quite unfit for use.		A well.		None.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Fair.		Fair.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Ground tier rather damp.		Damp.		Satisfactory.		Fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Courthouse-keeper.		Courthouse-keeper.		Courthouse-keeper.		Courthouse-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		Two males in custody.		—		—	
			Auxiliary Board formed.					

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED ON THE 30TH OF MAY, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Sligo Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	5	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	—	9	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	30	11	41	2	—	2

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection, and the Number of times each of them had been Committed, from their first Committal in any year.

Sixteen years and above 10—Convicted at Assizes and
Quarter Sessions—Felon (once committed), M. F.
1 —

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 26 | 1861, . 38 | 1862, . 42 | Day of Inspection, . 41

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . — | 1861, . — | 1862, . 3 | Day of Inspection, . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . — | 1861, . 7 | 1862, . 1 | Day of Inspection, . —

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection:—

7th March, 1856,	77	18th February, 1860,	57
29th January, 1857,	61	27th June, 1861,	57
12th February, 1858,	65	13th February, 1862,	60
3rd March, 1859,	53	1st January, 1863,	45

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	9	—	Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	305	70	Criminals,	96	19
Vagrants,	4	6	Vagrants,	3	2
Drunkards,	52	21	Drunkards,	40	15
Lunatics,	4	2	Lunatics,	—	3
Total,	374	99	Total,	146	40

NORTH DISTRICT.		Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).							
County of Sligo Gaol.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.				
Committed	{		M.	F.	Committed	{		M.	F.
		Once within the year,	303	73 <th>Once within the year,</th> <td>117</td> <td>27</td>			Once within the year,	117	27
		Twice, " .	21	7			Twice, " .	7	2
		Thrice, " .	2	1			Thrice, " .	1	1
		Four times, " .	1	1			Four times, " .	—	—
		Five times, " .	1	1			Five times, " .	1	1
Total, . . .		333	83	Total, . . .		126	31		

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).							
Average daily number in custody, . . .		M.	F.	Average daily number in custody, . . .		M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital, . . .		30	8	Average daily number in hospital, . . .		25 ⁸ / ₃₅	7 ² / ₃
Highest number at any one time, . . .		60		Highest number at any one time, . . .		45	
Lowest ditto, . . .		23		Lowest ditto, . . .		22	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . .		51		Highest number of Males at any one time, . .		38	
Ditto, of Females, .		17		Ditto, of Females, .		14	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . .		21		Lowest number of Males at any one time, . .		16	
Ditto, of Females, .		3		Ditto, of Females, .		5	

The averages, &c., of both sexes during the period extending from the 1st of January to the date of my visit, as recorded in the foregoing Tables, exhibit a slight decline as compared with the year 1862, but there is no change either in the amount or gravity of crime requiring special observation, the males being, as before, characterized by the prevalence of assaults (eleven of the twenty-six criminals in custody having been committed for that offence); and the females being chiefly recruited from vagrants and prostitutes. There was only one juvenile in charge; five males and one female had passed through the prison since the beginning of the year, none of whom had been sentenced to a reformatory. There were two returned convicts, one of each sex; but, I am happy to add, no "dangerous lunatics."

Accommodation.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Vards,		9	2	Workshops,		5	—
Yards,		12	4	Worksheds,		56	—
Day Rooms,		12	2	Kitchen,		1	—
Solitary Cells,		5	1	Store Rooms,		2	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet,		74	17	Laundry,		—	1
Sleeping Rooms,		10	8	Drying Room,		—	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,		8	13	Baths,		3	—
Hospital Rooms,		2	2	Privies,		20	3
Chapel,		1	—	Water-closets,		2	—
School Rooms,		1	1	Fumigating Room,		1	—
				Pumps and Wells,		3	—
				Tread-wheel,		1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

				Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
		In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,		127	10	Shirts,		85	50	Caps,		4	—
Pairs Sheets,		160	—	Jackets,		45	60	Shifts,		37	5
Rugs,		124	4	Vests,		42	24	Gowns,		18	32
Hammocks or		—	—	Trowsers,		32	27	Petticoats,		26	29
Cots,		—	—	Caps,		43	—	Stockings,		—	—
Bed-ticks,		128	12	Pairs Shoes,		50	75	Pairs Shoes,		12	13

I found the prison throughout in its *normal* condition of cleanliness, regularity, and discipline, in sound repair (except that the flues of the drying-room were out of order), secure, free from damp, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water for general purposes and for drinking from a reservoir outside, and from a well within the walls. The sewerage, also, is effective, and capable of being flushed. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing, was sufficient for existing wants, but in the event of further requirements arising, an order for a fresh issue can always be obtained immediately from the Board.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Sligo Gaol.

The accommodation is at present ample for both sexes in the greater portion of the building, but the following deficiencies require remedy:—*Firstly*, there are no reception-rooms for prisoners on committal. At present they are sent, on their admission, to their respective hospitals, and washed, &c.; but this practice cannot be deemed a compliance with the 20th general rule annexed to the 109th section. *Secondly*, there are no water-closets in the hospitals, and *both* the baths are placed on the *female* side. *Thirdly*, the Governor's house is not commensurate with the general character of the building, and is quite inadequate for the health and comfort of a respectable and meritorious officer, who has a family, and I have no doubt, therefore, that the necessary funds for enlarging and improving his quarters will be cheerfully provided. I am aware that considerable pressure has fallen, in consequence of a succession of unfavourable seasons, upon the smaller farmers, who form a large proportion of the cesspayers, and I, therefore, abstain from urging at present that, which has so frequently been touched upon in the Reports of the Inspectors-General, namely, the establishment of the system of "individual separation," for the enforcement of which the existing building could be adapted at a very moderate outlay, and for the moral administration of which the present very efficient staff is eminently qualified.

The males are now divided into five classes, viz., summary convictions, and tried and untried felons and misdemeanants, severally; to which is added a class of juveniles, who are kept apart, when their aggregate is sufficient to form a division. The females are simply placed in two sections, according to known or presumed antecedents, and all of both sexes, when their numbers permit, sleep singly, and take their meals, except in very severe weather, in their cells, the latter not being artificially heated; the males, also, at some kinds of labour, occupy separate working-sheds; but it is needless to reiterate that these provisions are but imperfect make-shifts, and fall far below the safeguards of the invaluable form of discipline, the introduction of which has been so earnestly advocated by my colleagues and myself.

The Governor, or the Deputy-Governor, attends the lock-up, and the turnkeys in rotation perform a night-patrol, but without the indispensable check upon the regularity of their circuits, which is afforded by tell-tale clocks, placed in opposite parts of the premises

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	28	5		Punishment Cells, . . .	9	2	
Other Punishments, . . .	—	—		Other Punishments, . . .	—	—	
Total, . . .	28	5		Total, . . .	9	2	

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, amounted since the 1st of January to eleven, all having been inflicted by the Governor, and three of them having been awarded to the same individual, an almost incorrigible male juvenile.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Sligo Gaol.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
On tread-wheel, pumping water,	16	—
Washing and picking oakum,	—	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	—
Shoemaking,	1	—
Net making,	1	—
Bone breaking and oakum teasing,	3	—
Cooking (part of time on tread-wheel),	2	—
Prison duties 6, five of whom were on tread-wheel,	1	1
Sewing,	—	5
Total,	7	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	16	1
Industrial labour,	7	6
Sick,	2	—
Debtors (unemployed),	4	1
Supporting himself,	1	—
Nursing,	—	3
Total,	30	11

The above schedule represents the allocation of every prisoner on the day of inspection, and may be accepted as fairly representing the ordinary amount of labour of different kinds. Industrial labour is maintained here as far as is consistent with want of skill on the part of the prisoners, and with the short average periods of detention—bone-crushing and mat-making being the most productive items of it. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, both being shoemakers.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1860, . £25 3s. | 1861, . £43 0s. 8d. | 1862, . £33 7s. 6½d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school—		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	234	83
From 1st January to day of inspection,	126	31
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	20 ⁷ / ₁₃	4 ² / ₁₃
Ditto, ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	6 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₂
School-hours.—Males—From 7 to 9, A.M. Females—From 7 to 9, A.M.		

A turnkey, who has not been specially trained, but who is stated to be competent, acts as schoolmaster to the males, with the aid of the other turnkeys in their respective classes; and the approved form of registry is observed for this sex, but not for the females, who are taught—to little account however—by the matron. The chaplains occasionally visit, and enter their comments in a book assigned to this object.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Stirabout— $\frac{1}{4}$ oatmeal, and $\frac{3}{8}$ Indian meal. Bread—wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk; and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; brown do., per 4 lbs., $7d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $14s.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $8s. 9d.$; new milk, per gallon, $9d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1d.$; coals, per ton, $18s. 6d.$; straw, per cwt., $1s. 3d.$; candles, per lb., $6d.$; soap, per cwt., $28s.$

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{7}{16}d.$

There were no complaints with regard to the provisions, which the chaplains inspect regularly, and to which they very seldom take exceptions, recording their opinions in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, and the several books prescribed by the different authorities, are kept with remarkable accuracy, and the system of checking all matters of consumption and finance is clear and effective. The chaplains and the Governor are provided with journals, but not the surgeon, although he is imperatively required to do so by the 72nd sec. of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,339 18s. 6d. | 1861, . £1,493 18s. 3d. | 1862, . £1,597 4s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum, for the last three years:—

1860, . £47 17s. 9d. | 1861, . £40 0s. 4d. | 1862, . £37 16s. 7d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £106 16s. 2d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	100	Alexander Crawford, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	25
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	James Loughed, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	25
Rev. John Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	James Buchanan, Turnkey, Shoemaker, employed at Schooling,	20
Robert Lynn, Physician, . . .	65	William Bell, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	20
Edward Powell, Apothecary, . . .	21	Matthew Morrison, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	20
Vernon Davys, Clerk, . . .	30	Robert Kerr, Turnkey, employed at Schooling,	20
Edward Walsh, Governor, . . .	200	Catherine Ryan, Matron, . . .	20
Frederick Rutherford, Schoolmaster,	25	Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, . . .	10
John Connor, Turnkey, employed at Schooling, . . .	25		
Thomas Graham, Turnkey, . . .	25		

Since the last inspection, one turnkey having been superannuated, and another having resigned, the vacancies thus created were duly filled by the Board. All the officers are paid half-yearly; and all the interns, with the exception of the Governor, receive food-rations. The turnkeys are further supplied with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector, . . .	277	116
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	162	68
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	173	70
Physician, . . .	198	87
Apothecary, . . .	190	112

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Hospitals.

County of
Sligo Gaol.

There are adequate quarters for the sick of both sexes, but, as stated above, they are not furnished with water-closets, and the baths are placed in that assigned to females. The health of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital, . . .	18	13	39	10
Number of days in hospital, . .	418	522	1,030	—
Deaths,	2	—	1	1
Cost of medicine,	£2 1s. 3d.	£4 11s. 7d.	£21 11s. 1d.	—

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne.	Sir R. Gore Booth, bart., M.P.	John Ffolliott, jun., esq.
John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles O'Hara, esq., M.P.	William Phibbs, esq.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Henry B. Crofton, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, but all claims are discharged at each assizes; the mode of payment being by an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who submits at the next ensuing meeting the receipts and vouchers for examination by the Board, and for signature by the Chairman.

Briewell.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	55	18
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	22	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Keeper's house <i>out of repair</i> .	
Security,	Has been rendered secure by raising the walls adjoining the privies.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient for males, <i>but not for females</i> .	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	<i>Some sheets and a rug required.</i>	
Water,	<i>A pump, but nearly dry.</i>	
Sewerage,	<i>None; cess-pools cleared through the building.</i>	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED 27TH AND 28TH OF APRIL, 1863.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	14	—	14	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	1	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	6	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	4	7	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	4	1	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	2	13	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	7	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	56	27	83	1	—	1

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	47	19	66	1862,	59	20	79
1861,	50	19	69	Day of Inspection,	56	27	83

Total number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, 2 females. | 1861, 1 female. | 1862, 1 male. | Day of Inspection, 1 female.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	2	—	2	1862,	3	3	6
1861,	1	—	1	Day of Inspection,	2	7	9

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	61	2
Criminals,	353	138
Vagrants,	18	43
Drunkards,	51	20
Lunatics,	3	1
Total,	486	204

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	37	3
Criminals,	146	39
Vagrants,	4	19
Drunkards,	11	5
Lunatics,	—	—
Total,	198	66

NORTH DISTRICT. — County of Tyrone Gaol.	Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)						
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.				
		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Re-committed—Once,	.	21	20	Re-committed—Once,	.	6	4
Twice,	.	4	3	Twice,	.	—	—
Thrice,	.	1	1	Thrice,	.	—	—
Four times and more,	.	2	4	Four times and more,	.	—	—
		—	—			—	—
Total,	.	28	28	Total,	.	6	4

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Average daily number in custody, .	34.33	20.32	Average daily number in custody, .	47.30	27.9
Average daily number in hospital, .	1.2	0.3	Average daily number in hospital, .	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Highest number at any one time, .	82		Highest number at any one time, .	94	
Lowest ditto, .	30		Lowest ditto, .	61	
Highest number of Males at any one time, .	54		Highest number of Males at any one time, .	63	
Ditto, of Females, .	31		Ditto, of Females, .	34	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, .	18		Lowest number of Males at any one time, .	32	
Ditto, of Females, .	11		Ditto, of Females, .	23	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

	M.	F.	Total.
25th February, 1856, .	68	36	104

Abstract of the Offences of Prisoners confined in Omagh Gaol on the 27th April, 1863.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.		Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	
For Larceny,	4	For Larceny,	6
„ Stabbing,	1		— 6
„ Assault,	1	Summarily Convicted.	
„ Opening Post Letters, .	1	For Petty Larceny,	4
	— 7	„ Vagrancy,	7
Summarily Convicted.		„ Revenue Offence,	1
For Petty Larceny,	3	„ Child Desertion,	2
„ Assault,	9	„ Assaulting Constable, . .	1
„ Vagrancy,	2	„ Insubordination in Work-house,	1
„ Detaining Linen Yarn (for weaving),	3	„ Attempting Suicide, . . .	1
„ Wife Desertion,	2	„ Travelling by Rail without a Ticket,	1
„ Drunk and Disorderly, .	1		— 18
„ Trespass for Game, . . .	1	Untried.	
„ Leaving Service,	1	For Petty Larceny (further examination),	1
„ Using Threats,	1		— 1
„ Revenue Offences,	3	Debtors.	
	— 26	Mistress Debtors,	2
Untried.		Poor do.,	— 2
For Murder,	3		—
„ Cow Stealing,	1	Total Females,	27
„ Stealing Hay (further examination),	2	„ Males,	56
	— 6	Gross Total,	83
Debtors.			
Master Debtors,	3		
Poor Debtors,	14		
	— 17		
Total,	56		

A considerable increase is to be noted in the daily average of both sexes during the first four months of the current year, as compared with the past twelvemonth, especially among the males. In the aggregate of the

latter sex, however, are to be enumerated the debtors, who constituted, on the day which I have selected for the record of my inspection, *nearly one-third of the whole*; the pressure caused by a succession of unfavourable seasons being attested by the increase of this class; while it is to be remarked, upon examining the criminal schedule immediately preceding, that the offences specified in it are not of such a character, as to be traceable to destitution.

There were no juveniles in custody (thirteen, ten males and three females, having been committed during the year, one of whom, a male, was sent to a reformatory), no returned convicts (ascertained or suspected to be such), and no dangerous lunatics; the committal *here* of these most unfit inmates being happily very unfrequent.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tyrone
Guol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Workshops,	5	—
Yards,	4	2	Worksheds,	29	—
Day Rooms,	2	1	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Store Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	—	—	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	24	37	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	—	Lavatories,	4	3
Sleeping Rooms,	5	—	Baths,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	11	—	Privies,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	6	—	Water-closets,	9	5
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	3	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
Pairs Blankets,	181	Shirts,	269	Caps,	30
Pairs Sheets,	121	Jackets,	113	Shifts,	76
Rugs,	137	Trowsers,	91	Gowns,	60
Hammocks or Cots,	53	Caps,	74	Petticoats,	80
Bed-ticks,	132	Socks or Stockings,	55	Stockings,	44
		Pairs Shoes,	53	Shoes,	39

I found the prison in a very creditable condition of cleanliness, discipline, and order, and in excellent repair. Some pointing, &c., is required for the circuit wall of the male exercising yard, which has been very judiciously formed by the removal of the party walls formerly dividing this area into five yards. Water for general use is abundant; but the baths are not supplied with hot water. The ventilation is effective, as is also the sewerage, with the exception of one locality in the vicinity of the matron's apartment. The building is dry, save in the new female punishment cells, which are as yet too damp for occupation; and care should be taken, by maintaining a constant draught of air, and by placing movable stoves in them, to correct this evil. There is also some leakage in the female lavatories, which are very ill-constructed; and I would consequently suggest their removal, and the substitution for them in the adjoining corridors of others similar to those assigned to the males, with partitions to be added. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., was adequate, and some cots were about to be made up; but the clothing was very scanty, especially for females, some of whom, under various excuses, were unprovided with shoes; and I trust, therefore, that a full supply will be procured without further intervention.

The improvements in the male *exercise* yard, in the kitchen, laundry, and drying-room, have been most successfully carried into effect; and I have now only to point out the few requirements which remain to be fulfilled—1. A fumigating apparatus for cleansing the prisoners' clothes on their committal; 2. The fitting-up of store-rooms with shelves, &c.; 3. The

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tyrone
Gaol.

stalling of the new lavatories and the treadwheel for the males, and of the laundry for the females. At present the small amount of washing necessary for the prison is effected by a machine, which is worked by two prisoners only, under the supervision of a matron; but, if it should be thought proper to extend this department of useful employment for this sex, and to take in public washing, which at Belfast, and elsewhere, is found to be highly remunerative, it would be indispensable to add these preventatives of communication; 4. Provision for the separation of female debtors into two classes, mistress and pauper, which is imperatively prescribed in the 8th General Rule, annexed to the 109th section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, is still wanting here; 5. It would be advisable to erect iron gates in the male corridors, so as to cut off all communication between the several tiers, and to dispense with the attendance of a large staff of officers, as the form of the prison renders supervision very difficult. The criminal females are strictly subjected to the system of individual separation, except in the laundry, as above referred to; and the adaptation of the male quarters for the same purpose being now complete, it will be necessary for the Grand Jury to prepare a code of Rules, to be sanctioned by the Executive,* similar to those applicable to the females, for extending it to the former sex; and I shall be prepared to give the certificates of fitness for occupation, in accordance with the Statutes, so that the whole institution will be shortly administered under this invaluable form of discipline.

The Governor or the Deputy are present at the lock-up; and the final inspection of cells takes place at nine o'clock, P.M., at which time a watchman begins the night patrol; but there is only one tell-tale clock, which is insufficient to ascertain the regularity of the circuits.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	25	15	Punishment Cells,	9	1
Other Punishments,	—	—	Other Punishments,	—	—
Total,	35	15	Total,	9	1

Number sentenced during the year 1862 to solitary confinement—13 Males.

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted, amounted since the 1st of January to ten, and were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.
Tread-wheel,	19	None.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Shoemaking,	.	.	1	Knitting,	.	.	1
Carpentering,	.	.	1	Sprigging Muslin,	.	.	14
Stone-breaking,	.	.	14	Sewing,	.	.	8
Hand-pumping,	.	.	8	Laundry,	.	.	1
Cooking,	.	.	2	Prison duties,	.	.	1
Prison duties,	.	.	2	Unemployed,	.	.	2
Sick and unemployed,	.	.	9				

The above schedule may be accepted as a fair representation of the ordinary employment here. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1860, . . £27 8s. 3d. | 1861, . . £49 17s. 5d. | 1862, . . £31 11s. 4d.

* Since carried into effect.

Schools.

	M.	F.	DISTRICT.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year			
1862,	433	181	<i>County of Tyrone Gaol.</i>
Average number attending daily,	34.4	20.4	
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—From 10 to 12 o'clock, a.m. Females—From 12 to 1 o'clock, p.m.			

A schoolmaster, trained by the Church Education Society, instructs the males and females at the hours specified in their respective cells; a matron, of course, being present at the tuition of prisoners of the latter sex. The approved form of registry is observed, and the Chaplains visit occasionally. A greater variety of school-books is required. Those published by the National Board of Education are admirably adapted for the different gradations of proficiency, and are procurable at very moderate prices.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

Juveniles, sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk. Females—11 oz. white bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

NOTE.—1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel for each prisoner's dinner, twice a week, in lieu of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6d.; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 12s. 9d.; rice, per lb., 2½d.; meat, per lb., 6½d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 7d.; coals, per ton, 18s. 8d.; straw, per ton, £1 15s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per lb., 4½d.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3.01d. | 1861, . 3.4d. | 1862, . 3.35d.

No complaint was preferred by any prisoner with regard to the diet, which is regularly inspected by the Chaplains. They enter their comments on each item of consumption in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, and appear to be generally satisfied with the quality of the provisions, except the milk, which is not unfrequently reported against.

Books and Accounts.

Almost all the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, as well as the registries and accounts, are kept here with laudable accuracy. Some, however, such as the "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," and the "Work Ledger," are still wanting, and the Extra Diet Book is not correctly filled. The Chaplains and the Governor are supplied with journals, which are duly laid before the Board; and the Medical Officer, who hitherto had not complied with the 72nd section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, in this particular, is now similarly provided.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,825 8s. 7d. | 1861, . £1,893 3s. 10d. | 1862, . £2,914 1s. 2d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, £215 17s. 4d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
County of Tyrone Gaol.		Samuel Mullan, Gate Turnkey, .	28
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	130	John Bleakley, Hospital do., .	28
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	Alex. M'Elroy, Turnkey, Carpenter, and Shoemaker, .	28
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	30	William Ellis, Turnkey, Tailor,* .	23
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	30	William Colhoun, Turnkey, Tread-wheel,*	18
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon, .	—	William Noble, Schoolmaster, .	28
Francis Trenor, esq., Apothecary, .	20	Edward Wynne, Night Watch, .	21
Wm. McClelland, esq., Governor, .	120	Mrs. M. Stubbs, Matron, .	30
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor and Clerk, .	60	Mrs. M. Kidney, Assistant do., .	22
Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,* .	28	Miss Jane Delap, Assistant do., .	15

No changes in the staff have taken place since the last inspection. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at each assizes, and the subordinate interns monthly. All the latter, except the night-watch, receive in cash the value of food rations, measured by the contract prices; an excellent arrangement; and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	119	36
Surgeon,	132	46
Protestant Chaplain,	150	49
Presbyterian Chaplain,	159	49
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	140	38

The visits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains fell slightly below the *minimum* prescribed by the 69th section of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, viz., "*twice at least in every week, exclusive of attendance on Sunday.*"

Hospitals.

As the whole prison will be shortly administered under the system of individual separation, all minor cases will be dealt with in the ordinary cells, or in some specially allocated to this purpose; but as contagious diseases, should they arise, must be treated in detached buildings set apart for each sex, it would be indispensable to make provision for this contingency, and to provide portable water-closets, and a slipper-bath.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number in hospital,	22	33	37
Number of days in hospital,	376	483	485
Cost of medicine,	£4 11s. 10d.†	£2 13s. 6d.	£3
Deaths,	—	—	2

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Belmore.	Samuel Vesey, esq.	William F. Black, esq.
Sir J. M. Stewart, bart.	Charles R. Scott, esq.	Robert Evans, esq.
Francis J. Gervais, esq.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Alex. M'Kenzie Lyle, esq.
Major Francis Ellis.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Basil Geo. Brooke, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities are discharged by means of cheques in favour of the several creditors, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. Very small amounts are included in one aggregate cheque, which is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, and accounted for by him.

* Assistant Schoolmaster.

† For two years.

Bridewells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Tyrone.

Bridewells.

I regret that it is my duty to call attention to certain irregular proceedings in reference to the Bridewell of Strabane. It appears that in the month of October, 1862, the Local Inspector, Mr. Rogers, became aware that the Keeper of that bridewell had erected, at his own expense, a steam threshing-mill, the engine of which was placed outside the boundary wall, while the threshing portion of the machinery occupied a shed which stands on ground belonging to the bridewell, and which had been formerly used as a turf-store, there being no entrance, however, from the prison yard. The Local Inspector forthwith reported this matter to the Central Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol, at the same time recommending that the building should be insured, which the Board approved of, and an insurance was accordingly effected for the sum of £1,500, the premium being 5 per cent., of which 2 per cent is paid by the Board, and 3 by the Keeper, "on account of the extra risk."

No further action appears to have been taken for a whole year (during which the mill was worked, it is alleged, by the son of the Keeper, for his own use and profit), the Local Auxiliary Board of Strabane having remained passive, and the Local Inspector having omitted to report to the Inspectors-General so abnormal a proceeding, although imperatively bound to do so.

At length, in October, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, J.P., himself a member of the Local Auxiliary Board of Strabane, summoned before the Petty Sessions Bench the Keeper for the encroachment and nuisance, "the chimney of the steam mill being situated within about twenty-one feet seven inches of the approach to the Court-house," no reference, it is to be observed, being made to the *Bridewell*. The Court, however, did not adjudicate upon the case, but referred it to the Central Board of Superintendence, whose next ensuing meeting took place on the 12th of November. The Inspector-General of the district, in the meantime, inspected the Bridewell of Strabane, in entire ignorance of the whole subject of complaint, no information from any quarter having been transmitted to the Prisons Department. Lieutenant Colonel Humfrey appeared before the Board, when the above facts, with regard to which indeed no controversy had arisen, were stated; and the Local Inspector, who was interrogated, moreover declared that he did not "consider that the public were inconvenienced by the building further than rendering an additional premium on the fire policy necessary."

The Keeper was also examined, and having pledged himself that the building complained of should be removed by next June, the Board expressed themselves to be satisfied with this condition. These proceedings were immediately communicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey to the Inspectors-General, who, after a short correspondence for the purpose of further elucidating the matter, requested and obtained the opinion of the Law Adviser upon the legal bearings of the case, to the effect, "that the Board had exceeded their powers and authority, and that the Keeper should not have been permitted to make such an use of public property as he has done." Subsequently, however, the Board made an order that the threshing portion of the mill should at once be removed from the shed standing on ground belonging to the county, which order has been since carried into effect. I feel bound to add that, although the son of the Keeper ostensibly worked the mill, the fair presumption is that the latter had an interest in the proceeds sufficient to place him in conflict with the 2nd General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV., cap. 74), which forbids that a Keeper be "concerned in any

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tyrone.

Bridewells.

occupation or trade whatsoever;" and that the neglect of the Local Inspector, in failing to report and to bring the erection of the mill under the cognizance of the Inspectors-General, was a very grave and reprehensible dereliction of duty.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungannon.		Strabane.		Clogher.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	216	86	115	83	37	22
Of whom were Drunkards,	61	30	47	43	10	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	52	26	37	20	9	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	4	20	6	1	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Satisfactory. <i>Some gravel for the yards required.</i>		Satisfactory.		Good.	
Security,	Male yard now secure; but not female.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	Adequate.		<i>One yard and one privy for both sexes.</i>		Adequate.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient, except rugs.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by a pump.		By a tank.		Supplied by a pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and tolerably airy, but very damp in winter.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. males; 4d. females.		4½d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£60; £25 for Matron.		£40; £20 for Matron.		£40; £20 for Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds a farm.		Petty Sessions Clerk.		Court-house keeper.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed. No prisoners in custody.		—	

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED THE 1ST OF
JUNE, 1863.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	1	1
„, Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	7	3	10	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	5	5	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	30	12	42	2	1	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 48 | 1861, . 52 | 1862, . 44 | Day of Inspection, . 42

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . — | 1861, . — | 1862, . 1 | Day of Inspection, . 3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 11 | 1861, . 6 | 1862, . 7 | Day of Inspection, . 5

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Debtors,	10	—	Debtors,	6	—
Criminals,	234	51	Criminals,	89	22
Vagrants,	7	39	Vagrants,	3	16
Drunkards,	93	25	Drunkards,	23	10
Lunatics,	6	4	Lunatics,	4	3
Total,	350	119	Total,	125	51

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

Committed		M. F.		Committed		M. F.	
{	Once within the year,	288	69	{	Once within the year,	98	33
	Twice "	10	5		Twice "	7	4
	Thrice "	4	5		Thrice "	1	2
	Four times "	—	3		Four times "	1	1
	Five times "	4	1		Five times "	—	—
	Eight times "	—	1		Eight times "	—	—
Total,		306	84	Total,		107	40

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number	M.	F.	Average daily number	M.	F.
in custody,	30	12	in custody,	31·8	13
Average daily number in			Average daily number in		
hospital,	0·22 $\frac{2}{5}$	0·24 $\frac{1}{5}$	hospital,	0·3 $\frac{1}{5}$	0·4 $\frac{1}{5}$
Highest number at any one time, .	61		Highest number at any one time, .	56	
Lowest ditto,	29		Lowest ditto,	36	
Highest number of Males at any			Highest number of Males at any		
one time,	46		one time,	42	
Ditto of Females,	22		Ditto of Females,	17	
Lowest number of Males at any one			Lowest number of Males at any		
time,	16		one time,	25	
Ditto of Females,	4		Ditto, of Females,	5	

Committals from 1st January, 1863, to day of Inspection.

Offences.		1863.	
		M.	F.
Malicious Assaults so as to endanger Life,		4	—
Common Assaults and Riot,		32	5
Burglary and Robbery,		3	1
Cattle Stealing,		2	—
Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods,		15	9
Conspiracy to Murder,		1	—
Having Fire Arms,		1	—
Deserters,		6	—
Vagrants,		3	16
Drunkards,		23	10
Workhouse Offences,		9	2
Lunatics,		4	3
Disorderly Conduct,		16	5
Total,		119	51

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

17th July, 1856,	90	7th December, 1860,	70
29th December, 1857,	90	25th January, 1861,	69
1st January, 1858,	95	28th June, 1862,	61
6th July, 1859,	71	12th January, 1863,	56

Upon an analysis of the above tables no difference, such as to require observation, appears in the averages of either sex during the current year, when compared with those of the preceding twelve months. As before, the females consist almost exclusively of the prostitutes, who oscillate between the streets and the prison; while the offences of the males evince the same savage and brutal spirit which has been noticed in former Reports. Thus, if from the total of committals (viz., 119), since the 1st of January, we deduct deserters, vagrants, drunkards, and lunatics (amounting to 36), and those committed for larceny, &c., and cattle-stealing (17), we find that the

large residue (viz., 66), comprises wholly crimes of violence and disorder. There were no juveniles in custody; three males only and one female of this class having been committed here during the present year, one of whom, a male, was sentenced to a Reformatory. But there were two returned convicts in charge, one of each sex, and one dangerous lunatic (a male) recently committed, and likely to be removed without delay to an asylum.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundries,	1	—
Single Cells not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet,	89	14	Drying Rooms,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons, 6	—	—	Lavatories,	3	—
Sleeping Rooms,	—	6	Baths,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	—	12	Privies,	14	4
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Water-closets,	7	7
Chapels,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms—Box,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	6	—	Pumps and Wells,	3	3
Worksheds,	6	—	Crank-mill,	1	—
Kitchens,	1	—	Other Machines for Labour— Corn Bruiser,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets, .	101	23	Shirts, .	60	4	Shifts, .	12	10
Pairs Sheets, .	136	30	Jackets, .	32	31	Gowns, .	12	10
Rugs, .	99	16	Vests, .	26	18	Petticoats, .	12	11
Hammocks or Cots, 132 .			Trowsers, .	28	47	Pairs Stockings, .	12	
Bed-ticks, .	109	34	Caps, .	23	8	Pairs Shoes, .	12	2
			Pairs Shoes, .	24	11			

I found this prison at my inspection in its *normal* condition of cleanliness, regularity, and discipline, which reflect great credit upon all those engaged in the administration. The repair is sound, the supply of water abundant, the ventilation and sewerage effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prisoners' clothing adequate.

The locks are now in good working order, and but little is required to raise this gaol to as high a position, as is compatible with its structure. Although there were not sufficient buildings originally designed for the reception of debtors of both sexes, by late alterations a fair provision for the males has been obtained; and for the females, who are happily rare here, the old criminal prison, which is unoccupied, could be easily prepared.

It would be very desirable, and, indeed, indispensable, in order to take every precaution against intercommunication, that the school-rooms and the mill-shaft should be stalled; there being already partitions in the mill-room to receive the *reliefs*, i.e., those awaiting their turn of work. The chapel is rather cold, and in moist weather is affected by damp, which ought to be corrected by artificial heating, and a supply of hot water, to be conducted from the cook-house boiler to the bath attached to the store (formerly occupied by the tread-wheel), is much needed.

The system of individual separation is applied strictly to all the female criminals; and is carried out in twenty-nine cells, adapted to this object, among the males, the remainder of whom are scattered, and kept apart in different sections of the prison (the accommodation far exceeding existing or probable requirements), and sleep and take their meals in single cells. The Governor or the Deputy attends the lock-up, and the night patrol is performed by the turnkeys in rotation. There is, however, but one tell-tale clock to measure their vigilance—two, at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building, being necessary to test the regularity of the circuits.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, .	13	8	Punishment Cells, .	4	4

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Chairman of the Board at each meeting, and signed by him, amounted to eight, four for each sex, since the 1st of January, and were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot drill, Stone-breaking, and Corn-mill, 14 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoe-making,	1	Sewing,	5
Tailoring,	1	Knitting,	4
Weaving,	1	Prison duty,	1
Winding,	1		
Prison duty,	3		
Total,	7	Total,	10

Summary.

Punitive Labour,	14	Industrial Labour,	10
Industrial Labour,	7	Sick,	1
Sick,	2	Untried,	1
Unemployed,	1		
Debtors (unemployed),	2		
Lunatics,	1		
Untried,	3		
Total,	30	Total,	12

Industrial employment is actively maintained here, and a fair remunerative return is derived from labour of both kinds—the corn-mill and stone-breaking being the most productive. Among the turnkeys are a miller, a baker, a carpenter, and a shoemaker.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1860, £31 16s. 7d. | 1861, £36 9s. 10d. | 1862, . £44 7s. 10d.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school—

	M.	F.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	86	18
From 1st January to day of Inspection,	26	7
Average daily number of pupils during, 1862,	16	3
Ditto, ditto, in 1863, up to day of Inspection,	16	3

School-hours.—Males, from seven to nine o'clock, a.m. Females, from four to five o'clock, p.m.

The males and females (a matron, of course, being present during the tuition of the latter), are taught daily by an efficient schoolmaster, trained under the National Board of Education, who is not resident, but devotes four hours daily to his duty within the walls. The Form of Registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in operation, and the Inspector of National Schools, whom I met when examining the pupils, reports favourably of the manner in which it is conducted. There were especially observable some cases of rapid proficiency in writing.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup on two days each week, in lieu of milk for dinner, and those sentenced to one month and under, each day for dinner.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed for them.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $12s.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $9s.$; meat, per lb., $5d.$; new milk, per gallon, $5d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per cwt., $3s. 8d.$; coals, per ton, $18s.$; turf, per 100 boxes, $\pounds 4\ 10s.$; straw, per cwt., $1s. 6d.$; candles, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; soap, per cwt., $29s. 6d.$

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $2\ 7\ 4d.$ | 1861, . $2\ 6\ 8d.$ | 1862, . $2\ \frac{1}{2}\ d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who enter their comments on each item of consumption in the approved tabular form. I found some exceptions taken to the milk, but the bread of wholemeal, which is ground and baked in the prison, and the stirabout, were uniformly represented to be of good quality.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and books are kept and checked with praiseworthy accuracy; and the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Surgeon, and the Governor, are provided with journals. Those of the Chaplains are laid before the Board and signed, in accordance with the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act. In the event of any prisoners expressing a wish to change the registry of their religious profession, it would be desirable that they should be called before the Board, without the attendance of the officers, and asked whether any threat or inducement had been held out with a view of influencing them, or whether such desire be the result of conscientious conviction; and that, upon the Board being satisfied and assured on this head, the change should be entered accordingly on the Registry.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, $\pounds 1,346\ 19s. 11d.$ | 1861, $\pounds 1,422\ 9s. 8d.$ | 1862, $\pounds 1,528\ 9s. 11d.$

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . $\pounds 30\ 12s. 3d.$ | 1861, . $\pounds 27\ 7s. 1d.$ | 1862, . $\pounds 33\ 19s. 3d.$

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the year 1862, $\pounds 98\ 18s. 1d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. Fetherston H., Local Inspector,	50	0	0	John Harper, 2nd Turnkey and Carpenter,	34	0	0
Rev. John Hopkins, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Edwd. Dowdall, Baker and Turnkey,	32	10	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Peter Kelly, Turnkey and Miller,	32	10	0
Joseph Ferguson, Surgeon,	—			Henry Briggs, Turnkey,	32	10	0
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0	William Briggs, Do.,	32	10	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	200	0	0	John Cain, Do.,	32	10	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor, Clerk, and General Mechanic,	70	0	0	Jane Fielding, Matron,	40	0	0
Wm. Trydell, 1st Turnkey and Shoemaker,	36	0	0	Eliza Catherine Harper, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
				Mary Coakley, Nurse,	20	0	0
				Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0

Since the last inspection the appointment of a Protestant Dissenting Minister (of the Presbyterian persuasion), not having been required by the Judge of Assize, as laid down in the 68th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, the services of that officer have been discontinued. The extern officers and the Governor are paid half-yearly, and the subordinate interns monthly. None of them receive food-rations; but the turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	147	66
Protestant Chaplain,	295	114
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	123	—
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	163	78
Surgeon,	194	82
Apothecary,	206	77

Hospitals.

The accommodation for the sick, though small, is sufficient for the requirements; the sanitary condition of the prison being very satisfactory, and baths and water-closets are provided.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	25	27	36	15
Number of days,	507	690	487	—
Cost of medicine,	£2 13s. 3d.	£3 10s. 8d.	£18 7s. 1d.	—
Deaths,	—	2	—	—

Board of Superintendence.

Hugh M. Tuite, esq.	Wm. Fetherston H., esq.	Anthony A. Reilly, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	John Caulfield, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	Chas. W. Levinge, esq.
John C. Lyons, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	John Swift, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for general business, and for the payment, as above stated, of the intern officers. All other liabilities are discharged at each Assizes through the hands of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements.

Bridewell.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	112	82
Of whom were Drunkards,	22	32
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	29	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.	
Water,	By force pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£37 10s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house Keeper.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1863.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total,	11	5	16	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 10 | 1861, . 22 | 1862, . 34 | Day of Inspection, . 16

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	2	1	3	—	3	—	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	16	11	23	14	14	13	2	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	—	10	2	4	—	—	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—
Other assaults,	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Abstract of Offences and number of Committals, &c.—continued.

County of
Curlow
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	22	29	26	48	10	14	1	—
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	4	4	3	6	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	4	7	6	4	3	2	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	9	3	7	5	3	10	—	—
Drunkenness,	75	17	89	16	79	23	—	—
Vagrancy,	5	2	6	6	1	3	—	—
Lunacy,	3	2	2	1	4	2	3	—
Military and Naval offences,	7	—	5	—	10	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Debt,	11	1	10	1	13	—	3	—
Breach of Fishery Laws,	5	1	2	—	3	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, nuisance, trespass, breach of contract, estreated recognizance, &c.,	5	17	7	5	19	28	—	4
Total,	179	96	203	115	182	106	11	5

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1863.

	M. F.			M. F.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	166	99	Committed { Once within the year,	145	78
Twice "	7	5	Twice "	1	1
Thrice "	1	—	Thrice "	—	—
Four times "	1	—	Four times "	1	3
Five times "	—	1	Five times "	1	—
Six times "	1	—	Six times "	1	1
Seven times "	—	—	Seven times "	1	—
Eight times "	—	—	Eight times "	—	1
Total,	176	105	Total,	150	84

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	M. F.			M. F.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	12 $\frac{3}{65}$	10 $\frac{10}{65}$	Average daily number in custody,	17	7 $\frac{17}{20}$
Average daily number in Hospital,	$\frac{10}{65}$	$\frac{54}{65}$	Average daily number in Hospital,	$\frac{41}{20}$	$\frac{34}{20}$
Highest number at any one time,	39	—	Highest number at any one time,	33	—
Lowest ditto,	9	—	Lowest ditto,	10	—
Highest number of Males at any one time,	20	—	Highest number of Males at any one time,	20	—
Do. of Females,	18	—	Do. of Females,	15	—
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	3	—	Lowest number of Males at any one time,	8	—
Do. of Females,	3	—	Do. of Females,	1	—

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

25th January, 1856, . . . 58	8th January, 1860, . . . 23
4th March, 1857, . . . 46	10th November, 1861, . . . 24
9th March, 1858, . . . 35	16th July, 1862, . . . 39
3rd October, 1859, . . . 27	21st June, 1863, . . . 33

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

*County of
Carlow
Gaol.*

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions, . . .	86	59	45	47	30	37	54
Acquittals, . . .	40	54	69	70	28	18	23
Total, . . .	126	113	114	117	58	55	77

It is again my pleasing duty to report on the very small amount of crime in the county of Carlow, where the laws appear to be more respected than in any other county in Ireland. I found, on my inspection, besides three master debtors, and three lunatics, five men and five women criminally committed; and, as there are no bridewells in the county, this constituted the entire prison population of the district on the day of my visit.

Of the males, two were summarily convicted by magistrates at Petty Sessions, for trifling assaults, and one was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for stealing a gun from his master, as was stated, to kill game; two were waiting for trial—one for careless driving, by which a child lost his life; the other accused of obtaining money under false pretences. None of these prisoners had (I was informed) been previously inmates of a gaol. The female prisoners consisted of a woman committed for trial for causing the death of her child on the railway, two Poor Law offenders, and two prostitutes. Of the Poor Law offenders, one was committed for seven days for leaving her child chargeable on the union; the other, an orphan girl, twenty years of age, was under sentence of one month's imprisonment for insubordination in the union workhouse.

Except Poor Law offenders and prostitutes, but few females are committed in this county, and during the month previous to my visit, there was for several weeks, but a single female prisoner in the gaol.

There has been a slight increase in the number of committals for drunkenness in the present year: 102 offenders were sentenced to imprisonment for that vice, from January to 17th November, 1863, while but 94 were so committed up to the same date in 1862. Thirteen debtors were lodged in this gaol previous to my visit in 1863; and eleven during the entire of the previous year.

Juveniles.

No female juvenile was, up to the day of my inspection (17th November, 1863), committed to Carlow gaol during the present year, and only five male juveniles during that same period, two of whom were acquitted; the other three were sentenced to six weeks, one month, and seven days imprisonment respectively. In 1862, two girls (who were taken up on suspicion) and nine boys, were committed to the gaol (one of the boys, twice); both the girls were strangers, so that, during the last two years, no female juvenile belonging to the county was committed for any offence; and the two girls, strangers, who were taken up on suspicion, were discharged. The boys were principally workhouse and other minor offenders; three were whipped, and it was not found necessary to send any to a reformatory in either 1862 or 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Carlow
Gaol.

Lunatics.

I found three lunatics in custody, one of whom had been in the gaol for nine, and another for six months, notwithstanding that there is a District Lunatic Asylum in the town of Carlow.

The insane are lodged in the day rooms of the gaol, under the charge of prisoners; they are carefully attended to, but they do not receive the meat diet which is considered necessary for the same class in the adjoining lunatic asylum, and the gaol buildings are quite unsuited for them. One criminal lunatic was committed to this prison in 1862, and has since been transferred to the asylum at Dundrum.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Workshops,	3	—
Yards,	9	6	Kitchens,	1	—
Day Rooms,	10	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	—	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	22	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Lavatories,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	13	—	Baths,	4	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	—	Privies,	8	5
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Waterclosets,	—	3
Chapels,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
			Tread-wheels,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	MALES.			In use.	In store.	FEMALES.		In use.	In store.
			In use.	In store.				In use.	In store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	112	30	Shirts,	80	11	Caps,	5	73			
Sheets, pairs of,	59	17	Jackets,	8	17	Shifts,	5	30			
Hammocks or			Vests,	8	41	Gowns,	5	32			
Cots,	15	1	Trowsers,	8	36	Petticoats,	5	26			
Bed-ticks,	110	—	Caps,	8	55	Shoes, pairs of,	5	18			
			Shoes, pairs of,	8	50						

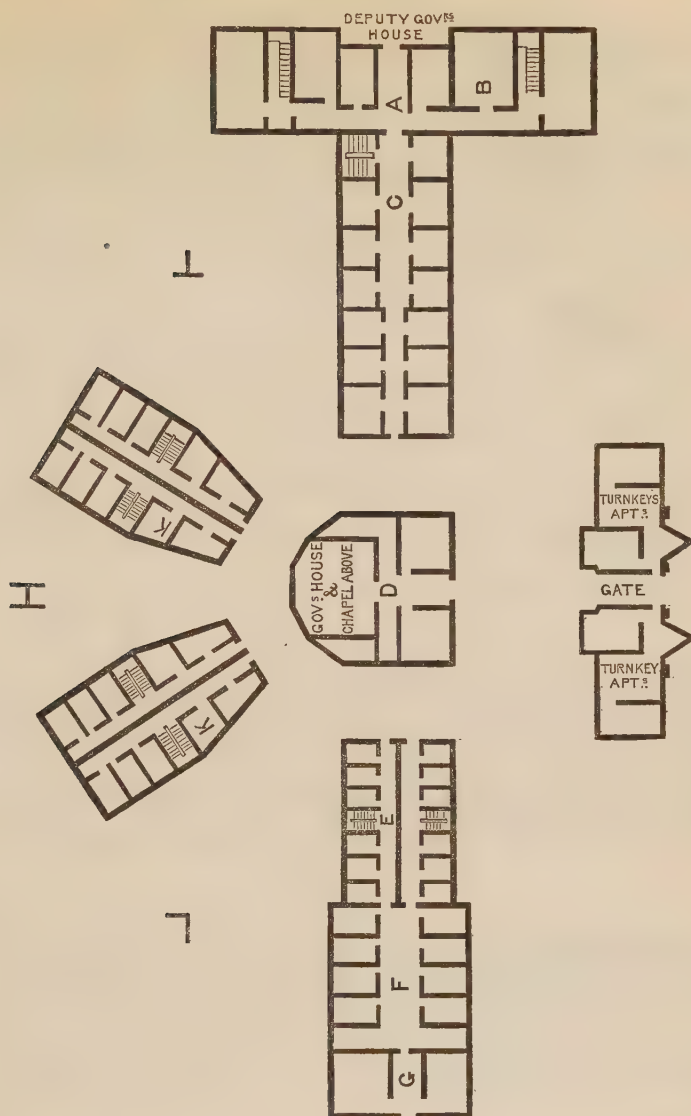
I have annexed the ground-plan of this prison, taken from the Fortieth Report of the Inspector-General, as it more fully explains the circumstances of the gaol.

There is an abundant supply of water pumped up by the power of the tread-wheel, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. The buildings were, when I made my inspection, in sound repair, very clean and orderly. They are remarkably dry, being flagged with granite; and that for females, on the separate system (at F. on the plan), is admirably suited for the purpose intended; it is heated at a trifling cost, by a stove, which works well. The prisoners confined in it are constantly under supervision; and are kept quite separate. The laundry is partitioned, and altogether the female prison is in a satisfactory state. My colleague has pointed out in his last report, some requirements which are wanting in the male prison: there are no quarters for pauper debtors, or reception wards for prisoners of either sex; and, as there are many buildings unoccupied, there would be no difficulty in having the law carried out in this respect.

The Governor or his Deputy regularly attends lock-up. A turnkey patrols up to ten o'clock at night, but after that no watch is kept, except that the Governor states that he is always on the alert. I consider, that in a prison, the night patrol should remain in charge until relieved by the officer who comes on duty in the morning.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Carlow
Gaoi.



A. Deputy Governor's house. B. Marshalsea. C. Old prison. D. Governor's house and chapel. E. Old female prison. F. Separate prison for females. G. Matron's house. K K. Male prisons. L. Laundry. T. Tread-wheel. H. Hospital.

The female prison is so completely under supervision of the matron, that the gongs of the bells belonging to the cells in which the prisoners are placed can be heard in any room of her house, and she states that she is thus enabled, at any moment, during night or day, to attend to their wants.

Seven prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1862.

Number sentenced, in 1862, to solitary confinement, . . .	1 male
" " whipping, . . .	3 "
" up to day of inspection, 1863, to whipping, . . .	1 "
	0 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Carlow
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. | From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	6	—	Punishment Cells,	—	7

The prisoners are kindly treated by the Governor, and the punishments are but few, at the same time discipline appears to be well maintained.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	3	—
Washing,	—	1

Industrial Labour.

Sewing, 4 females.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	3	1
Industrial Labour,	—	4
Unemployed,	2	—
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Lunatics,	3	—
Total,	11	5

There is an excellent forge here, which is turned to good account, when a prisoner who understands smith's work is in custody; some brushes and good door mats are made, and matting, two yards wide, is woven in the prison.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1860, . £5 17s. 4d. | 1861, . £9 5s. 2d. | 1862, . £11 2s.

Schools.

No educational instruction is given to the inmates, but those who can read are provided with books. One girl, in custody on the day of my visit, under sentence for a workhouse offence, although twenty years of age, was so illiterate that she merely knew the alphabet. Every facility is given to the Chaplains to give moral and religious instruction to the prisoners, and the Sisters of Mercy devote much time to the instruction of the Roman Catholics of both sexes.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Gruel substituted for milk at dinner two days each week; prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month get gruel daily for dinner in place of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1d.; oatmeal, per cwt., market price; Indian meal, per cwt., ditto; new milk, per gallon, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 22s.; turf, per twenty feet measure, 1s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., market price; soap, per cwt., 24s.

The food was good on the day of my inspection, and the prisoners made no complaint. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the provisions supplied, and should any be found of inferior quality, the contractor is fined 10 per cent. on the amount of the whole month's delivery. On looking over the books I perceived that this is no idle threat, as fines (one of 10s., the other of 8s.) are twice recorded in the present year against the milk contractor, for having supplied milk on two occasions of an inferior description.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Carlow
Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ d. | 1861, . . . 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ d. | 1862, . . . 3d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860, . . .	32	15	7	1862, . . .	76	3	11
1861, . . .	45	3	4	1863 (nine months), .	50	6	2

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, £913 16s. 9d. | 1861, £1,039 0s. 8d. | 1862, £966 0s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, £76 11s. 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ d. | 1861, £52 18s. 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ d. | 1862, £37 3s. 1d.

Books and Accounts.

The books of this prison are kept with much care and neatness. The accounts are entered with fulness and precision, with proper vouchers attached. They are audited at each assizes by the Local Inspector. The various registries and books recommended by the Inspector-General, and directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are in use, except the General Visitors' Book.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
<i>Non-resident.</i>			
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60	Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50
Rev. W. J. Purdon, Chaplain, .	30	Robert Tunstead, Turnkey, .	30
Rev. T. Morrin, R. C. Chaplain, .	30	Wm. Coleman, do., Brushmaker,	30
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, .	—	Thomas Walsh, do., Mats, &c., .	30
		Richard Walsh, Turnkey, .	30
<i>Resident.</i>		Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, .	50
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor, .	150	Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15
		Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse,	£10 8s.

No change has taken place in the prison staff during the year, but I perceive that three fines are recorded against two turnkeys for being drunk—one was fined £5; the other, 20s. on two occasions.

The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly, at assizes; the inferiors, monthly. All interns are supplied with food and other rations. The turnkeys wear a neat uniform.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. 1863, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	111	92
Protestant Chaplain, . .	163	151
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	145	150
Surgeon, . . .	111	120

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Carlow
Gaol.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain did not pay the number of visits required by our Prisons Act, 7 Geo. 4, c. 74, which directs that "*every Chaplain shall visit twice, at least, in each week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays.*"

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, and cost of medicine, for the last three years; and this year, up to the day of inspection:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital, . . .	2	7	6	4
Number of days in hospital, . . .	2	153	64	75
Number of deaths, . . .	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£13 0s. 9d.	£15 2s. 4d.	£12 11s. 8d.	£10 14s. 7d.

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, but quite separate. They have water-closets and baths attached. The wards are good, and well ventilated, and the sanitary state of the prison is most satisfactory. There have been no deaths here for many years.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	William Duckett, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
R. C. Browne, esq., D.L.	John Alexander, esq.	Henry Watters, esq.
Horace Rochfort, esq.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	William F. Burton, esq.
P. J. Newton, esq.	Wm. Fishbourne, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Friday in each month, when all bills are examined, and if correct, ordered for payment. A draft for the whole amount is given to the Governor, who pays each creditor, and produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The accounts are audited by the Local Inspector.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED ON THE 25TH OF
AUGUST, 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Clare Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	4	—	4	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	3	9	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	5	9	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	17	12	29	2	—	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the preceding years:—

1860, . 32 | 1861, . 60 | 1862, . 67 | 1863, . 29

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . — | 1861, . 4 | 1862, . 7 | 1863, . 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 2 | 1861, . 3 | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 1

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
County of
Clare Gaol.

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection), also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Offences.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including Day of Inspection, 1863.		In Custody on Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoning, &c., children,	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	52	13	40	9	37	8	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	18	1	14	—	—	—	3	—
Other assaults,	5	—	—	—	13	2	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	—	17	—	4	1	1	—
Larceny,	36	41	52	53	28	23	3	4
Receiving stolen goods,	2	4	4	4	2	—	1	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	—	4	—	4	—	1	—
Other offences against property, with violence,	4	1	2	1	9	5	—	2
Other offences against property, without violence,	5	2	6	4	7	—	—	—
Other offences affecting the public peace,	3	4	—	—	4	11	—	—
Drunkenness,	16	33	12	40	11	12	—	—
Vagrancy,	23	15	5	17	5	7	—	1
Lunacy,	13	6	6	3	7	4	—	—
Military and Naval offences,	20	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Debt,	12	—	19	—	20	—	2	—
Other offences not specified above,	36	25	51	23	31	12	1	3
Total,	282	147	270	162	198	87	17	12

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

Committed	M.		F.		Committed	M.		F.	
	Once within the year,	Twice				Once within the year,	Twice		
	187	32	7			168	2	2	
	—	—	—			2	—	1	
	—	—	2			—	—	3	
	—	—	6			—	—	—	
Total,	219	125			Total,	172	74		

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number in custody,	35	13	Average daily number in custody,	26	12
Average daily number in hospital,	1	1	Average daily number in hospital,	1213	118
Highest number at any one time,	65		Highest number at any one time,	57	
Lowest ditto,	34		Lowest ditto,	29	

Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . 51	Highest number of males at any one time, . . . 36
Ditto of females, . . . 21	Ditto of females, . . . 23
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . 23	Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . 15
Ditto of females, . . . 9	Ditto of females, . . . 7

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Clare Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

8th January, 1856, . . . 123	2nd July, 1860, . . . 52
24th January, 1857, . . . 89	19th August, 1861, . . . 61
21st July, 1858, . . . 64	31st March, 1862, . . . 65
1st September, 1859, . . . 60	28th February, 1863, . . . 57

State of Gaol during eight preceding years.

—	Number of Committals.		Average daily number in Custody during the year.		Highest number in Custody at one time.		Lowest number in Custody at one time.		Re-committals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1855,	431	251	65	51	89	66	39	37	98	93
1856,	222	141	48	40	71	52	20	30	71	63
1857,	200	115	35	27	48	41	17	16	53	52
1858,	192	139	26	18	42	22	17	15	31	67
1859,	154	89	26	14	39	21	15	10	24	52
1860,	152	112	19	12	36	21	11	7	37	50
1861,	269	147	28	12	42	21	15	7	21	17
1862,	251	162	35	13	51	21	23	9	32	15

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions in county Clare during last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	76	45	49	43	51	74	90
Acquittals,	107	84	69	64	55	65	58
Total,	183	129	118	109	106	139	148

The foregoing tables show, deducting lunatics and debtors, a slight increase in the number of committals to Ennis Gaol in 1862; as, likewise, that the convictions were more numerous in 1862 than in any other of the last six years. It is, however, satisfactory to observe, that offenders do not now generally escape punishment—out of 148 prisoners sent for trial in 1862, 90 were convicted; while in 1856, but 76 out of 183; and in 1857, only 45 out of 129 committals.

It also appears that ten persons were committed to this gaol for manslaughter in 1861, and only one in 1862. Committals for assault diminished from eighty-nine in 1861, to sixty-one in 1862. During the present year they have again increased, and already—up to the 25th of August, the day I made my inspection—sixty prisoners had been committed to it for this crime, which for so many years has disgraced the county Clare. I find that offences against property, which had increased in number in 1862, again decreased since the commencement of the present year. The daily average number of prisoners in 1862 was thirty-five males and thirteen females, while the numbers in 1863 were twenty-six males and twelve females, showing that offences of a more serious character have diminished. Debtors have increased from twelve

SOUTH DISTRICT. in 1861, to nineteen in 1862; and twenty during the eight months which preceded my visit.

County of Clare Gaol. On the day of my inspection, twelve females were in custody, six of whom were committed for being prostitutes, one was a vagrant, and one an old offender, under sentence of penal servitude, waiting for removal to the convict depot.

Three prisoners (males) were sentenced to penal servitude in 1862.

No escape was effected from the gaol in either 1862 or 1863.

The Governor, or, in his absence, the Head Turnkey, attends lock-up, and a watchman patrols at night; his vigilance is tested by a detector-clock, but another should be placed at the farthest end of his beat, so that the regularity of his circuits during the night might be ensured. Such a clock can now be procured for the small sum of £2 5s.

Juveniles.

Twenty-six male and five female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1862, of whom two females were under ten years of age. All were natives of the county Clare; only four could read and write; thirteen were wholly illiterate. The parents of nine were living, the remainder had lost one or both. Eight were acquitted and discharged. Two were sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the remainder to short periods, varying from one month to twenty-four hours. Many were workhouse offenders. One boy and two girls were ordered to be sent to a reformatory after the expiration of their imprisonment, but the boy was discharged by the Executive, in consequence of there being no room in either of the Roman Catholic reformatories for males, and only the girls were sent.

Lunatics.

No lunatics were in custody at the time of my visit. Six males and three females were committed as dangerous to the prison in the course of 1862; and seven males and four females since the commencement of 1863. In January last a lunatic, H. D., committed as dangerous from a union workhouse, died within forty-eight hours after his committal to this gaol. In February, B. W., another lunatic, died in the gaol; and in the following April a report was forwarded from the prison to this office that T. S., a lunatic, likewise committed as dangerous, would not swallow food or drink, and was so violent that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be prevented from destroying himself; notwithstanding which, he was necessarily detained in this prison, for eight days after his commitment, while the requisite forms were being gone through, to enable his transfer to be legally made to the lunatic asylum of the district, although there was at the time sufficient accommodation for him there.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	—
Yards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, .	103	12	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, .	107	14	Lavatories,	2	—
Sleeping Rooms,	9	—	Baths,	2	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	9	—	Privies,	7	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	13	6
Chapels,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Schoolrooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	3	—	Pumps and Wells,	11	1
Worksheds,	4	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Crank Mill,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>		SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Clare Gaol.
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Pairs Blankets,	27	121					
Pairs Sheets, .	27	102	Shirts, .	15 45	Caps, .	12 58	
Rugs, .	27	181	Jackets, .	15 241	Shifts, .	12 58	
Hammocks or			Vests, .	15 119	Gowns, .	12 31	
Cots, .	27	155	Trowsers, .	15 87	Petticoats, .	12 18	
Bed-ticks, .	3	14	Caps, .	15 55	Pairs Shoes, .	12 4	
			Pairs Shoes, .	15 65			

The buildings were, at the time of my inspection, in sound repair, secure, very clean, and well kept. A new roof has been lately put on the factory building, to replace that which was burnt in 1862. The work is finished in a satisfactory manner, except that the wood of the roof requires to be protected from fire, where the iron flue passes through it. This can be done without difficulty. Alterations have lately been made in the sittings of the chapel, to make them more suitable for a place of worship. The prison is sufficiently supplied with water, which is raised by the treadwheel, distributed to the different parts of the gaol, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which works well. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing is sufficient, and altogether the establishment in as creditable a condition as can be expected, considering that the most improved system of prison discipline is not in force, and that the defects enumerated in former reports of Inspectors-General still continue—the treadwheel and laundry are not partitioned, and frequent opportunities of communication between the prisoners exist.

A perfect system of separation might be established here for nineteen prisoners of each sex, under the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44, provided a small expenditure, which the Governor estimates would not exceed £50, were made.

The two small prisons, right and left of the main buildings, are in every way suited for separation. There is perfect supervision over officers and prisoners. The cells are large and well-ventilated; and when boarded and fitted up with bells, gas introduced into the buildings, and lavatories, &c., put up, the Inspector-General would give the necessary certificate, under the Act, for the introduction in its integrity of this, the only system suitable for a county prison.

Each of these prisons contains nineteen cells; they can be properly heated; and as the number of female prisoners in the gaol during the last five years averaged twelve and thirteen (only on one occasion did the number in custody amount to twenty-three during that period), we may calculate that the nineteen cells in the female prison would, for the most part, be sufficient for all females committed to this gaol. The more serious offenders amongst the males might be placed in the separate prison for that sex, until more extended accommodation were provided.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	32	10		Punishment Cells, . . .	17	5	
Other Punishments, . . .	7	—		Other Punishments, . . .	—	—	
Total, . . .	39	10		Total, . . .	17	5	

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor; and the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman of the day.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Clare Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Males—9 at tread-wheel.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Weaving and winding,	.	.	4	Dressing flax,	.	.	6
				Spinning,	.	.	3
				Knitting,	.	.	1
Total,	.	4		Total,	.	10	

Summary.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Punitive Labour,	.	.	9	Industrial Labour,	.	.	10
Industrial Labour,	.	.	4	Unemployed,	.	.	1
Sick,	.	.	2	Other Prisoners not under foregoing			
Debtors (unemployed),	.	.	2	headings,	.	.	1
Total,	.	17		Total,	.	12	

The prisoners in custody on the day of my visit were usefully employed. The profits are small, but increasing. The factory is well suited for prison labour, as each man works in separation, and under the immediate supervision of a turnkey, a tradesman, who has been added to the staff since last inspection, for the purpose of properly superintending this department of the gaol.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years, separately:—

1860, . £1 9s. 11d. | 1861, . £5 15s. 10d. | 1862, . £9 19s. 11d.

Schools.

		M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school—			
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	.	157	40
„ to day of inspection, 1863,	.	125	30
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	.	30	7
„ „ in 1863 up to day of inspection,	.	16	8

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 o'clock; Females—From 1 to 2 o'clock.

The schools are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the Board's Inspector reports favourably of the qualifications of the male teacher, but the school matron was never trained. School furniture and requisites are much required.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 13s. 9d. per cwt.; Indian meal, 8s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.; rice, 15s. 9d. per cwt.; potatoes, 6d. per stone; meat, 7d. per lb.; new milk, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon; salt, 1s. 9d. per cwt.; coals, 18s. 9d. per ton; straw, 1s. 2d. per cwt.; candles, 5d. per lb.; soap, 25s. per cwt.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1861, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . 3d.

No complaints of the food were made to me by the prisoners. I tasted what was provided for them on the day of my inspection, and found it good. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the provisions, but not in the form recommended by the Inspectors-General. A proper book, in the tabular form, should be procured for the purpose.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Clare Gaol.

I found in the reports frequent complaints of the milk; and in July last, an order was made by the Board of Superintendence to proceed against the contractor and his sureties, in consequence of the bad quality of the article supplied. I would suggest that power be taken in the milk contract to purchase coffee or tea whenever the supply is bad, charging the cost to the contractor. I likewise found some complaints of the bread and grub, but not lately.

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of finance and discipline are kept in this gaol with care and attention; and the Board of Superintendence has marked their approval of the exertions of the clerk, by an increase of £8 to his salary.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, £1,304 11s. 3d. | 1861, £1,276 14s. 10d. | 1862, £1,445 19s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £42 1s. 7d. | 1861, . £31 18s. 4d. | 1862, . £28 7s.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860, . . .	95	15	1	1862, . . .	292	15	1
1861, . . .	166	14	6	1863 (first half year),	93	5	6

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0	Nichs. Lysaght, 1st Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	Michael Slattery, 2nd do., . . .	40	0	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0	James Casey, 3rd do., Tailor, . . .	35	0	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician, . . .	54	0	0	M. Hogan, 4th do., Weaver, . . .	28	8	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary, . . .	20	0	0	James Walshe, 5th do., . . .	28	8	0
H. O'Loughlin, esq., Governor, . . .	300	0	0	Mary Palmer, Matron, . . .	40	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk and Store-keeper, . . .	50	0	0	Mary Kenny, 1st Female Assistant, . . .	17	8	0
Patk. Slattery, Schoolmaster, . . .	35	0	0	Georgina Palmer, 2nd do., . . .	17	8	0
				Bridget Lysaght, Nurse-tender, . . .	24	0	0
				James Hillary, Watchman, . . .	17	8	0

The intern officers receive fuel and candles, but no food rations are given. The turnkeys wear a uniform. In consequence of the recommendation of my colleague in his last report, an additional turnkey, who was much required, has been added to the staff.

Vacancies.

Two turnkeys were appointed since last inspection, one of whom has however not continued in his situation. In May, 1863, the late Governor, Mr. D'Arcy, resigned his office in June. Mr. Hugh O'Loughlin was elected on probation to succeed him, and his appointment has since been ratified by the Lord Lieutenant. He promises to be an efficient officer.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,

*County of
Clare Gaol.*

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1862.	From 1st Jan., 1863, up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	190	162
Protestant Chaplain,	170	103
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	198	132
Physician,	174	120
Apothecary,	116	66

Hospitals.

The following is the number of prisoners admitted into hospital, and of days spent therein, the cost of medicine, and deaths in the gaol, for the last three years ; and this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Number in hospital,	25	30	54	32
Number of days in hospital,	400	464	1,119	—
Number of deaths,	—	2	—	3
Cost of medicine,	£5 13s. 4d.	£5 8s. 4d.	£13 18s. 1d.	—

The hospital accommodation in this gaol is good, and the wards properly ventilated. Gas has been introduced into the building. But the separation is not sufficient, and there is but one stairs for prisoners of both sexes. This is very objectionable. Baths are much required. The building was clean and well kept when I visited it. Two prisoners, males, were at that time the only occupants. During the present year three prisoners died, and these were the only deaths in the gaol, since the suicide of a lunatic in this hospital, in 1861. H. D., committed from the Tomgraney union workhouse, on the 22nd of January, 1863, as a dangerous lunatic, died in the prison hospital, on the 24th of that month, within forty-eight hours after his committal. The other deaths were, B. W., committed as a dangerous lunatic, and R. D., under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for larceny.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Inchiquin.	Marcus Keane, esq.	Michael Kerin, esq.
Major W.E.A. MacDonnell,	Chas. M. Parkinson, esq.	Nicholas Butler, esq.
John Enright, esq.	George Sampson, esq.	Charles B. Molony, esq.
Wainright Crowe, esq.	Michael Cullinan, esq.	Rich. Stacpoole, jun., esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when accounts and salaries of inferior officers are paid, the larger amounts by cheque, to each contractor by name, and small accounts through the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts at the next Board.

Bridewells.

I would beg again to urge on the Board of Superintendence, and the Grand Jury, the advisability of moving the Lord Lieutenant to close the bridewell at Sixmilebridge, which is but twelve miles distant by rail from the county gaol, and is quite unnecessary. I subjoin, in the usual tabular form, my report on the state of the bridewells of this county on the days I visited them in 1863.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ennistimon.		Killaloe.		Kilrush.		SOUTH DISTRICT.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	County of Clare. Bridewells
No. of Committals in past year.	86	22	56	22	99	23	
Of whom were Drunkards,	49	2	2	1	40	—	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	12	8	18	5	18	8	
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	—	—	—	4	1	
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly, on Tuesdays; irregular at Doonass.		Weekly, on Mondays.		
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.		Immediate.		Direct.		
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Some illegal.		Correct.		
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs and Order, . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Yards very insecure.		Insecure; walls of yard too low.		
Accommodation, . . .	Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Day-room, and two cells for each sex.		Males' day-room and six cells. Females' day-room and two cells.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Adequate, but some of the blankets in holes.		Sufficient, except guard bed required.		Sufficient, but one of the blankets in holes.		
Water, . . .	Good well and pump in yard.		None. Water a quarter of a mile distant.		Pump effective.		
Sewerage, . . .	Good.		Fair, but water required to flush it.		Good.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.		5½d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20		£20		£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.		
Remarks, . . .	Visited 17th Aug., 1863.		Visited 27th Oct., 1863; one female in custody for assault in workhouse.		Visited 14th Aug., 1863; one prisoner in custody for ten days previously.		

SOUTH
DISTRICT.STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*County of
Clare.

Bridewells.

	Sixmilebridge.		Tulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	43	14	9	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	89	14	18	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	4	8	12	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	—	—	2
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly, on Thursdays.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Outer doors <i>require repair.</i>		<i>Walls require dashing. Privy door off its hinges.</i>	
Security,	<i>Yards insecure.</i>		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and two cells for each sex <i>badly arranged.</i>		Males' day-room and four cells; females' day-room and two cells, <i>badly arranged.</i>	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, .	Adequate, but <i>one blanket in holes.</i>		<i>Bedsteads and bed ticks in bad repair; blankets thin, some in holes.</i>	
Water,	Pump.		Pump out of order.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Clean, but <i>untidy; damp in soft weather.</i>	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8, and £1 for clocks.	
Remarks,	Visited 15th August, 1863. No prisoners had been committed to this Bridewell during the quarter, up to the day of my visit.		Visited 15th August, 1863. No prisoner in custody, although fair day.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED THE 27TH AND 30TH OF JULY, 1863.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

State, &c., on 27th July, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	8	1	9	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	—	2	1	—	1
„ Imprisonment,	27	9	36	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	25	1	26	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	6	—	6	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	13	9	22	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	12	20	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	17	4	21	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total,	125	41	166	4	1	5

Juveniles.

Sixteen years and above ten,	Felons Convicted,		2 males.
	Misdemeanants Convicted,		3 „
	Summarily Convicted—Other Offenders,		3 „
	Workhouse Offenders (included in the preceding),		1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 192 | 1861, . 177 | 1862, . 160 | Day of Inspection, . 166

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 6 | 1861, . 4 | 1862, . 4 | Day of Inspection, . 4

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 3 | 1861, . 4 | 1862, . 2 | Day of Inspection, . 1

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cork Gaol.

Abstract of Offences and number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of inspection); also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., Children,	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	9	-	7	-	4	-	5	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults (common),	140	55	171	65	100	31	13	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	-	22	2	12	1	5	1
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	22	-	24	-	26	2	3	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	22	1	17	-	7	2	1	1
Robbery,	-	-	7	4	5	1	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	24	-	48	-	23	-	9	1
Larceny,	163	115	127	87	96	72	40	18
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	3	-	5	2	1	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	7	-	3	1	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	174	189	22	2	18	1	5	2
Other offences:								
Against property, with violence,	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	-	-	108	113	73	54	10	5
Drunkenness,	42	33	41	28	25	34	1	1
Vagrancy,	23	16	31	4	25	2	-	1
Lunacy,	16	12	20	17	24	7	1	1
Military and Naval offences,	36	-	29	-	5	-	6	-
Revenue offences,	12	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Debt,	37	2	57	6	36	1	17	1
Prison breach, and escape from,	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Offences under Marine Act,	-	-	40	-	25	-	-	-
Harbouring felons,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poor Law offences,	-	-	26	24	17	24	3	1
Total,	768	432	834	362	546	240	125	41

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.					From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.						
Re-committed	{	M.		F.	Re-committed	{	M.		F.		
		Once,	.	70			23	Once,	.	43	21
		Twice,	.	42			25	Twice,	.	20	9
		Thrice,	.	15			10	Thrice,	.	12	10
		Four times and more,	.	22			46	Four times and more,	.	22	35
Total,		.	149	104	Total,		.	97	75		

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.				SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Cork Gaol.
	M.	F.			M.	F.		
Average daily number in custody,	121	50		Average daily number in custody,	135	45		
Average daily number in Hospital,	2	1		Average daily number in Hospital,	2	1		
Highest number at any one time,	201			Highest number at any one time,	206			
Lowest ditto,	137			Lowest ditto,	151			
Highest number of males at any one time,	145			Highest number of males at any one time,	155			
Ditto of females,	68			Ditto of females,	68			
Lowest number of males at any one time,	88			Lowest number of males at any one time,	123			
Ditto of females,	32			Ditto of females,	28			

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection:—

27th February, 1856,	309	21st July, 1860,	216
23rd September, 1857,	232	16th January, 1861,	206
11th June, 1858,	206	12th February, 1862,	201
31st January, 1859,	240	18th March, 1863,	206

Convictions and acquittals in County Cork, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, during the last seven years:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	264	291	199	235	202	244	232
Acquittals,	160	212	197	214	193	219	234
Total,	424	503	396	449	385	463	466

The preceding schedules exhibit a progressive increase within the last few years in the number of committals of males to Cork Gaol, and likewise in the average daily number of prisoners of that sex in custody. In 1860, the daily average number was 105; in 1861, 119; in 1862, 121; and since the commencement of 1863, 135. On the other hand, committals of females, and the daily average number of female prisoners in the gaol, have each year decreased during the same period. In 1860, the average of females in the gaol was 61; in 1861, 55; in 1862, 50; and up to the day of my visit in July of the current year, the average was 45. When, however, the vast extent of the county Cork, embracing an area of 2,885 square miles, with a population of 458,604 inhabitants, is considered, neither the number of offenders, male or female, nor the nature of the offences with which they stand charged, warrant a supposition that, as regards crime, this county is in an unsatisfactory state; and the marked yearly diminution in the number of committals of females, notwithstanding the frequent recommittal in some cases of the same individual, is strong evidence that crime amongst the female sex in this county is confined to professional thieves, who always exist in large trading communities, and prostitutes, who frequent the purlieus of Queenstown, Fermoy, Buttevant, and the other large naval and military stations of the county. It is likewise remarkable, as proving that crime among the females is confined to the two classes already mentioned, that out of the entire of this county, greater in extent than the twelfth part of Ireland, but eleven females, under sixteen years of age, were committed for any offence to this gaol during 1862.

On the day of my inspection I found 125 males and forty-one females in custody, eighteen of whom were debtors, two lunatics, and six soldiers,

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**

*County of
Cork Gaol.*

tried by courts-martial, and condemned to long imprisonments in this gaol. Three were untried ; and two, sentenced to penal servitude, were waiting for removal to the Convict Depot. Sixty-two were under sentences of various terms of imprisonment for more serious offences, the remainder summarily convicted of petty larcenies, offences under the Revenue and Poor Law Acts, &c. The female convict whom I found in the gaol had just received a sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude, although convicted of only a trifling larceny, her first offence in the county Cork ; but the Governor, Mr. Joyce, who carefully takes photographs of every prisoner whom he suspects to be an old offender, although not known as such to the authorities of his gaol, had discovered, by means of photography, that she was an habitual criminal, and had lived for years in crime. In the first instance, he forwarded the photograph of this woman to the Irish Convict Depot at Mountjoy, Dublin ; but, finding that she could not be recognised there, he made further inquiries in England, and ascertained that she was well known to the officers of Brixton Prison, where having been sentenced to penal servitude at Cardiff, in Wales, she had put up the term of her penal servitude. On looking over the books of this prison I found other cases in which the Governor, by means of photography, had hunted out professional thieves who had settled in the county Cork, for the purposes of plunder—amongst others, a woman well known to the prison officers of Carlow and Maryborough.

Five returned convicts (three males and two females) were in custody on the day of my inspection.

Seventy-one prisoners, fifty-one males, twenty females, were sentenced from the county Cork to penal servitude in 1862.

Sixty-nine drunkards and thirty-five vagrants were committed to this gaol in 1862 ; twenty-seven vagrants and fifty-nine drunkards since the commencement of 1863 ; but I find 774 committals for drunkenness were made to the different bridewells of the county during 1862.

Fifty-seven male and six female debtors were lodged in custody here in 1862, and thirty-six males and one female previous to July, 1863.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1862 or 1863 ; but last April two male prisoners confined in the bridewell at Fermoy, climbed over the railing which runs across the passage from the day-room to the yard, in the bridewell, and so effected their escape. The Board of Superintendence held an investigation into the circumstances of the escape, and being of opinion that the bridewell keeper had not exercised proper vigilance, reprimanded him severely, and fined him one pound for his neglect. Such an escape could not have happened in a properly constructed bridewell. The County Surveyor has since made the building more secure.

Juveniles.

I found eight juveniles in custody, all males, convicted of absconding from service, rescue, malicious injury, and workhouse offences : none for theft.

There were likewise in the gaol ten other prisoners, who, though past the age of juveniles, were still very young, none of them being more than twenty years of age.

Forty-five boys and eleven girls were committed here in 1862 ; five of the boys were recommitted for a second offence during the year, making altogether fifty committals of males. Of these juveniles, forty-eight belonged to the county Cork, and eight were strangers : one was under ten years of age. Fifteen boys and five girls had lost both parents. Sixteen boys and six girls were either wholly illiterate or only knew the alphabet.

Twenty boys and two girls could read and write. The sentences they received varied from twelve months in one case, to six months, three months, and short periods.

Eleven boys were sentenced to a reformatory, two of whom were rejected by the managers. Three girls also sentenced, are, I understand, giving satisfaction in the institutions to which they were sent.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Cork Gaol.

Lunatics.

Thirty-seven lunatics were committed to this gaol as dangerous in 1862, one of whom was twice committed. Two were in custody on the day of my visit—a male and female. The female was suffering under acute mania, and was a very unfit subject for treatment in a prison. In this county the Eglinton District Lunatic Asylum, the second largest in Ireland, contains, I understand, sufficient accommodation for the insane belonging to the district; nevertheless, they are still committed, under the Act 1st Vict., chap. 27, to the gaol by magistrates. A short time previous to my visit the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Nugent, made his inspection of the lunatics confined here, and entered a minute in the visitors' book, "that he found six insane prisoners in the gaol, one of whom was irregularly committed, and therefore could not be legally transferred to the asylum." He also complains "that the dietary given to lunatics in the gaol is the same as that of other prisoners, and suggests to the Board that they should get a diet suited to their disease."

Thus it happens that, through the carelessness of the committing magistrate, or the informality of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, patients who require immediate attendance, as is particularly the case with the insane, are detained in the gaol, a place most unsuited for their treatment, although there is room in the asylum, where they would receive the care necessary for their cure; and when the Inspector of Lunatics visits the prison, he has no power to order the diet which he knows they require.

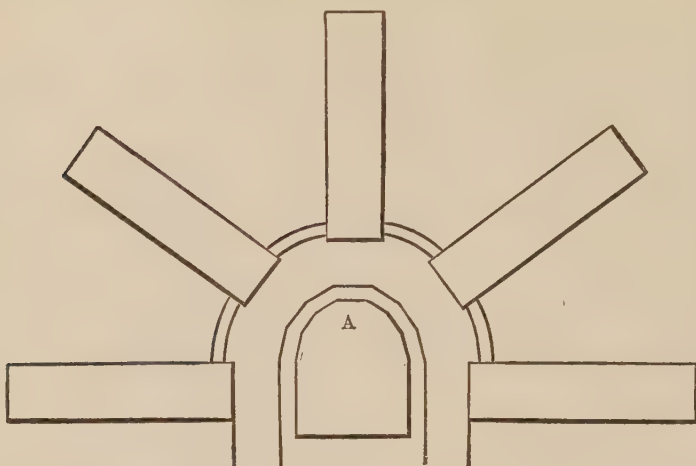
Although the Governor preserves a strict discipline amongst the prisoners, and approximative separation is most carefully carried out, and efficiently as far as circumstances will permit, it is still impossible, in the detached, ill-constructed buildings of which this gaol is composed, to enforce the only prison system which experience shows to be suited for county or borough gaols; and it is much to be regretted that the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, and two Grand Juries of the county, have not been acted on by the ratepayers, who have refused to sanction, at presentment sessions, the plan for the alterations in the female prison, submitted to them by the Board. In all the other principal towns in Ireland separation, in its integrity, under the Act 3 & 4 Vict., chap. 44, is now being established. In the neighbouring county of Waterford a separate prison, on the most approved plan, has just been completed. Alterations in the county gaol of Limerick, to adapt it for separation, are now being made, under the directions of an architect who resides in the city of Cork; and a trifling outlay would enable the same system to be introduced into the gaol of Cork, where I have no doubt that it would be efficiently carried out. In the hope that the inhabitants of this great county will no longer postpone improvements so much required, and that the subject will again be submitted to the ratepayers at presentment sessions, I subjoin an extract from the fortieth report of the Inspectors-General, in which the alteration of this gaol is considered.

"The buildings now occupied by the female prisoners are inconvenient, and totally unfitted for the purposes of a prison. No alteration could make these blocks of small cells suitable for carrying out a proper system of discipline. The old prisons for males contain sixty-eight large cells, partially heated, in which traies are now carried on. The cells are spacious and well ventilated. One of these prisons could be made to accommodate the female prisoners, and the blocks of

SOUTH DISTRICT. buildings more lately built, might be altered and made available for the proper management of males. The annexed diagram of the general plan of these buildings shows that, as they are now constituted, composed of five separate blocks of cells, round a central building, it would be impossible for the Governor to exercise such a supervision over officers, and prisoners confined in them, as is necessary for carrying out discipline in its integrity.

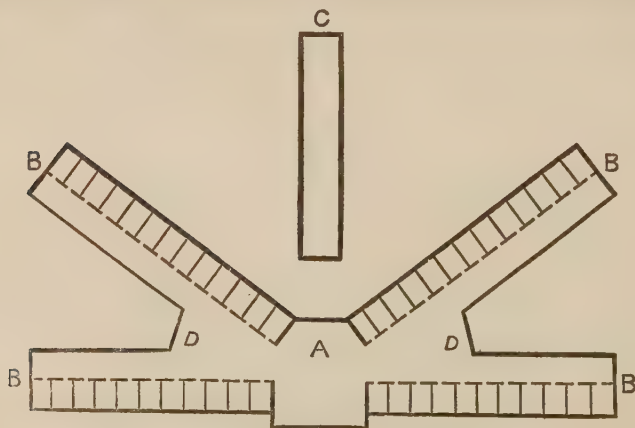
County of
Cork Gaol.

Plan.



“The cells in these blocks do not contain the number of cubic feet required by the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44; but by adding the adjoining corridor to each cell in its length, it would answer all the requirements of the Act, and be then well suited for separation. If the two blocks of cells on each side of the central building were prolonged, so as to join it, sufficient of the spaces between the cells, covered in so as to form two large halls, containing staircases and galleries, into which the cells would open, a prison, very secure, and adequate for separation, could be formed, which would be capable of containing the entire number of male criminal prisoners likely to be committed to this gaol. The number of cells in the four blocks, including the spaces now occupied by stairs, are ninety-six, and if the forty-eight other cells, which would be contained in the additions, were included, this prison building would contain 144 cells under one roof.

“In order to explain how this could be carried out, I subjoin a rough diagram of the prison, with the alterations as proposed; but if submitted to competition, I have no doubt that a still better plan for making the alterations would be obtained.



A Central building; B B B B Wings annexed; C wing unaltered; D D Central halls, with stairs and galleries, into which the cells would open.

"It would be necessary in making the alterations, that the doors of the cells should open into the central halls, and both turnkeys and prisoners be equally under supervision."

Accommodation.

County of
Cork Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	12	9	Work-sheds,	8	6
Yards,	13	7	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	16	9	Store Rooms,	4	—
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Drying Rooms,	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories,	16	9
high = 432 cubic feet.	—	—	Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	85	10	Water-closets,	20	12
Single Cells of smaller size,	74	85	Fumigating Room,	One.	—
Sleeping Rooms,	4	—	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	—	Pumps and Wells,	One.	—
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Capstan Mill,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Other Machines for Labour,	—	2
Workshop,	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
In	In	In	In	In	In
Use.	Store.	Use.	Store.	Use.	Store.
Blankets, pairs		Shirts, . .	259 68	Caps, . .	129 97
of, . .	278 6	Jackets, . .	183 38	Shifts, . .	112 18
Sheets, pairs of,	337 12	Vests, . .	172 46	Gowns, . .	63 8
Rugs, . .	263 9	Trowsers, . .	197 15	Petticoats, .	100 38
Hammocks or		Caps, . .	346 8	Stockings, pairs	
Cots, . .	94 -	Socks or Stock-		of, . .	123 36
Bed-ticks, . .	220 -	ings, . .	261 44	Shoes, pairs	
		Shoes, pairs of,	193 9	of, . .	54 8

Much attention appears to be paid to the general management of this prison, the buildings were, when I made my inspection, in good repair, well ventilated, secure, clean, and orderly, the prisoners amenable to discipline, and usefully employed; the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing sufficient. Water is pumped by the power of the tread-wheel from the river into a large tank, and thence distributed by pipes to the different sections of the gaol.

The sewerage is good and efficiently flushed. All the male and a portion of the female prison is heated by hot-water pipes. The marshalsea, kitchen, stores, and school-room are good; but other defects, pointed out in former reports of Inspectors-General, still continue. There is, however, reason to hope that the intelligent ratepayers of the district will not continue to prevent the proposed alterations in the buildings which are so much required.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and a guard patrols at night ; two detector clocks, situated in different parts of the establishment, test the accuracy of his rounds.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced to solitary confinement during the year 1862,	4	8
Ditto, " " " " up to day of inspection, 1863,	2	2

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Punishment Cells, . . .	156	69	Punishment Cells, . . .	101	20
Other Punishments, . . .	4	0	Other Punishments, . . .	7	0
Total, . . .	160	69	Total, . . .	108	20

Two of these punishments were inflicted by magistrates, members of the Board, the remainder by the sole authority of the Governor; but the book in which the punishments are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Cork Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-mill,	27	Cleaning Prison,	6
Breaking Stones,	12		
Cleaning Prison,	19		
Barrowmen and Labourers,	12		
Total,	70	Total,	6

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and Winding,	5	Oakum-picking,	9
Shoemaking,	2	Carding Wool,	3
Tailoring,	3	Spinning do.,	3
Mat-making,	5	Knitting do.,	2
Brush-making,	1	Needlework,	2
Tinman,	1	Washing and Ironing,	9
Painting,	1	Picking Wool,	2
Oakum-picking,	15		
Cooking,	2		
Total,	35	Total,	30

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	70	6
Industrial Labour,	35	30
Sick,	4	1
Unemployed,	4	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	11	—
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	125	41

The labour of the inmates is applied to profitable and useful purposes. The various articles required for prison use are manufactured in this gaol, and one wing of the old prison is fitted up as workshops for the purpose.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1860, . £72 7s. 3d. | 1861, . £66 12s. 0d. | 1862, . £74 14s. 1d.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	M.	F.
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	46	46
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	12	7
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	12½	5½
School-hours.—Males—from 12 o'clock, noon, till 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 10 o'clock, A.M., till 12 o'clock, noon.		

Secular instruction is given to both sexes of prisoners by the master, who is well qualified, and has been regularly trained in the schools of the Education Commissioners. He ranks second of second class. During the teaching of the females a matron is present. The schools are placed in connexion with the Education Board, and are regularly visited by their Inspector, who reports that the master is zealous, skilful, painstaking, and efficient. He also states that "from the answering of the prisoners at his examination, he considers that the school is satisfactorily conducted, but he very properly complains of the few pupils who attend the schools, especially that for females, and in his report he urges on the Board the necessity of increasing the number of those who receive the benefits of education. Religious instruction is given, under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church by lady visitors to the females, and a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers.

Dietary and Contracts.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cork Gaol.

1st Class.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 2 pints of sweet milk.

2nd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of sweet milk.

3rd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

All adults of 1 month and under get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner, and all classes twice a week.

Contracts.—Bread, 1s. 1d. per 12 lbs.; oatmeal, 14s. per cwt.; Indian meal, 8s. per cwt.; rice, 12s. per cwt.; meat, 7d. per lb.; sweet milk, 2½d. per gallon; salt, 1s. 8d. per cwt.; coals, 14s. 10d. per ton; straw, 1s. 9d. per cwt.; soap, 27s. per cwt.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2½d. | 1861, . 2½d. | 1862, . 2½d. | Day of Inspection, . 2½d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and found no just cause of complaint. The provisions were of good quality, and the Chaplains in general report favourably of them. Their reports are entered in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, and are submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings.

Books and Accounts.

The prison books, accounts, and registries, are here kept with praiseworthy care and attention. All those directed by the rules, or recommended by the Inspectors-General, with the exception of the visitors' book, are in use—this should be provided, and the name of every person entering the gaol recorded, as is the case in every well regulated prison. The Governor, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officer keep journals, which are regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £3,049 1s. 6d. | 1861, . £3,107 7s. 11d. | 1862, . £2,984 14s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £17 12s. 5½d. | 1861, . £16 19s. 7½d. | 1862, . £17 9s. 1½d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	377	12	0	1862,	470	6	8
1861,	486	15	10	1863 (half-year), . .	229	13	1

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0	Edward O'Sullivan, Warder,	33	16	0
Rev. I. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	Tobias C. Delmage, do.,	31	4	0
Rev. J. A. Barry, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	Patrick Lucey, do.,	31	4	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0	Thomas Duffy, do.,	31	4	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Daniel Rearden, do.,	31	4	0
John Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0	Denis Shea, do.,	31	4	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	55	0	0	Denis Rearden, do.,	31	4	0
James Martin, Storekeeper,	44	4	0	William O'Brien, do.,	31	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper,	44	4	0	Peter O'Sullivan, School-master,	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder,	44	4	0	William Sweeney, Messenger,	20	16	0
Edmond Cudmore, Baker,	44	4	0	Louisa Renwick, Matron,	56	0	0
Warder,	44	4	0	Anne Jolly, Assistant-Matron,	31	4	0
William Thompson, Weaver,	41	12	0	Maria Sherwood, Sub-Matron,	27	6	0
Patrick O'Shea, Warder,	33	16	0	Anne Sherwood, do.,	26	0	0
Denis Hennessy, do.,	33	16	0	Mary Byrne, Nursetender,	33	16	0
				Male Hospital,	26	0	0
				Elizabeth Delmage, do., Female Hospital,	26	0	0
				Catherine Curran, Female Searcher,	20	16	0

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Vacancies.*—Several subordinate officers were dismissed or resigned, the vacancies so occasioned have been filled up. The Roman Catholic Chaplain also resigned; another has commenced duty.

County of Cork Gaol.

All the intern officers are supplied with fuel and light, and, except the Governor and Matron, with clothing. None receive food rations. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at assizes. The inferior officers are paid monthly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	98	57
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	145	93
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	165	122
Surgeon,	368	209
Apothecary,	370	208

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1860,	124	2,484	25 8 4	—
1861,	117	2,119	21 2 9	—
1862,	72	898	22 6 4	1
Day of Inspection, .	47	—	—	2

The hospital accommodation is sufficient for the requirements of the prison, but is inconveniently placed at the top of the central building. A water-closet is required for the ward for females. Two deaths have taken place during the current year, both from consumption; no inquest was held in either case. One prisoner, an old man, died in 1862, of erysipelas.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Somerville, esq., County High Sheriff.	William R. Meade, esq. Richard Longfield, esq.	Daniel Connor, esq. Thomas Leahy, esq.
Denham W. J. Norreys, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.
John M'Carthy O'Leary, esq.	Sampson T. W. French, esq. Daniel Clanchy, esq.	John Wheeler, esq.

The Board meets monthly, for the discharge of business, when inferior officers are paid their salaries, and all liabilities are examined and discharged by cheque, drawn in favour of each contractor.

Bridewells.

Some of the bridewells of this county are very deficient and in a lamentable state of neglect. In that of Castletown, Berehaven, there is but one room for prisoners of each sex, in which all classes—the drunkard, the lunatic, the prostitute, and the chaste (perhaps unjustly accused of some petty larceny), are huddled together, day and night, without the remotest attempt at classification. The keeper is a single man; he has not even a female servant to attend women committed to his charge. In the bridewell at Dunmanway the passage to the only sleeping apartment for females lies through the bedroom of the keeper.

As the defects of these buildings have been frequently observed on in former reports of Inspectors-General, it is now only necessary for me to subjoin my report, in the usual tabular form, on the state in which I found them when I made my inspection during the current year.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Mallow.		Fermoy.		Youghal.		SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Cork. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	250	74	237	104	59	27	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	75	13	75	16	3	2	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	31	14	62	19	6	4	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	11	—	33	11	—	—	
Petty Sessions, .	Weekly; on Tuesdays.		Weekly; on Mondays.		Weekly; on Thursdays.		
Transmittals, . .	Direct; on Wednesdays.		Direct; on Wednesdays.		Direct; on Fridays.		
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs and Order, .	Sufficient.		The old Bridewell was in a dilapidated state at the time of my visit. but the prisoners have since been placed in the new building, which contains 2 day-rooms and 12 cells.		In good repair.		
Accommodation, . .	2 day-rooms and 6 cells.		—		Males, day-room & 4 cells; females, day-room and 2 cells.		
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding, . .	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		
Security,	Sufficient.		Very insecure at time of my visit.		Imperfect.		
Water—how supplied,	Supplied by tank.		Pump in new Bridewell out of order.		None on premises.		
Sewerage,	None.		Very imperfect.		Bad cesspool; cleaned through yard.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well kept.		The rain was pouring through roof of old Bridewell when I visited it.		Clean and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3d. for males; 2½d. for females.		2½d. for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30		£30		£20		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £5.		None.		None.		
Remarks,	Local Board formed. Visited 25th July, 1863.		The Keeper has been very properly reprimanded for permitting obscene scribbling to remain on the walls of the day-room. A new but very ill-constructed Bridewell built. Visited 3rd March, 1863. Five males and 2 females, workhouse offenders, one an epileptic, in custody.		Local Board formed. Visited 28th July, 1863. No prisoners in custody.		

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of Cork. Bridewells.		Middleton.		Queenstown.		Bandon.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	161	50	251	129	239	82
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	33	5	109	38	41	5
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	30	6	36	27	63	19
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	9	—	7	6	15	2
	Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly ; on Thursdays.		Weekly ; on Mondays.		Fortnightly ; on Mondays.	
	Transmittals, . . .	Direct ; on Saturdays.		Direct ; on Tuesdays.		Direct ; on Wednesdays.	
	Committals, . . .	Some illegal.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair.		Fair, except roof, for repairing which £259 wanted.		Now in good repair.	
	Security, . . .	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
	Accommodation, . . .	Males, day-room and 4 cells ; females, day-room and 2 cells.		Two day-rooms, 3 cells with 2 beds each, 4 other cells and 2 for drunkards.		Males, day-room and 4 cells ; females, day-room and 4 cells.	
	Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding.	Sufficient.		Sheets deficient.		Sufficient.	
	Water—how supplied	Good well on premises.		Sufficient supply by pipes.		Pumps now in working order.	
	Sewerage, . . .	None ; cesspool cleared through the yard.		Fair.		None.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well kept.		Clean, and well kept, but damp.		Satisfactory.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d. for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.		2½d. for males ; 2d. for females.	
	Salary of Keeper, . .	£25		£25		£30	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper ; salary £5. Keeps a tailoring establishment.		None. Has pension from police, £30.		Court-keeper.	
	Remarks, . . .	Local Board formed. Visited 28th July, 1863. Two males in custody.		No Board. Visited 27th July, 1863.		Local Board formed. Visited 28th July, 1863. No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Cork.*
Bridewells.

Clonakilty.		Skibbereen.		Bantry.		Dunmanway.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
155	38	92	24	68	17	63	14
54	3	35	1	28	3	10	1
33	9	31	8	11	7	15	4
9	1	5	—	3	—	1	—
Weekly; on Thursdays, but fortnightly in some of the Petty Sessions districts belonging to this bridewell.		Weekly; on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly; on Thursdays.		Fortnightly; on Mondays.	
Direct; on Tuesdays.		Direct; on Mondays.		Direct; on Mondays.		Direct; on Tuesdays.	
Correct.		Some illegal.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Roof of Keeper's house requires repair.		In good repair.		In fair order.		Fair.	
Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		<i>Defective.</i>	
Males, day-room and 4 cells; females, day-room and 6 cells.		Males, day-room, 3 cells, and 1 for drunkards; females, day-room and 2 cells.		Two day-rooms and 6 cells.		One day-room and cell for each sex.	
Sufficient.		Very good.		Sufficient.		Sheets required.	
<i>None on premises.</i>		A well on premises.		<i>None on premises.</i>		<i>None on premises.</i>	
<i>Imperfect.</i>		Fair.		<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>None.</i>	
Satisfactory.		Satisfactory; but very damp.		Satisfactory.		Clean.	
3d. for both sexes.		3½d. for males; 3d. for females.		2½d. for both sexes.		2d. for both sexes.	
£25 } 5 } £30		£25 } 5 } £30		£25 } 5 } £30		£20	
Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		None.	
Visited 22nd July, 1863.		Local Board formed. Visited 23rd July, 1863. A lunatic in custody for last three days.		Local Board formed. Visited 22nd July, 1863.		<i>Utterly unfit for a bridewell.</i> Female prisoners have to pass through the Keeper's bedroom to their sleeping-room. Visited 22nd July, 1863.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of Cork.	Macroon.		Kanturk.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i>				
No. of Committals in past year,	108	26	67	17
Of whom were Drunkards,	30	2	15	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	32	8	7	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	1	—	—
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly, on Wednesday.		Fortnightly, on Saturdays, but irregular.	
Transmittals,	Direct, on Thursdays.		Direct, on Mondays and Tuesdays.	
Committals,	Correct.		<i>Some illegal.</i>	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	The prison in fair order.		<i>Keeper's house in bad repair.</i>	
Security,	Sufficient.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and six cells.		Two day-rooms and six cells.	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding.	Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water—how supplied,	<i>None on premises.</i>		<i>None, except from roof.</i>	
Sewerage,	<i>None.</i>		<i>None.</i>	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and airy, but <i>Keeper's house very damp.</i>		Very clean, but <i>damp.</i>	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	2½d. for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25 } 5s } £30		£20 } 5s } £25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . .	Court-keeper; has a pension of 1s. a day.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	<i>The Keeper's house is utterly untenable from damp.</i> Visited 25th July, 1863.		<i>The Keeper's house so damp as to be unfit for habitation.</i> Visited 25th July, 1863. One woman in custody for workhouse offence. The day of my visit was Petty Sessions day, but no magistrate attended. The prisoners must remain until next court-day.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Castletown.		Charleville.		Kinsale.		Mitchelstown.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
56	11	46	21	51	25	111	28
11	—	21	7	17	14	55	17
9	4	8	—	26	16	19	6
2	—	6	—	8	11	14	2
Fortnightly, on Fridays. Direct, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly, on Mondays. Direct, on Tuesdays.		Weekly, on Saturdays. Direct, on Mondays and Wednesdays.		Fortnightly, on Fridays. Irregular, on Saturdays, Mondays, and Fridays.	
Correct. Correct, but slovenly kept.		Correct. Correct.		Correct. Correct. Correct.		Correct. Correct. Correct.	
Roof unsafe and rotten. Doors, sills, and some of the window sashes rotten.		In good repair.		In good repair.		In fair repair.	
Quite insecure. One small room for each sex; no cells.		Fair. Two day-rooms and four cells in use; two upstairs not used.		Good. Males, day-room, three cells, one for drunkards; females, day-room, two cells, one for drunkards.		Fair. Very bad; males, small day-room, 2 cells, with three beds in each, windows very small; females, one cell, with two beds, but no fire-place.	
Sufficient for the limited accommodation.		Adequate.		Sufficient; but some of the blankets thin.		Sufficient.	
None.		None; pump out of repair.		None.		None.	
None.		Fair.		Defective.		Drain required in yards.	
Clean; but damp, and ventilation bad.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
3d. for both.		2½d. for both.		2½d. for both.		2d. for both.	
£20		£20.		£20		£20	
None.		None; has a pension of 1s. a day.		None.		None.	
The Keeper is a single man, and nevertheless he has charge of female prisoners when committed; he has not even a female servant. This is one of the worst bridewells in Ireland, and most discreditable.		Visited 25th July, 1863. One male prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. Visited 27th July, 1863.		This bridewell is very defective. Visited 2nd March, 1863.	
Visited 20th July, 1863.							

SOUTH
DISTRICT.City of
Cork Gaol.

CITY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED THE 28TH OF JULY, 1863.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	3	7	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Further inquiry,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	17	9	26	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	6	8	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	10	9	19	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	7	6	13	—	—	—
Total,	52	35	87	1	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 94 | 1861, . 76 | 1862, . 101 | Day of Inspection, . 87

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the Day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoning, &c., Children,	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Bigamy,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	11	2	7	1	6	2	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	—	—	3	4	5	—	2	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	4	—	8	—	—	—	1	—

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals, &c.—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other assaults,	6	—	—	—	2	3	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	14	1	6	2	1	—	1	—
Robbery,	7	2	7	4	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	39	39	43	33	16	11	9	4
Larceny from the person,	6	26	1	21	7	4	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	—	3	3	5	5	—	4	2
Embezzlement,	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other felonies,	14	15	13	6	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, .	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious offences against property, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act—Misdemeanors,	36	25	32	41	24	27	2	6
Drunkenness	208	348	274	363	211	301	16	17
Vagrancy,	79	103	49	36	22	19	—	—
Lunacy,	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval offences—Deserters,	25	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Debt,	39	3	85	5	70	8	11	3
Further inquiry,	12	—	61	12	21	11	1	—
Total,	519	570	622	535	402	388	52	35

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

Committed	M. F.		Committed	M. F.	
Once within the year,	446	375	Once within the year,	316	261
Twice „	33	39	Twice „	7	30
Thrice „	7	12	Thrice „	1	9
Four times „	1	4	Four times „	—	4
Other times „	—	5	Other times „	—	3
Total,	487	435	Total,	324	307

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

M. F.		M. F.	
Average daily number in custody,	55½ 39½	Average daily number in custody,	60 40½
Average daily number in hospital,	2 3	Average daily number in hospital,	2 2
Highest number at any one time,	124	Highest number at any one time,	105
Lowest ditto	63	Lowest ditto,	64
Highest number of males at any one time,	76	Highest number of males at any one time,	60
Ditto of females,	59	Ditto of females,	52
Lowest number of males at any one time,	31	Lowest number of males at any one time,	35
Ditto of females,	27	Ditto of females,	26

SOUTH DISTRICT. Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years and up to the day of inspection:—

<i>City of</i>	31st December, 1856, . . .	195	23rd May, 1860, . . .	102
<i>Cork Gaol.</i>	25th January, 1857, . . .	224	17th February, 1861, . . .	134
	3rd March, 1858, . . .	157	16th February, 1862, . . .	124
	11th February, 1859, . . .	119	12th February, 1863, . . .	105

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions from 1856 to 1862:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions, .	209	161	142	107.	120	167	154
Acquittals, .	62	54	55	30	18	38	38
Total, .	271	215	197	137	138	203	192

The average daily number of the inmates of this gaol is so largely influenced by the frequent committals of beggars, who flock to the city from the poorer districts of the west, as likewise of drunkards and prostitutes (the same individual being often re-committed during the year), that the true state of crime in the city cannot be fairly estimated by the average number of prisoners in custody. It appears, however, from the preceding tables that, though there was an increase in the daily average number of prisoners and in the committals of 1862, the more grave offences were but few during the year; and since the commencement of 1863, no committal for any crime against human life, and only one for burglary or robbery, appears on the calendar.

Amongst the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit one was a returned convict, under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for burglary—an old offender, who had been discharged from the Convict Dépôt at Mountjoy as incorrigible, and there is every reason to believe that he will, when he leaves this prison, again return to crime. Fourteen prisoners were under committal for debt; five males for assault; sixteen males and nine females, who had been convicted of theft, receiving stolen goods, &c., were under various sentences of imprisonment; one male was on remand; two males and six females summarily convicted under the Larceny Act; the remainder were drunkards. Two of the male prisoners and one female were returned convicts of the worst class, who had completed their sentences of penal servitude in Spike Island or Mountjoy Convict Dépôts, without having passed through an intermediate prison or refuge.

Eighteen males and two females were sentenced to penal servitude from this gaol in 1862, and three males (no female) in 1863. Eighty-five male and five female debtors were lodged in this gaol in 1862, and seventy males and eight females since the 1st of January in the present year. Eighty-five prisoners were committed as vagrants, for begging, in 1862, and forty-one up to July in 1863.

No escape was effected from the gaol in 1862 or 1863; but in January, 1863, J. M., a male prisoner, was discovered concealed in a sewer leading from the privy in the workshop yard, through which he was endeavouring to effect his escape. He was, for this offence, sentenced by a magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, to one month's solitary confinement, on bread and water, and in irons.

Juveniles.

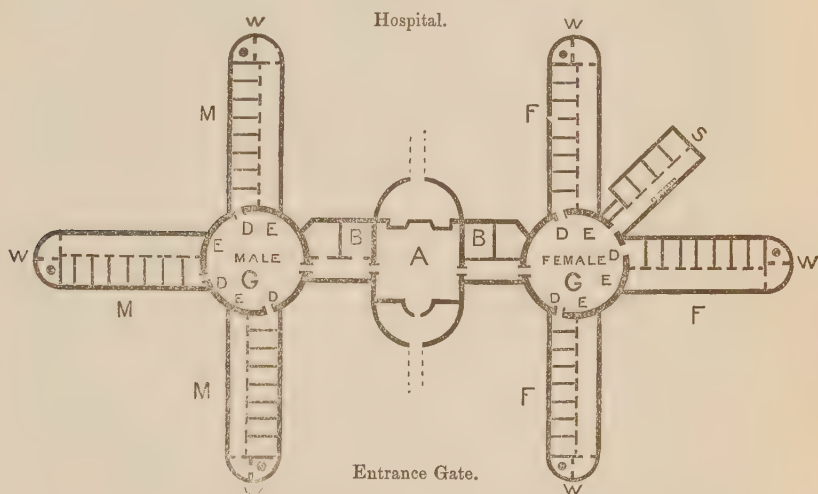
I found no juvenile under sixteen years of age in custody. During the last three years there has been a steady diminution in the number of criminal children committed to this gaol. The numbers were, sixty in 1860, fifty-two in 1861, and thirty-eight males and seven females in 1862,

of those, seven were committed as vagrants, for begging, and four were under ten years of age; one female and ten males were twice re-committed during the year; fifteen were strangers; the remainder belonged to the district; seven were orphans; and five had both parents living; thirty of the remainder had lost their mothers; showing how much crime amongst juveniles is the result of the absence of maternal care and training, and proving the necessity which exists in such cases that the State should interfere to supply the want.

Eight boys and one girl were sent to reformatories in 1862, and only one, a boy, up to the day of my visit in 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
City of
Cork Gaol.

Ground plan of this prison taken from Fortieth Report of Inspectors-General.



A Governor's house. B B Officers' quarters and prison offices. M M M Prison for males. D D D Doors to corridors proposed to be altered to E E E. F F F Prison for females. S Wing fitted up for females in separation. W W Water-closets and lavatories. G G Central halls belonging to each prison.

Several of the day-rooms have been divided and formed into cells, some of which being dark, are now used for prisoners who offend against discipline, a purpose for which they are quite unsuited; but if windows were opened in the outer walls, they would make excellent cells for ordinary purposes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Worksheds,	1	2
Yards,	6	5	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	6	9	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	22	8	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Drying Room,	—	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories,	9	9
high=432 cubic feet,	36	54	Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	36	54	Privies,	9	5
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Water-closets,	10	10
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	—
Workshops,	1	1	Other Machines for Labour,	1	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

DISTRICT.		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
City of		In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.		
Cork Gaol.	Blankets, pairs			Shirts, .	96	65	Caps, .	62	66
	of, .	141	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jackets, .	39	87	Shifts, .	70	31
	Sheets, pairs of,	141	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vests, .	39	52	Gowns, .	31	72
	Rugs, .	141	99	Trowsers, .	39	60	Petticoats, .	62	30
	Bed-ticks, .	141	80	Caps, .	39	100	Clogs, pairs of,	31	70
				Socks or Stock-ings, .	-	20			
				Clogs, pairs of,	39	100			

I found this prison, on my inspection, in a very satisfactory state of cleanliness, order, and discipline; the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs, and prison clothing in use, sufficient, besides a large supply in store; the buildings in sound repair, secure, and well kept; the sewerage good; and the supply of water abundant. It is obtained in summer from the city reservoir, whence it is conducted by pipes to a large tank on the top of the prison, and thence distributed to the different sections of the gaol. During the winter season the wells on the prison grounds give a sufficient supply of water for the use of the establishment, but they generally fail in dry weather.

The accommodation for debtors, who are always numerous in this gaol, is commodious and suitable. There are excellent reception wards, furnished with baths, where criminal prisoners are placed until after examination by the medical officer. The stores and the kitchen are good; but the present laundry is faulty. A presentment, however, of £85 had, just previous to my visit, been passed by the city authorities, for the purpose of improving the laundry and erecting a drying-closet. A sum of £161 has likewise been expended on heating the wings of the prison for males; but the doors from the central hall, at D on the plan, have not been altered as suggested in the two last reports of the Inspectors-General. When this inexpensive improvement is made, additional accommodation, by the formation of the day-rooms into cells, can be obtained for males. The chapel also requires a curtain to screen the female prisoners from the males during divine service. The seats for prisoners waiting for their turn on the tread-wheel should be stalled to prevent communication; but above all things, I would repeat the suggestions made in former reports of Inspectors-General, that the vicious classification, under the Act 7th Geo. IV., c. 74, should be abandoned; the prison for females, heated and fitted up with bells and other appliances for separation, and the only system suited for a city gaol established, so that a female accused, perhaps unjustly, of a trifling offence, may be preserved from the contamination of association with the abandoned characters always to be found in a city, and not leave the prison worse than when she entered it.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up; and a watch patrols at night; but there is no means of testing the vigilance of the officer on duty, as no detector clocks have been provided for the purpose.

Numbers sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	.	.	8 11	Solitary Confinement,	.	.	7 4
Whipping,	.	.	1 —	Whipping,	.	.	4 —
Total,	.	.	9 11	Total,	.	.	11 4

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>				SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>City of Cork Gaol.</i>
		M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .		83	69	Punishment Cells, . . .		56	47	
Other Punishments, . . .		1	—	Other Punishments, . . .		—	—	
Total, . . .		84	69	Total, . . .		56	47	

On two occasions prisoners (males) were punished by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence; all the other punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and duly registered in the punishment book, which is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tread-wheel, . . .		11		Cleaning Prison, . . .		6	
Stonebreaking, . . .		5		Washing, . . .		4	
Cleaning Prison, . . .		6				—	
Total, . . .		22		Total, . . .		10	

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Weaving, . . .		3		Picking Oakum, . . .		11	
Winding, . . .		1		Spinning, . . .		2	
Mat-making, . . .		4		Carding, . . .		2	
Clog-making, . . .		1		Sewing, . . .		6	
Tailoring, . . .		1				—	
Tin-work, . . .		2				—	
Smithwork, . . .		1				—	
Carpentering, . . .		1				—	
Picking Oakum, . . .		8				—	
Total, . . .		22		Total, . . .		21	

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour, . . .	22	10
Industrial Labour, . . .	22	21
Sick, . . .	1	1
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	7	3
Total, . . .	52	35

The labour of the inmates of this gaol is applied to practical and useful purposes, in a manner which reflects much credit on the authorities. I found the prisoners actively engaged in remunerative work, principally for prison use—those under short sentences picking oakum, the remainder in the manufacture of materials for clothing, carding, spinning, and weaving; two were engaged making tin vessels for the establishment; another, clogs for prisoners' wear; a carpenter, smith, and tailor were engaged at their respective trades. All the clothing used in the gaol and the bedding, except blankets and rugs, are manufactured and made up by the prisoners. Corn is purchased in the market, and ground into meal by the inmates for prison use.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1860, . £16 16s. 8d. | 1861, . £24 1s. 7d. | 1862, . £30 8s. 7d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	129	17
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	64	12
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	18	5
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	15	4
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.		

I do not consider that a sufficient number of prisoners receive secular instruction here ; the average daily number in the gaol during the present year has been sixty males and forty females, notwithstanding which, only an average of fifteen males and four females were taught in the prison schools. The teachers, both male and female, are well qualified and rank second division of second class, having been trained in the schools of the Education Commissioners. It is very desirable that the schools of this prison should be made as useful as possible, and I would suggest that they be placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, by means of which an efficient inspection by the Board's officer would be insured, gratuities to the teachers (if deserving) given, and a supply of books and requisites obtained, some gratuitous, others at a reduced rate. The Chaplains occasionally visit.

Religious instruction is given, under the direction of the Chaplains, by the Sisters of Mercy, who devote much time and attention to the Roman Catholic females, and to the patients in hospital of both sexes ; a Protestant lady visitor carefully instructs those of her own religion, of whom, however, there are but few committed.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—1st Class—Males, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 2 pints milk.

Breakfast.—2nd Class.—Females, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner.—12 oz. brown bread, 1½ pints milk.

Breakfast.—3rd Class—Males and Females under 15 years, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint of oatmeal soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

All classes of prisoners committed for one month and under, get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner; and all classes get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner, two alternate days in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1s. 0½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian corn, per ton, £8; rice, per cwt., 15s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 2d.; coals, per ton, 16s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 9d.; soap, per cwt., 29s.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint. I tasted the food supplied on the day of my visit ; it was good. The Chaplains regularly report on its quality, and for the most part favourably ; I found, however, exceptions occasionally taken to the bread, which had to be returned to the contractor in some instances for being light, in others for being badly baked.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . 2½d. | 1861, . . . 2½d. | 1862, . . . 2½d.

Books and Accounts.

All the various records of statistics, discipline, and finance, the registries of prisoners, and the journals of the Governor, Chaplains and Medical Officer, as directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended

by the Inspectors-General, are here in use, and kept with much care and attention, except the work ledger and general visitors' book. By-laws have, however, not yet been framed for the management of the prison, and this is a subject I would wish to bring under the notice of the Board of Superintendence.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,687 18s. 2d. | 1861, . £1,858 7s. 3d. | 1862, . £2,151 14s. 10d.

Average cost of each prisoner, per annum, for the last three years:—

1860, . £21 12s. 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. | 1861, . £20 8s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . £20 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Repaid by Government for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	313	1	7	1862,	266	17	8
1861,	254	7	9	1863 (half-year), .	114	12	6

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John Radford, Turnkey and Tailor,	31	4	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	0	William Barrett, Turnkey and Weaver,	31	4	0
Rev. Cornelius Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	0	Daniel M'Mahon, Turnkey,	31	4	0
Wm. Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0	John Fahey, do.,	31	4	0
Wm. T. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0	Michael Ryan, do.,	31	4	0
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0	Richard Cotter, do.,	31	4	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	72	4	0	Cornelius O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
John Stanley, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	36	4	0	Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	39	0	0
George Furlong, Turnkey and Weaver,	42	18	0	Sarah E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,	24	0	0
John Barry, Turnkey and Weaver,	31	4	0	Elizabeth Radford, Nurse-tender,	27	6	0
				Catherine Curran, Warder,	27	6	0
				Jane Stanley, Searcher	5	0	0

No Turnkey is employed in teaching.

Vacancies.—Two Turnkeys and an Assistant Matron resigned. Their places were filled by appointments made by the Board of Superintendence.

All the intern officers are supplied with fuel and light, but no food rations are given. Superior officers receive their salaries monthly; the inferior officers, weekly. The male turnkeys wear a uniform.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	166	91
Protestant Chaplain,	162	95
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	103
Surgeon,	367	213
Apothecary,	121	64

SOUTH
DISTRICT.City of
Cork Gaol.*Hospitals.*

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of In- spection.
Number in hospital, . . .	49	53	107	65
Number of days in hospital, .	746	660	1,876	726
Number of Deaths, . . .	—	—	1	1
Cost of medicine, . . .	£11 6s. 4d.	£10 14s. 6d.	£13 7s. 4d.	—

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during the past year, and up to day of inspection, and at what dates:—

16th September, 1862,	.	.	.	1
16th July, 1863,	.	.	.	1

There is a good and commodious hospital attached to this prison. The lower wards have water-closets attached. The exercising grounds belonging to the hospitals, for both males and females, are planted with flowers and carefully kept. This I consider an improvement which should be more generally adopted, and is a valuable adjunct in the cure, more especially of patients in consumption—the disease generally so destructive to prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

John F. Maguire, esq., M.P., J.P., Mayor.	John W. Clery, esq., J.P.	Robert Scott, esq., Alder- man.
Barthw. Gibbings, esq., J.P.	Thomas James, esq., Al- derman.	Thomas Burrows, esq., T.C.
Wm. L. Perrier, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Al- derman.	Isaac Julian, esq.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P.		James Hegarty, esq.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P.		

The Board meets regularly every month in the Board-room of the city bridewell for the transaction of business, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by cheque in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor. The vouchers are produced at the next meeting of the Board.

It would be far better if each creditor were paid by a separate cheque in his favour, which would be in itself a legal proof of payment.

City Bridewell.

I found this bridewell in a satisfactory state when I visited it. It was remarkably clean and well kept, and although it does not come within my strict official duties to inspect it, my colleague, my predecessor, and myself have always felt it more correct to do so.

The annexed table shows the number of committals to the bridewell, the average daily number in custody, and the expenditure during the last ten years :—

SOUTH DISTRICT.
City of
Cork Gaol.

Years.	Number Committed.	Average Daily.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	12,931	39	251 1 6	24 18 0	103 8 8
1854	11,317	40	259 7 8	13 17 8	129 3 10
1855	8,596	30	291 10 10	28 13 0	99 10 5
1856	8,436	30	284 18 0	19 14 0	89 12 9
1857	7,584	28	287 17 6	25 11 6	67 13 0
1858	6,284	24	285 19 6	23 11 4	44 14 8
1859	6,559	24	294 12 0	17 3 0	43 15 7
1860	5,272	20	309 18 0	24 1 4	42 12 4
1861	4,639	18	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0
1862	5,043	20	339 5 6	26 10 6	48 6 5

Years.	Fuel and Light.	Transmitting Paupers.	Furniture and Straw Bedding.	Printing and Stationery.	Repairs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	44 16 5	—	6 18 11	4 10 11	6 13 4
1854	45 19 2	137 17 9	16 6 6	5 1 1	7 16 1
1855	57 18 6	87 3 3	20 3 10	3 2 8	17 1 3
1856	50 18 8	90 18 1	5 8 11	4 3 7	5 4 2
1857	36 2 5	47 15 0	8 2 0	6 9 9	5 12 3
1858	42 5 9	39 19 5	3 0 11	5 9 4	45 3 9
1859	39 14 10	17 13 1	17 0 6	5 1 8	27 17 0
1860	42 15 3	10 15 4	6 0 10	6 13 0	11 0 1
1861	38 13 6	2 12 3	2 15 10	4 18 10	16 10 6
1862	53 7 8	2 4 5	11 6 11	7 5 11	34 5 0

Years.	Conveying Prisoners to Gaol.	Medicines.	Pipe Water and Sundries.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	—	2 12 5	12 1 9	460 13 3
1854	—	3 13 2	1 2 4	635 7 3
1855	—	3 3 6	5 13 3	614 0 1
1856	—	1 15 2	1 3 6	556 19 10
1857	—	5 11 2	4 0 5	494 15 0
1858	—	4 15 10	0 14 6	520 12 7
1859	—	5 12 5	0 18 6	492 17 1
1860	32 15 0	2 11 9	7 1 0	496 6 11
1861	30 19 6	5 17 10	4 10 6	513 3 10
1862	40 17 6	6 7 10	16 8 0	566 5 8

During 1862, 309 males and 404 females were summarily convicted by the magistrates of Cork ; 992 prisoners were transmitted from this bridewell to the city, and sixteen to the county gaol, five were sent to the lunatic asylum ; sixty-four were bailed ; 3,952 discharged ; 2,990 were drunkards.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Galway
Gaol.COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED 20TH AND 21ST
AUGUST, 1863.*State, &c.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	2	2	—	1	1
To Imprisonment,	22	10	32	3	4	7
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	3	—	3
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	3	15	3	—	3
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	—	13	3	—	3
Total,	64	20	84	12	5	17

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and under 16 years of age, convicted at Quarter Sessions,	M.
Summarily,	1
Total,	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 76 | 1861, . 56 | 1862, . 67 | Day of Inspection, . 84

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, up to and including the Day of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Offences.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Bigamy,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	8	4	80	7	9	1	3	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	—	27	1	7	1	5	1
Other assaults,	108	35	113	37	73	34	10	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	1	3	—	2	1	1	1
Robbery,	3	3	5	1	1	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	—	5	1	10	3	4	1
Larceny,	39	47	51	48	45	29	17	11
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	3	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	11	4	4	—	6	1	—	—
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Against property, without violence,	17	13	28	14	36	10	2	1
Affecting the public peace,	10	23	7	19	3	6	1	1
Drunkenness,	17	22	12	9	6	2	—	1
Vagrancy,	18	12	6	10	1	1	—	—
Lunacy,	16	5	19	8	9	1	13	—
Military and Naval offences,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	5	—	3	—	5	2	—	—
Debt,	13	—	33	1	21	—	4	—
Under Poor Law Act,	7	11	15	17	10	7	1	—
Absconding from service,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total,	312	183	438	183	254	103	64	20

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

Committed		From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		Committed		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
		M.	F.			M.	F.
{	Once within the year,	372	145	{	Once within the year,	224	75
	Twice "	13	11		Twice "	3	9
	Thrice "	1	2		Thrice "	1	2
	Four times "	1	1		Four times "	—	1
	Five times "	—	1		Five times "	—	—
Total,		387	160	Total,		228	87

SOUTH
DISTRICT,*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

County of Galway Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
			M.	F.			M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	number	in	56	23	Average daily number in custody,	number	in	61 23
Average daily number in Hospital,	number	in	6	4	Average daily number in Hospital,	number	in	6 4
Highest number at any one time,			146		Highest number at any one time,			103
Lowest ditto,			62		Lowest ditto,			67
Highest number of Males at any one time,			121		Highest number of Males at any one time,			79
Ditto, of Females,			33		Ditto of Females,			33
Lowest number of Males at any one time,			41		Lowest number of Males at any one time,			46
Ditto, of Females,			17		Ditto of Females,			15

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

18th March, 1856,	78	21st January, 1860,	88
6th March, 1857,	80	21st December, 1861,	80
27th February, 1858,	72	21st November, 1862,	146
23rd October, 1859,	82	30th Jan., 1863,	103

The preceding statistical tables show an increase in the number of criminal committals in the county Galway during 1862, as likewise that the daily average number of prisoners in custody was greater than in previous years. It also appears that the highest number of inmates in the gaol at any period during the last seven years was in November last.

Since the commencement of 1863 the number of committals has diminished, notwithstanding that the daily average number of male prisoners in custody has increased: the numbers being—average number in custody in 1861, 33; in 1862, 56; and during the first eight months of 1863, 61. We find also that committals for the more serious crimes against life diminished from sixteen in 1862 to two in the period from the 1st January up to the time of my inspection in August, 1863. On the other hand, offences against property have considerably increased; thirteen prisoners were committed for cattle-stealing in 1863, and only six in 1862. Assaults and other offences against the person, the result of drunken quarrels, were much more frequent in 1862 than in former years; but they again diminished in 1863, the numbers being 265 in 1862, and 125 up to 20th August, 1863. The amount of committals to the county gaol for drunkenness does not show the correct statistics of this vice in the county, as prisoners now undergo their sentences in the bridewells of the district in which the offences are committed, but by reference to the returns from the bridewells of the county, it appears that 242 males and 118 females were committed for drunkenness in 1860; 213 males and 73 females in 1861; and 217 males and 86 females in 1862.

Committals for debt increased from 5 in 1859 to 12 in 1860; to 13 in 1861; and to 34 in 1862. The number of debtors committed in 1863, up to the day of inspection, was 21.

Many of the prisoners were workhouse offenders, under sentences for assaults, larcenies, malicious injuries, &c., &c.

Seven male and four female prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1862, and nine males and four females in 1863.

Two male returned convicts were committed to this prison in 1862.

Juveniles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Galway
Gaol.

I found two juvenile offenders in custody; one, committed at quarter sessions, was under a sentence of four months' imprisonment; the other, a little boy, had been convicted summarily; he was in hospital at the time of my visit, in association with adult offenders.

There is not much juvenile crime in the county Galway. Sixteen males and eight females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol during 1862, some of whom were workhouse offenders. They were all natives of the county, and the great majority had both parents living. Fourteen were wholly illiterate, and but four could read and write. Of these, four were sentenced to a Reformatory, but only two were sent, one having been discharged by the Executive, and another rejected by the Manager of the Reformatory.

Lunatics.

Notwithstanding that there is a lunatic asylum at Ballinasloe, in the county Galway, insane persons are constantly committed to the gaol and bridewells of the county. One female, committed as insane from the workhouse, at Loughrea, in 1862, brought forth a child in the cell of the bridewell where she was confined, and had to remain there several weeks before she was sufficiently recovered to be removed to the county gaol.

On the day of my inspection thirteen insane prisoners were inmates of the gaol, some of whom had been in it for lengthened periods. They are kindly treated by the prison authorities, and receive a diet suitable to their state. Half a pound of animal food is given to each on six days in the week; but a gaol is not a fit place for this class of patients, notwithstanding which magistrates will continue to send them to it until the very objectionable law, 1st Vic., c. 68, is repealed.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshops,	1	—
Yards,	4	3	Worksheds,	—	13
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery,	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Store Rooms,	4	3
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Laundries,	—	1
8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	5	Lavatories,	4	—
Single Cells of smaller size,	5	—	Baths,	1	2
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Privies,	5	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	4	Water-closets,	4	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	12	Pumps and Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	2	—
Chapels,	1	—			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	244	40	Shirts,	105	—	Caps,	32	—
Pairs Sheets,	119½	—	Jackets,	94	7	Shifts,	68	—
Rugs,	155	8	Vests,	90	9	Gowns,	39	—
Hammocks or Cots, 172	50		Trowsers,	87	1	Petticoats,	27	—
Bed-ticks,	234	48	Caps,	71	1	Pairs Stockings,	45	35
			Socks or Stockings, 50	—		Pairs Shoes,	44	—
			Pairs Shoes,	50	—			

I found this gaol, on my inspection, very clean and orderly, the ventilation good, the buildings secure and in sound repair. There is a plentiful supply of excellent water, which is raised by a crank pump into the

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Galway
Gaol.

cistern, from which the different sections of the prison are supplied, and thence the sewerage is efficiently flushed. The stock of blankets, bedding, and prison clothing is sufficient, but some of the blankets are much worn; sheets are required both for this gaol and for many of the bridewells throughout the county. An adequate supply of the latter should be at once procured.

There are in this gaol many deficiencies which have been fully dwelt on by my colleague in his last report. The buildings in which the females are located are very unsuited for the purpose. There is no proper laundry. The prisoners wash in the kitchen. The drying closet is out of order, and useless. There is no place in the prison for female debtors, and every branch of the female department is in an unsatisfactory state, arising from the want of suitable accommodation and the proper appliances required for the treatment of prisoners.

The females are divided into three classes, according to their supposed characters and the offences of which they are convicted, but no classification will prevent contamination in a gaol. A young country girl, committed for a first offence, was, when I visited the prison, in one of the classes in association with a member of a strolling band of show-people, committed for larceny. In the second class I recognised a returned convict, an old offender, who had been discharged from Mountjoy Dépôt as incorrigible, after having completed her sentence of seven years. She must necessarily contaminate the women in association with her; but there is no other class where she can be placed, as the third class is reserved for known prostitutes, which she is not.

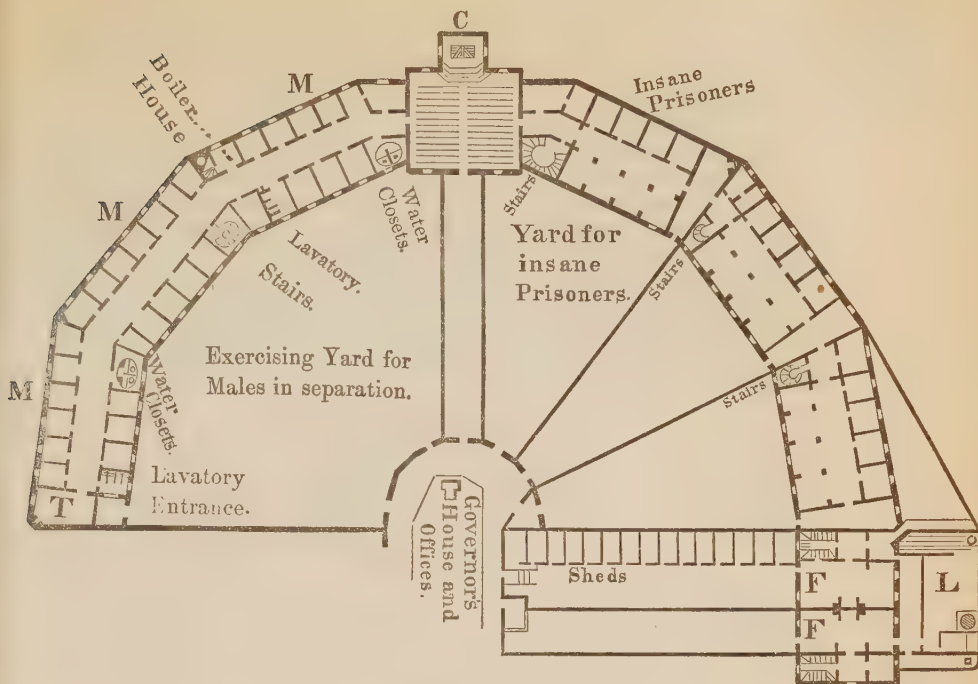
Two females under sentence of penal servitude were in the prison when I visited it.

The male division of the gaol is in a much more satisfactory state. Separation is carried out in the cells and at exercise, but not on the treadmill, which should be partitioned, otherwise some communication between the prisoners cannot be prevented.

In a former report it was observed that the alteration made to adapt the old buildings of this prison to the separate system did not provide sufficiently for supervision of officers and prisoners by the Governor or Chief Warder. The evils resulting from this defect has now become apparent, and during the present year one turnkey was dismissed for receiving a bribe from a prisoner to supply him with additional food, and another is strongly suspected of similar practices; but it is most difficult to detect an untrustworthy officer, or obtain evidence to convict the offenders, where the faulty construction of the buildings affords facilities for malpractices by a dishonest turnkey. These facilities are necessarily greater in a separate prison, where there is no proper supervision, than in one managed on the associated system.

The following is the ground plan of the prison buildings as they now exist:—

[PLAN.]



M M M separate prison for males; F females; L kitchen and laundry;
C prison chapel; T turnkey's room.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Galway
Gaol.

One-half of the prison marked M, has been fitted up for separation, and in it male prisoners are confined; but when the remainder of the gaol is being altered it will be desirable to have the alterations made on a more improved plan, so as to obtain more perfect supervision. The turnkeys' rooms should not be in the body of the prison, as it is always objectionable to have officers living and taking their meals in close proximity to the cells in which prisoners are confined.

I questioned all the inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, and no complaint was made, except by one prisoner—a returned convict, a thief by profession, who has been an inmate of many of the prisons in the north of Ireland, and who appears to be possessed of means, with which he tries to corrupt the turnkey under whom he is placed. Lately he succeeded in doing so in this gaol, as a turnkey was dismissed in consequence of taking a bribe from him. Since this prisoner was discharged from the Convict Depot in 1861 he has undergone several short sentences for robbery, in different county and borough gaols, and is now under sentence of eighteen months here for a like offence. I refer to the case of this man, because I wish to show that much mischief is done by sentencing prisoners who are incorrigible to imprisonment in county gaols, and not condemning them to penal servitude for long periods.

Since last inspection, the walls which interrupted the free circulation of air and unnecessarily divided the yard belonging to the separate prison, have been taken down, and a sufficiently large open space has been formed, where prisoners in separation can be properly exercised. No other improvement has been made during the year.

The Governor, or in his absence, the head turnkey, attends lock-up, and a watch patrols at night, but without the check of a tell-tale clock to test neglect of duty.

SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Galway Gaol.	Punishments.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		M.	F.
	Punishment Cells,	—	—	—
	Other Punishments,	7	3	—
			26	6

The punishments for prison offences have, since the commencement of 1863, been much more numerous than formerly. These punishments were inflicted on comparatively few individuals, who are constantly breaking the prison rules; and it is impossible to prevent constant communication between prisoners in the narrow corridors between the cells in this prison, and the necessarily imperfect supervision exercised. Twenty-nine prison punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and three for more serious offences by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence. The punishment-book is regularly submitted to the Board at its monthly meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tread-mill,	23	—	Wardswomen,	—	3
Bone-mill,	7	—		—	—
Wardsmen,	2	—	Total,	32	3

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoemaking,	3	—	Cooking,	—	5
Needlework,	—	5		—	—
			Total,	3	10

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	32	3
Industrial Labour,	3	10
Sick,	9	5
Unemployed,	2	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	4	—
Lunatics (3 in Hospital),	13	—
Nurse,	—	1
Total,	64	20

The above summary shows that working the treadwheel, pumping water, and prison duties are the principal employment of the male inmates in this gaol; a few are engaged at industrial works. The power of the treadwheel is, however, here turned to considerable advantage, being applied to the crushing of bones for agricultural purposes, a work both useful and remunerative. Thirty men altogether were engaged at the bone-mill on the day of my inspection, and three were at trades.

The employment of the female prisoners is very trifling, and this department must continue in its present unsatisfactory state as long as the women occupy the ill-constructed buildings in which they are now placed.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years, separately:—

1860, . £49 4s. 9d. | 1861, . £17 10s. 0d. | 1862, . £38 11s. 2d.

Schools.

	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school in 1862,	116
From 1st January to day of inspection in 1863,	80
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	15
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection,	22
School hours.—Males—7.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.; 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.; 6.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Galway
Gaol.

The teacher was absent on leave when I inspected the school, and his place was supplied by a temporary substitute. The male schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the Inspector reports as follows :—

“So far as it extends, the instruction is of a suitable character, but nothing is aimed at beyond the mere mechanical part of education. Neither the intellect, nor the moral feelings, nor the affections are addressed or cultivated.

“At present the school is held in one of the ‘day’ rooms, an apartment as unsuitable as it could possibly be.”

No secular instruction is given to the female prisoners, but the Sisters of Mercy are constant in their attendance, and afford religious instruction to the Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the entire body of the prisoners. During 1862 but two prisoners, not Roman Catholics, were committed to this gaol—one (male) a vagrant, and the other (a female), for drunkenness.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

Under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

Gruel substituted for milk two days in each week, at intervals; and every day for prisoners not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 12s. per cwt; Indian meal, 7s. 10d. per cwt.; meat, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; new milk, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gal.; salt, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; coals, 19s. per ton; turf, 11d. per box; straw, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; candles, 6d. per lb.; soap, £1 5s. 8d. per cwt.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, .	$2\frac{3}{16}d.$		1861, .	$2\frac{4}{5}d.$		1862, .	$2\frac{3}{4}d.$
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Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, .	£34 14s. 10d.		1861, .	£33 16s. 9d.		1862, .	£24 18s. 10d.
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I questioned each prisoner, and found no just cause of complaint. The food was of good quality on the day I visited the prison, and the Chaplains report favourably of it. They do not, however, make their report in the tabular form directed by the Inspectors-General.

Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the manner in which the registries of statistics and finance, and the books of accounts are kept. They appear clear and satisfactory, but the Chaplains still continue to enter their observations in “the General Duty-Book.” This, as was observed by my colleague in his last report, is quite irregular, a separate journal should be supplied for each.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1860, .	£2,325 2s. 2d.		1861, .	£1,898 2s. 1d.		1862, .	£1,956 16s. 4d.
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Maintenance.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1860, .	£225 15 4		1862, .	£221 1 0
1861, .	£126 12 4		1863 (first half-year),	£110 17 4

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

DISTRICT.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
County of Galway Gaol.	Rev. John D'Arcy, Local In- specter,	133	16	8	Martin Browne, 4th Turnkey, Edward Maguire, 5th do. (Tailor),	35	0	0
	Same, Protestant Chaplain, Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	0	Frederick Rowe, 6th do., . Thomas Sweeney, 7th do., .	35	0	0
	James V. Browne, Surgeon, Thomas R. Ryan, Governor, .	46	3	0	Michael Meyrick, School- master,	35	0	0
	Charles Forde, 1st Turnkey, Thos. Hogan, 2nd do. (Weaver),	74	0	0	Margaret Foy, Matron, Mary Hogan, Assistant Ma- tron,	30	0	0
	Samuel Somers, 3rd do. (Shoemaker),	375	7	8	Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	30	0	0
		50	0	0		20	0	0
		40	0	0				
		35	0	0		12	0	0

One turnkey, James Reilly, was dismissed; another, Michael Butler, resigned. The vacancies were filled up by the Board of Superintendence, who appointed Frederick Rowe and Thomas Sweeney.

The inferior officers are paid monthly, but none except the Matron and hospital nurse receive rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and fire-arms. The superior officers receive their salaries quarterly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	199	128
Protestant Chaplain,	175	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	268	166
Surgeon,	127	78

The attendance of the extern officers in 1862 is very satisfactory.

Hospital.

I found the hospital building very clean and orderly. The wards for males were occupied by a number of adults, amongst whom was a small boy, committed for a trifling offence. Five women were in the hospital for females, including an old offender under sentence of penal servitude.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in Hospital,	90	120	132	60
Number of Days in Hospital,	1,867	2,770	3,531	-
Number of Deaths,	1	2	-	2
Cost of Medicine,	£7 5s. 3d.	£7 14s. 6d.	£12 18s. 5d.	-

There were two inquests held on the 25th January, 1863.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir T. J. Burke, bart., M.P.	Andrew W. Blake, esq.	Anthony O'Flaherty, esq.
Wm. H. Gregory, esq., M.P.	Francis Blake, esq.	Randal E. L. Athy, esq.
Denis Kirwan, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	Pierce Joyce, esq.
Robert Bodkin, esq.	Stephen Roche, esq.	Captain Blakeney.

The Board meet monthly for the discharge of business, when the different books and registries are submitted and initialed by the Chairman. All accounts are settled quarterly, by cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular report on the bridewells of this county shows that the neglected state of these buildings and other great defects, which were pointed out in each succeeding report of the Inspectors-General for many years, still continue. The bridewell at Woodfort is in a dilapidated condition, and one of the worst in Ireland. For many years the Inspectors-General have recommended that this bridewell and that at Eyrecourt be discontinued as unnecessary and unfit for the purposes of a prison; and this opinion has been repeated in the report of a committee of the Grand Jury of the county appointed at the last assizes, notwithstanding which no application has been made to the Executive to have them closed. I would again suggest that such an application be made at next assizes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinasloe.		Clifden.		Eyrecourt.		SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Galway. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	145	97	62	31	35	7	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	53	20	9	1	11	3	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	69	11	8	5	5	—	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	19	—	2	—	4	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Petty-Sessions Fridays, weekly; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions on Tuesdays, fortnightly, at Clifden; but at Curra, in this district, monthly, hence prisoners are kept for long periods waiting for trial. Transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions Tuesdays, fortnightly; transmittals regular.		
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs, . . .	Some repairs required.		Building in repair; but no sashes in windows of cells.		No repairs since last inspection; locks of yards out of order.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Exercising ground for females quite insecure.		Exercising yard insecure.		
Accommodation, .	Sufficient. Males, day-room, 5 cells; females, day room, 4 cells.		Accommodation for Keeper quite insufficient. Males, dayroom, 4 cells; females, dayroom, 3 cells and large room.		Males, dayroom, 2 cells; females, day-room, 2 cells.		
Bedding, . . .	Only one sheet on each bed. Some of the blankets injured by moths.		Good and sufficient.		Only one sheet on each bed. Bedding required for female cells.		
Water, . . .	Good supply from a pump.		None on premises, except from roof.		None on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	None. Cesspool cleaned from outside.		Good.		None. Cesspools cleaned from outside.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and airy.		Clean and well kept.		Prison clean, but damp; not very tidy.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	—		—		—		
Salary of Keeper, .	£18 9 3		£27 9 0		£18 9 3		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary £8.		None.		Clerk of church; salary £10.		
Remarks, . . .	Inspected 22 August, 1863. One prisoner in custody. No complaint. No Auxiliary Board.		Inspected 19 August, 1863. No prisoners. No Local Board.		Inspected 22 August, 1863. No prisoners. No Local Board.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Gort.		Loughrea.	
County of Galway.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, .	95	51	163	94
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	26	16	38	11
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	24	10	41	19
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	—	8	2
Petty Sessions, and Transmittals, .		Petty Sessions Saturdays, weekly; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals correct.	
Committals,		Some illegal. I found a female in custody committed to this Bridewell for 14 days for an assault in the workhouse.		Correct.	
Registry,		Correct.		Apparently correct.	
Repairs,		Is now in good repair. Yards require to be gravelled.		The building in bad repair; locks out of order; keys lost.	
Security,		Now secure.		Good, if proper locks.	
Accommodation,		Males, dayroom, 5 cells; females, dayroom, 4 cells; store.		Males, dayroom, 4 cells; females, dayroom, 4 cells; store.	
Bedding, &c.,		Some tins and sheets required; bedticks worn.		I found this Bridewell denuded of furniture.	
Water,		A pump on premises.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage,		Fair.		None. Cesspool cleanable from outside.	
Cleanness, Dryness, and Ventilation,		Clean and well kept.		Quite neglected and unfurnished when I visited; but a new keeper had just been appointed.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .		5½d. for males; 4½d. for females.		4½d.	
Salary of Keeper,		£26 9 0		£27 9 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,		None.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Remarks,		Inspected 18 August, 1863. One prisoner in custody under an illegal committal.		Inspected 18 August, 1863. No Local Board.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Galway.
Bridewells.

Oughterard.		Portumna.		Tuam.		Woodford.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80	38	66	24	145	94	11	1
2	—	30	12	26	14	—	—
25	11	24	1	32	37	4	3
1	—	15	—	4	3	1	—
Petty Sessions Thursdays, fortnightly, but not regular; transmittals correct.		Petty Sessions Mondays, fortnightly; transmittals correct.		Petty Sessions Mondays, fortnightly, but irregular; none held for the last month, and a prisoner in custody waiting for trial from 23 July to 22 August; transmittals irregular.		Petty Sessions Mondays, fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Some irregularly drawn.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct. In bad repair.		Correct. Slight repairs required.		Correct. In good repair.		Correct. In very bad repair; plaster falling off walls; roof leaks.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Now secure.		Not sufficient.	
Apartment for Keeper quite insufficient; he uses female dayroom as a kitchen. Accommodation, males, dayroom, 2 cells; females, 2 cells; one cell used as store.		Males, dayroom, 4 cells, and 1 for drunkards; females, dayroom, 3 cells.		Males, dayroom, 4 cells; females, dayroom, 2 cells.		One cell only for each sex; no dayroom.	
Only one sheet on each bed. Blankets required.		Sufficient, except sheets.		Sufficient. Some blankets rather thin.		Insufficient; one sheet on each bed.	
None.		A good pump on premises.		A pump on premises.		None on premises.	
Good.		None. Cesspools cleaned from outside.		Sufficient.		Defective.	
Bridewell clean, but marks of damp from roof.		Very clean and orderly.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.	
3½d.		4d.		3½d.		4d.	
£18 9 3		£18 9 3		£18 9 3		£18 9 3	
Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8; has a pension of £31.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		None.	
Inspected 18 August, 1863. No Local Board.		Inspected 22 August, 1863. No Local Board.		Inspected 22 August, 1863. One prisoner in custody. Escape effected in September, 1862.		Inspected 22 August, 1863. No prisoner. No Local Board.	

SOUTH DISTRICT. TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1863.

County of
the Town of
Galway
Gaol.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	2	11	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	3	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total,	25	10	35	1	—	1

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Convicted summarily—Vagrants, . . . 1 Male.
 „ „ „ Other Offenders, 1 „
 „ Committed for trial—Misdemeanants, . . . 2 „
 Total, 4 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 25 | 1861, . 32 | 1862, . 53 | Day of Inspection, . 35

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 1 | 1861, . 2 | 1862, . 19 | Day of Inspection, . 3

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Offences.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	11	—	36	8	9	1	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers, .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other assaults,	12	20	24	16	—	13	—	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., . .	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	13	6	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	25	16	14	3	11	8	6	2
Receiving Stolen Goods,	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malicious Offences against Property,	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	3	12	12	7	1	—	—	—
Other Offences,	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Person,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	16	15	11	2	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	93	124	110	111	63	60	—	2
Vagrancy,	9	24	17	30	20	21	2	1
Lunacy,	2	1	4	5	1	—	2	1
Military and Naval Offences, . . .	5	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Revenue Offences,	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Debt,	12	—	15	1	9	2	3	—
Offences under Poor Law Act, . . .	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other Offences not specified above, .	79	48	47	18	88	40	5	4
Total,	267	262	330	224	218	146	25	10

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

1862.			1863.				
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Committed	Once within the year,	221	109	Committed	Once within the year,	170	70
	Twice „	20	12		Twice „	14	8
	Thrice „	8	2		Thrice „	1	1
	Four times „	2	1		Four times „	2	6
	Six times „	2	8		Six times „	—	1
	Eight times „	—	4		Eight times „	—	2
	Nine times „	—	—		Nine times „	—	1
	Ten times „	1	—		Ten times „	—	—
Total,		254	136	Total,		187	89

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	1862.			1863.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average daily number in custody,	25 $\frac{5}{8}$	9
Average daily number in hospital,	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	Average daily number in hospital,	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTH DISTRICT. County of the Town of Galway Gaol.	Averages, &c.—continued.	
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.	From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.
Highest number at any one time,	. 61	Highest number at any one time, . 71
Lowest ditto,	. 14	Lowest ditto, . 21
Highest number of Males at any one time,	. 37	Highest number of Males at any one time, . 46
Ditto of Females,	. 32	Ditto of Females, . 25
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	. 9	Lowest number of Males at any one time, . 17
Ditto of Females,	. 3	Ditto of Females, . 4

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

7th September, 1856,	. . . 51	6th July, 1860,	. . . 51
27th July, 1857,	. . . 68	9th August, 1861,	. . . 43
24th July, 1858,	. . . 50	7th August, 1862,	. . . 61
13th November, 1859,	. . . 75	24th May, 1863,	. . . 71

I found on my inspection of this gaol 29 prisoners in custody for criminal offences, including vagrants, workhouse offenders, drunkards, &c. Ten of these were grave criminals, under sentences of imprisonment varying from six months to two years; one for "shooting at with intent to kill," others for burglary, highway-robbery, &c. The remaining sentences were for short periods of from four months to twenty-four hours. As the inmates of this very defective prison are kept in association, the more depraved must, during the period of their long sentences, spread a moral contagion, and seriously increase the amount of crime in the district; an evil impossible to prevent, as the gaol is now constituted.

Although the number in custody was higher in May, 1863, than at any other period during the last seven years, and the committals in 1862 were more numerous than in previous years, the increase was principally in the class of minor offenders, and grave crimes against life diminished from six, in 1861, to three, in 1862. From the commencement of 1863 up to the 21st August, when I made my inspection, the only committals for offences against the person within this jurisdiction were twelve males for assaults, and fifteen females, principally of the prostitute class, for like offences.

Female crime is here, as in most parts of the south and west of Ireland, of a very trifling description, and confined to few individuals. No case of infanticide, concealing birth, or similar offence, appears in the criminal tables for the last three years now before us. Of the ten females in custody on the day of my visit, one was a lunatic, another a vagrant, two were drunkards, two committed for larceny, and the remaining four for trifling offences.

As there is but one female officer besides the matron in the prison, it is impossible that any classification can be carried out.

The more serious criminals, sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, with hard labour, are here employed in prison duties. When I visited the cook-house, the two men in charge were both grave criminals: one sentenced to two years' imprisonment for "shooting at with intent to kill," the other to eighteen months' imprisonment for highway robbery. As these men were amongst the worst, it may have been advisable to separate them in this associated prison from others less guilty; but, certainly, much of the punishment of the sentence is escaped by prisoners under such circumstances; they, however, take their turn on the tread-wheel, as the rest sentenced to hard labour. I feel satisfied that the Convict Depot is the proper place of punishment for this class of offenders.

There is here no separate place for master debtors, and none for female

debtors, who are necessarily placed, when committed, in the criminal department of the prison.

I found no returned convict or prisoner under rule of penal servitude in custody. Three males were sentenced to penal servitude during the present year. One prisoner, a sailor, attempted to escape, having climbed the angle of the wall in the turf-yard; the place has since been protected by a *chevaux de frise*, and an additional turnkey has been appointed.

The Governor attends lock-up, and it is the duty of one of the turnkeys to patrol at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. Prisoners sleep and take their meals separately in their cells, as far as the accommodation will permit.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Galway
Gaol.

Lunatics.

Three lunatics were in custody on the day of my visit; one of whom, a boy, an idiot from birth, was committed 1st May, 1860, and is likely to continue an inmate. This is one of the cases in which gaols, are most improperly used to supplement workhouses and lunatic asylums. Nine insane persons were committed during the year 1862 as dangerous. The diet given to this class heretofore did not include animal food; but at the suggestion of Dr. Hatchell, the Inspector of Lunatics, a better description is now supplied, which is similar to that given in the gaol belonging to the county.

Juveniles.

There is very little juvenile crime in this district, and in no case during the past year has the punishment exceeded one month's imprisonment. The great majority of the children committed had both parents living.

I found 4 boys in custody, committed for minor offences. Twenty boys and four girls were committed to this prison during the present year, principally for vagrancy, gambling, throwing stones, ball-playing, and other breaches of police regulations; only 4 were for larceny; two were sentenced to a reformatory, one of whom was rejected by the manager, because suffering under a constitutional disease.

During 1862, 23 males and 4 females were committed; 2 were for larceny.

In 1861, 21 were committed, and in 1860, 17, one of whom was an idiot from birth.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	6	2	Chapels,	One.	
Day Rooms,	4	3	School Rooms,	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Kitchens,	1	—
Single Cells of larger size,	4	7	Bakery,	1	—
Single Cells of smaller size, 24	24	—	Store Rooms,	One.	
Cells to contain three persons, 4	4	2	Baths,	One.	
Sleeping Rooms,	2	7	Privies,	8	3
No. of beds in such rooms,	—	12	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
			Tread-wheels,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets, 58½	103	Shirts,	25 36	Shifts,	8 78
Pairs Sheets, 41	68	Jackets,	25 34	Gowns,	8 38
Bed-ticks,	69 13	Vests,	25 35	Petticoats,	16 38
		Trowsers,	25 35	Pairs Shoes,	8 24
		Caps,	25 42		
		Pairs Shoes,	24 15		

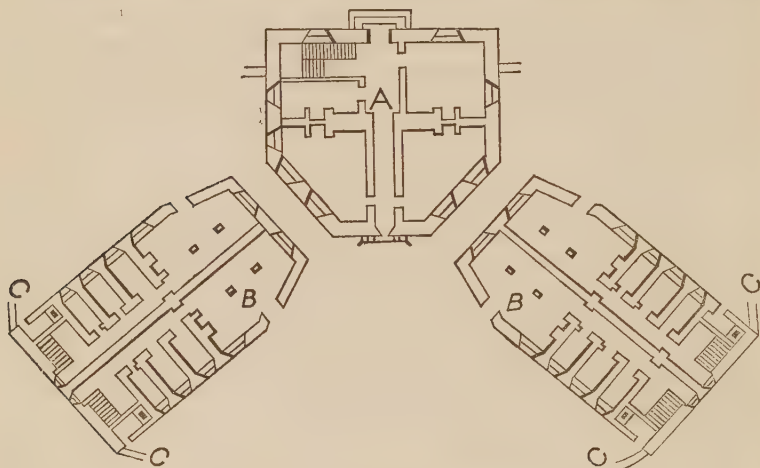
SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Galway
Gaol.

The buildings were, when I inspected them, in sound repair, clean, and orderly. A sufficient supply of water can be obtained from a well on the prison grounds; it is raised by the power of the tread-wheel, then distributed to the different sections of the gaol, and applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which is effective. The stock of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets are sufficient for present use, but the sheets are thin and worn. No rugs are used.

No alteration or improvement has been made in the prison buildings since this gaol was inspected by my colleague; and the defects pointed out by him in his report last year still continue. Should, however, the proposed amalgamation of this and the county of Galway prison be carried out, the faults of both may be remedied without putting the ratepayers to much cost—as this gaol may then be devoted to female prisoners, and that belonging to the county occupied by males only.

The following is the ground-plan of the female prison, as it now exists.



A, Governor's house; B C, Prison buildings.

This building would contain sufficient accommodation for all female prisoners of both jurisdictions, and it could easily be altered to suit the separate system.

The old prison is very defective, but it might be used for officers' quarters and a debtors' prison.

The Inspectors-General having for a series of years dwelt on the necessity of the amalgamation of the county and town gaols, the Board of Superintendence of this prison have passed the following resolution, expressive of their wish to carry into effect this most desirable object:—

“Resolved—That the Board of Superintendence, having observed in the last as well as in former Reports of the Inspector-General of Prisons, his remarks on the subject of amalgamation, feel called on, in defence of their own conduct, to assure him that they have been most anxious to effect the proposed changes, and, with that view, have frequently brought the subject under the notice of the Grand Jury, of the Judge of Assize, and of the Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol; but, with every wish to carry out the suggestions of the Inspector-General, they have hitherto been unable to induce the latter body to co-operate with them.

“The Governor was requested to forward a copy of the above minute to the Inspectors-General of Prisons.”

Punishments.								SOUTH DISTRICT. County of the Town of Galway Gaol.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		M.	F.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.		M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,		—	—	Punishment Cells,		—	—	
Other Punishments,		19	9	Other Punishments,		17	8	
Total,		19	9	Total,		17	8	

These punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor; but the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tread-wheel labour,		10		Mending gaol clothes, &c.,		2	
		—		Washing,		2	
Total,		10		Total,		4	

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Brush-making,		2		Teasing oakum,		5	
Mat-making,		1				—	
Teasing oakum,		5				—	
Total,		8		Total,		5	

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	4
Industrial labour,	8	5
Sick,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Lunatics,	2	1
In charge of lunatics,	1	—
Total,	25	10

The Governor is anxious to promote remunerative employment, but sufficient means for the purpose are not placed at his disposal by the Board of Superintendence; notwithstanding which the return of profits during the past year is considerable, considering the circumstances of the prison. None of the turnkeys understand a trade.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol during the last three years:—

1860, £20 17s. 11d. | 1861, £18 0s. 9d. | 1862, £43 14s. 8d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school—		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	89	—
From 1st January to day of inspection, 1863,	45	—
Average daily number of Pupils during 1862,	9	—
Ditto, ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	11	—

School-hours.—Males—from 10 to 12, a.m.

The school for males is placed under the Board of National Education; but the Master receives only £10 a-year salary, and it is impossible to obtain the services of a qualified teacher for such a miserable stipend. The Inspector of National Schools considers him incompetent and unqualified, and he has refused to present himself for examination during 1862 and 1863. The Inspector of Schools states, that on the day of his visit to the school "The lesson read had never been explained to the pupils,

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Galway
Gaol.

"and of it they had no apprehension. All failed in arithmetic; none of "Second or Sequel classes could work simple addition. The teaching is "individual—each prisoner reading a lesson different from the others in "the same class. In Second class there were four men, all in the first section, yet all had different lessons." I think it right, however, to add, that the Chaplains and the officers praise the teacher; and as he is not deficient in intellect, he might, if sufficient inducements were held out, qualify himself for the situation he holds.

On the day of my inspection, a juvenile, committed summarily, was in association at school with some old and hardened offenders.

There is no secular education given to the female prisoners, but the Sisters of Mercy pay much attention to the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; meat, per lb., $6d.$; new milk, per gallon, $7d.$; salt, per cwt., 1s. $6d.$; coals, per ton, 18s.; turf, per box, $11\frac{1}{2}d.$; straw, per cwt., 1s. $6d.$; candles, per lb., $6d.$; soap, per cwt., 28s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1861, . $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1862, . $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

I questioned each prisoner on my inspection, but no complaint was made by any. I tasted the food, which was good; and I find that the Chaplains very generally report favourably of it, but the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General is not used. It should be supplied for their use.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor devotes much time and attention to the registries, books, and accounts, which appear to be very satisfactory. He is a zealous officer; and the Committee of the Grand Jury at last assizes entered on the books of the prison the following report:—

"We feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which the Governor's accounts have been kept, showing a degree of care and attention most creditable to him.

"(Signed),

"JOHN HARRISSON.

"JOHN P. PURDEN.

"J. J. GUNNING.

"Committee of Grand Jury,
"28th July, 1863."

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, £681 1s. 1d. | 1861, £713 12s. 10d. | 1862, £753 18s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, £24 13s. 4d. | 1861, £26 15s. 11d. | 1862, £24 15s. 10d.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Borough Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
1860,	42	0	2	1862,	68	7	8	County of
1861,	51	13	4	1863 (first half-year),	42	17	0	the Town of
								Galway
								Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James M. Killery, Local Inspector,	40	0	0	Michael Reilly, Turnkey,	26	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Patrick Sullivan, Turnkey,	26	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	Joseph Burke, Turnkey,	26	0	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	56	0	0	John Madden, Turnkey,	26	0	0
James Marshall, Governor,	138	9	2	Mary Anne Hudson, Matron,	20	0	0
Timothy Caulfield, Head Turnkey,	35	0	0	Bridget Sullivan, Female Turnkey,	15	0	0
				Francis M'Dono, School-master,	10	0	0

None of the officers of this prison receive rations; but the turnkeys are supplied with a suitable uniform.

One vacancy in the office of turnkey has been filled up by the Board of Superintendence. An additional turnkey has also been appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	67	50
Protestant Chaplain,	191	94
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	257	153
Surgeon,	93	47

The deficiency in the number of visits by the Local Inspector was, I understand, caused by a severe illness.

Hospital.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	8	6	15	9
Number of days in hospital,	139	208	554	—
Number of deaths,	1	1	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£1	£1	£1 10s. 6d.	£1 17s.

The hospital, as well as most of the other buildings of the prison, is very defective. There are no baths or water-closets, and but one privy for both sexes. The wall separating the only yard belonging to the hospital from the exercising ground for female prisoners is so low that a boy crossed it during the week previous to my visit. The sanitary condition of the gaol is very satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Anth. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P.	E. C. Burke, esq., J.P.	William Murray, esq.
Valentine Blake, esq., J.P.	F. Blake Foster, esq., J.P.	R. N. Somerville, esq.
Colonel Geoghegan, J.P.	Bernard O'Flaherty, esq. J.P.	James Campbell, esq.
John W. Lynch, esq., J.P.	John Redington, esq.	Thomas Kyne, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business, when the wages of the inferior officers are paid, and all other liabilities discharged. The salaries of the inferior officers are presented for and paid half-yearly at assizes, when the accounts are duly audited by a committee appointed by the Grand Jury.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT. COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE—VISITED ON THE 11TH MAY, 1863.

County of
Kerry
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	3	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	13	6	19	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	23	—	23	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	6	6	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	2	5	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	54	24	78	3	1	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and { Felon convicted, 1 male.
above 10 { Summary Conviction—Other offences, 1 female.

Total number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860,	32	9	41
1861,	46	11	57
1862,	39	12	51
Day of Inspection,	54	24	78

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	9	—	11	—	—	—	3	—
Bigamy,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	107	42	94	43	56	8	8	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	—	17	—	2	1	10	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	10	6	20	—	10	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	11	1	4	1	3	1
Larceny,	71	52	50	54	18	25	10	10
Receiving stolen goods,	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	1	5	5	1	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	1	2	3	3	—	—	1	—
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	9	—	8	—	12	—	6	—
Other offences—								
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Against property, with violence,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	33	7	41	13	12	7	2	7
Affecting the public peace,	8	—	7	—	2	2	—	—
Drunkenness,	67	72	53	37	23	30	—	—
Vagrancy,	6	7	9	2	7	1	—	1
Lunacy,	4	1	9	1	4	—	1	—
Military and Naval offences,	11	—	16	—	1	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Debt,	25	1	37	—	11	—	6	—
Illegal fishing,	25	—	34	—	8	—	—	—
Breach of agreement,	12	3	15	—	9	2	1	—
Offences in Workhouses,	8	2	10	5	5	10	—	2
Total,	446	203	478	169	192	88	54	24

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Re-Committed—		Re-Committed—	
Once,	14 13	Once,	3 2
Twice,	2 2	Twice,	— —
Thrice,	— 1	Thrice,	— 1
Four times and more,	— 4	Four times and more,	— 1
Total,	16 20	Total,	3 4

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

<i>County of Kerry Gaol.</i>	<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>		<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	46½	13	60	15½
Average daily number in hospital,	3½	1½	4½	1½
Highest No. at any one time,	91		97	
Lowest ditto,	43		56	
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	74		81	
Do. of Females,	18		24	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	33		42	
Do. of Females,	6		9	

Highest number in gaol at any time during the last seven years :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
23rd December, 1862,	80	18	98

Table showing the number of convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	126	154	110	79	99	87	132
Acquittals,	72	114	114	61	77	101	80
Total,	198	268	224	140	176	188	212

These tables show an increase in the number of committals in 1862 and 1863, as likewise in the daily average number of prisoners in custody since the commencement of 1863.

The greatest number of prisoners in the gaol at any time within the last seven years was on the 22nd December, 1862, and the number in custody on the day I made my official inspection was greater than on the corresponding day in any of the last four years.

By reference to the table of offences committed during 1861, 1862, and 1863, it will be seen that they were for the most part not of a grave character ; I regret, however, to add, that the large number of “assaults causing bodily harm,” in the calendar, shows that quarrels amongst neighbours at fairs and markets still continue to disgrace this county.

I found on my inspection fifty-four males in the gaol, of whom one was a lunatic, and six debtors ; eighteen were for assaults, and one for stabbing ; three for attempt at rape, and four for cattle-stealing. The remainder were for minor offences. Twenty-four females were in charge, consisting of four for assaults (two in the workhouse), one committed for sheep-stealing, eight for larcenies, four for stealing turf, and two for stealing cabbages from the workhouse garden ; one for begging, one for cutting bushes, and two for cutting sea-weed on a Sunday.

Thirty prisoners under sentences of two years, eighteen months, and one year, were in custody on the day of my inspection, of these twenty-three were under former rules, having been convicted and sentenced in 1862, while but seven were convicted since the commencement of 1863. The more recent offences, except one of stabbing, were generally of a trifling nature ; the population of the County is, according to the Census of 1861, 100,023 males, and 101,965 females—total, 201,988 inhabitants ; it is, therefore, evident that, notwithstanding the increase in the committals, the state of the county is not alarming. This was likewise the opinion expressed by the presiding Judges of Assize in their charges to the Grand Jury in 1863. At the Spring Assizes, Judge Fitzgerald “congratulated the Grand Jury

upon the state of their county as regarded crime, after having ample opportunity of forming a just opinion on the subject, from a careful examination of the calendar, and the County Inspector's report of all the offences committed since the previous Assizes—a period of eight months. The cases upon the calendar were few, and but one amongst them called for observation." The Chief Baron, in his charge, says:—"The report of the Local Inspector of the prisons points to the gradual improvement in the nature of crime, and although much distress has prevailed, the committals exceed only by twenty-two those of the corresponding period of last year, and this is to be attributed to the number of vagrants from other counties seeking relief." At the Summer Assizes the Chief Justice, when addressing the Grand Jury, remarked on the trifling amount of crime in the county Kerry—"as appeared both by the calendar of prisoners for trial and the crown book laid before him; he had also ascertained, from the best sources of information, that since the previous Assizes the crime actually reported as having been committed in the county was exceedingly small. Such a state of things was most satisfactory, and, he hoped, would long continue."

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kerry
Gaol.

Juveniles.

I found one male and one female juvenile in custody; but the large number of fifty-one males and three females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol during 1862. All except three males belonged to the county. Of these twenty-five were wholly illiterate or only knew the alphabet. Twenty had both parents living. Forty-three males and the three females were summarily convicted by the magistrates at Petty Sessions; five were acquitted; and of those sent for trial I found only one was for larceny. Three (males) were sentenced to a Reformatory at the end of their punishment, but only one was accepted by the managers.

Lunatics.

I found one insane prisoner in the gaol charged as dangerous. Ten were committed in 1862, and four in the present year.

Accommodation.

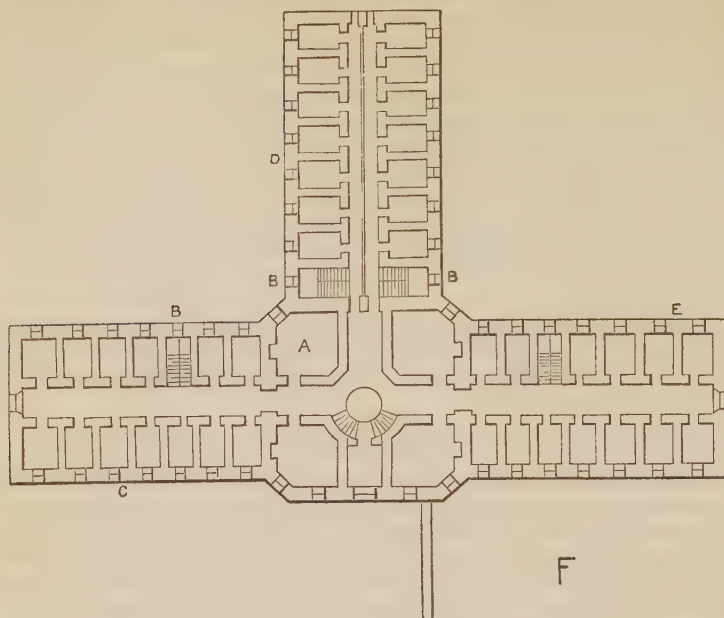
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Workshops,	6	—
Yards,	6	2	Worksheds,	21	—
Day Rooms,	5	4	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Bakery,	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Store Rooms,	2	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Laundry,	—	1
high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	79	15	Lavatories,	8	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Bath,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Waterclosets,	7	3
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets, .	139	66	Shirts, . . .	39	70	Caps, . . .	14	20
Pairs Sheets, .	96	30	Jackets, . . .	38	118	Shifts, . . .	12	8
Bedsteads, Ham-			Trowsers, . . .	38	56	Gowns, . . .	12	18
mocks, or Cots, .	124	114	Caps, . . .	38	22	Petticoats, . .	24	32
Bedticks, . . .	97	90	Pairs Shoes, . .	36	17	Pairs Shoes, . .	5	5

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Kerry
Gaol.

Plan.



There has been no alteration in the buildings of this gaol since last inspection, but as an improved prison system may be introduced at some future period, I append the ground plan of the prison, already published in the fortieth report of the Inspectors-General, as it is apparent how easily the building might be converted into a separate prison, in which the best system of discipline could be efficiently carried out.

I found the gaol at my inspection in a very creditable state of order and discipline—the buildings well ventilated, clean, secure, and in sound repair. There is an abundant supply of water, which is conducted by pipes to the different sections of the prison, and also used for flushing the sewers, which work well. The stock of blankets, sheets, bedding, and prison clothing, except shoes, was sufficient, and besides some were in store. No rugs are used, but an additional blanket is supplied instead.

The defects commented on in former reports of Inspectors-General still continue. The tread-wheel, stone-breakers' sheds, and laundry are not partitioned. The debtors' quarters, for males, are defective, and without the separation of master and pauper debtors required by law; there is but one very small room for the accommodation of all females who may be arrested for debt; in it both paupers and those who pay for their own support are lodged, and there is no place where they can take exercise unless with criminal prisoners.

The female prison is very faulty, and the association of all classes in it is very injurious, notwithstanding that the matron is most anxious to remedy the evil, as far as the limited means and deficient accommodation at her disposal will permit. Twenty-eight master, and nine pauper debtors (all males) were committed to this gaol during the year 1862.

The Governor attends lock-up, and the vigilance of the turnkey who patrols at night is checked by two detector clocks, placed on different parts of the prison grounds.

Six males and one female were sentenced to penal servitude in 1862. One male received sentence of death, which was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life. No escape was attempted in 1862 or 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kerry
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	7	2		Punishment Cells, . . .	7	7	

The punishment-book is regularly submitted to the Board, and duly signed by the Chairman at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Stone-breaking,	20			Laundry,	10		
Pumping, &c.,	5			Unemployed,	4		
Drawing stones,	4			Sick,	1		
Unemployed,	5						
Lunatic,	1						
Debtors,	6						
Sick,	3						
Total,	44			Total,	15		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Weaving,	1			Spinning,	4		
Brush and Matmaking,	2			Needlework,	2		
Shoemaking,	2			Carding,	1		
Carpentering,	1			Prison duties,	2		
Tinkering,	1						
Tailoring,	1						
Painting,	1						
Smiths-work,	1						
Total,	10			Total,	9		

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that the prisoners are well and usefully employed, and the skilled labor of those who understand trades is turned to the best account. Mr. Harris, whom I found in charge during the protracted illness of the Governor, deserves much credit for the satisfactory way in which this department is managed.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years:—

1860, . £37 12s. 3½d. | 1861, . £39 14s. 8½d. | 1862, . £40 7s. 11d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1862,	135	15
Average number attending daily,	10·7	1·6
<i>School-hours—Males—From 1 to 3½ P.M. Females—From 1½ to 3 P.M.</i>		
<i>Attendance on day of Inspection—Males, 8; Females, 6.</i>		

Sufficient attention is not paid to the secular education of the prisoners in this gaol. The average daily attendance in the male school during the year was 10·7; that in the female school 1·6. The schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and are regularly visited

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kerry
Gaol.

by their inspector, who reports:—"The course of instruction given is well suited to the class who attend it, and the proficiency attained by its pupils is satisfactory for their respective terms of attendance. In the male department the sequel class should write from dictation; the pupils in the female department, in second class, should write on paper, and be improved in subtraction, grammar, and geography. The acquirements and character of the teacher are good."

The religious instruction of the prisoners is carefully attended to by their respective Chaplains. The Sisters of Mercy, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, devote much time for this purpose to the Roman Catholics, male and female, and visit the sick of both sexes in the hospital.

Dietary.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint milk. Dinner—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. meal, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel daily for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, and found no just cause of complaint. I tasted the provisions, which were good. The Chaplains regularly report, in the tabular form recommended, on the quality of the food supplied, and in general favourably. Bread for prison use is made from corn purchased in the market, ground by prison labour, and baked in the gaol, by which means this important article of food is obtained pure and unadulterated. The milk is supplied by contract.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		1861,	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.		1862,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
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Books and Accounts.

I have much satisfaction in repeating the observations made in former reports of Inspectors-General, in which I fully concur, "that the registries of statistics, finance, and discipline, the various journals, books, and accounts in this gaol are kept with laudable accuracy and fulness." All the forms recommended by the Inspectors-General, and directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are in use, and at the end of each year the different items of receipt and expenditure are published, so as to establish an efficient check.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860,	£1,854 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		1861,	£1,856 19s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		1862,	£1,937 10s. 11d.
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Average yearly cost of each prisoner:—

1860,	£38 10s. 5d.		1861,	£32 15s. 11d.		1862,	£29 12s. 0d.
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Repaid by Government for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	204	5	4	1862,	277	15	5
1861,	240	14	2	1863, (first quarter),	91	1	3

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.				SOUTH DISTRICT.			
£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector,	180	0	0	Patrick Brien, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Very Rev. John G. Day, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Robert Farmer, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Very Rev. John Mawe, R.C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	Thomas Brien, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	—			Sylvester Murphy, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Thomas Hines, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Martin Crean, Governor,	230	0	0	Patrick Lenihan, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert Harris, Clerk, &c.,	70	0	0	Thomas Sheehy, Hatchman,	25	0	0
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and Baker,	36	0	0	Ellen Riordan, Matron, and Schoolmistress,	45	0	0
Edward Meara, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	35	0	0	Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Eugene Luoney, Turnkey and Tailor,	35	0	0	Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0
				Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nurse-tender,	12	0	0
				Thomas Chute, Porter,	10	0	0

The gate-porter and nursetender only, receive food rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

In December, 1862, the health of Mr. Crean (who had for many years held the situation of Governor of this gaol) became broken, and he obtained leave of absence, when Mr. Robert Harris, the clerk and schoolmaster, was appointed as Acting-Governor in his place, the duties of which office he discharged to the full satisfaction of the Local Inspector and the Board of Superintendence, who entered a very laudatory minute in his favour, when recommending him *for an increase of salary, for the efficient manner in which he had performed the duties.* Subsequently Mr. Crean's leave of absence was renewed until the month of December, 1863, when he resigned his situation, and Mr. James Gallwey was appointed, on probation, in his place.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	105	54
Surgeon,	136	82
Protestant Chaplain,	153	66
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	212	64

Hospital.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1860,	81	1,355	8 16 2	—
1861,	80	1,412	11 12 4	—
1862,	90	1,410	4 1 8	—

I found the hospital very clean and orderly, the wards well ventilated, with baths and water-closets attached ; there is, however, but one staircase in the building, and it is common to prisoners of both sexes, an arrangement very objectionable. The sanitary condition of the gaol up to 1863 was very satisfactory, there having been no deaths in it since 1854 ; but on the 23rd February, 1863, a master debtor, R. J. E., who had been a prisoner since 1856, died of diarrhœa, and on the 6th March following, P. J., under sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour, died "from disease

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Kerry
Gaol.*

of the chest and general debility." The Coroner's jury having recorded their verdict, "that his death was accelerated by the want of a sufficient quantity of food," the matter was brought by the Judge of Assize under the notice of the Grand Jury, who called upon the Board of Superintendence to make a full report of the circumstances of the case, in order that they might be submitted to the Judge. After a full and careful investigation, the Board of Superintendence reported "that the medical officer had entered in his journal the remark '*double bread*' after the name of deceased, but that no increased dietary had been given, except for two days, in consequence of the Medical Officer not having complied with the terms of the 16th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict., chap. 68." They, however, further reported, "that, in their opinion, no fatality had occurred, in either this or any other case, from such irregularity, and that they would require a stricter observance of the rules and Acts of Parliament in future."

Board of Superintendence.

Sir W. D. Godfrey, bart.	Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Maurice J. O'Connell, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.
Wilson Gun, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.
Richard Leahy, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.	Major Crosbie.

The Board meets regularly on the last Thursday of each month, when the salaries of inferior officers are paid, and other liabilities discharged by one cheque, drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces vouchers at next meeting of the Board. The salaries of the superior officers are paid by presentment at assizes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Tarbert.		Listowel.		Castlesland.		Killarney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commit- tals in past year, . . .	31	5	265	39	49	12	177	43
Of whom were Drunkards,	24	1	163	11	9	—	24	6
No. of Commit- tals in the quarter pre- ceding inspec- tion, . . .	10	—	83	17	8	3	43	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	—	40	3	—	1	7	—
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Weekly, on Sa- turdays.		Fortnightly, on Thursdays, but irregular.		Weekly.	
Transmittals, .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Generally cor- rect.		Correct.	
Repairs & Order,	Woodwork re- quires repairs.		A leak in the wall of Keep- er's kitchen ; the chimney smokes.		Some repairs re- quired ; a leak- age in the Keep- er's kitchen.		Satisfactory, except paint- ing required.	
Security, .	Sufficient		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and four cells above ; two cells below.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Males, day- room, three cells, and one for drunkards ; females, day- room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bed- ding, and Uten- sils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	None on pre- mises ; a quar- ter of a mile distant.		None ; quarter of a mile dis- tant.		None on pre- mises, but near.		Good pumps on premises.	
Sewerage, .	Water has to be brought from river to flush sewers.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ven- tilation.	Clean, but damp.		Clean, but damp.		Clean, but damp in soft weather.		Clean and airy.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5d. ; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d. ; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d. ; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d. ; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, Whether Keeper follows any other employ- ment.	£15 Court-keeper, salary £8.		£20 Court-keeper, salary £8.		£10 Holds four acres of land, and is Clerk of Petty Sessions, sala- ry £100 a year.		£20. Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Remarks, .	Visited 14th August, 1863.		Visited May 15th, 1863 ; five males in custody, three drunkards, & two for de- serting fami- lies.		Prisoners some- times kept a long time here. Visited May 13th, 1863.		A guard-bed required in cell for drunkards. Local magis- trates occa- sionally visit. No prisoner in custody. Visi- ted 11th May, 1863.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of
Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Cahersiveen.		Dingle.		Kenmare.		Milltown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commit- tals in past year, . . .	77	8	67	1	80	9	86	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	47	1	50	—	37	—	19	—
No. of Commit- tals in the quarter pre- ceding inspec- tion, . . .	25	4	10	1	18	11	16	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	1	10	1	5	—	4	—
Petty Sessions,	Monthly.		Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Fortnightly.		Monthly, on Mondays.	
Transmittals, .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs & Order,	Repairs required in chimney.		Chimney re- quires repairs.		Some repairs required.		Roof to be painted and some paint- ing required.	
Security, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and three cells for each sex.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bed- ding, and Uten- sils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Blankets thin and worn.	
Water, . . .	None on pre- mises; quarter of a mile dis- tant.		None on pre- mises, but near.		None on pre- mises; quarter of a mile dis- tant.		None on pre- mises; a small sum allowed for carriage.	
Sewerage, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Fair.		Cesspools clear- able outside.	
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ven- tilation.	Satisfactory.		Clean, but damp in winter.		Fair.		Clean, but damp in moist wea- ther.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£10		£10		£10		£10. with allow- ance of 30s. for fire, light, and straw.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employ- ment.	None.		None.		Holds some land.		None.	
Remarks, .	Salary too low. Visited 18th June, 1863.		Salary too low. Visited May 12th, 1863.		Salary too low. Visited July 24th, 1863.		Salary too low for an officer in so responsible a position; al- lowance for fir- ing, &c., insuf- ficient. Local magistrates vi- sit. Visited May 13, 1863.	

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 1863.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	5	11	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	6	5	11	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	17	4	21	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	3	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	7	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	7	17	1	—	1
Total,	53	37	90	1	—	1

Juveniles.

16 years and above 10 { Convicted summarily, 1 female.
 { Committed for trial—For Felony, 1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1860,	55	24	79	1862,	56	17	73
1861,	43	16	59	Day of Inspection,	53	37	90

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Infanticide,	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
Concealing birth of children,	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
Abandoning, &c., children,	—	3	—	6	—	6	—	2
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Assaults (common),	16	20	16	9	19	11	1	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	—	6	—	4	—	—	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	12	6	9	3	12	3	—	—
Other assaults,	10	—	11	3	20	2	6	1

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals, &c.—continued.

County of
Kildare
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	10	3	17	5	6	5	3	7
Robbery,	10	7	9	—	3	4	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	2	8	—	6	—	2	—
Larceny,	56	58	37	45	56	46	19	12
Receiving stolen goods,	7	10	13	5	9	21	3	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	4	3	5	—	1	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, .	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other malicious offences against property,	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury,	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . .	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences—								
Against the person,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence, .	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Against property, without violence, .	—	1	6	10	3	1	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	40	36	16	36	22	23	—	—
Drunkenness,	36	120	45	152	47	193	—	1
Vagrancy,	4	27	15	27	12	27	2	2
Lunacy,	8	5	8	2	5	8	10	7
Military and Naval offences, . . .	38	—	22	—	21	—	2	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Debt,	10	1	14	—	6	3	1	1
Poor Law offences,	1	4	6	3	3	19	—	—
Leaving employment,	5	3	7	1	1	1	—	—
Trespass,	14	41	23	103	13	171	—	4
Attempt at suicide,	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total,	313	366	302	414	281	548	*55	*40

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Committed	Once within the year,	239	145	Committed	Once within the year,	235	135
	Twice	14	22		Twice	9	28
	Thrice	3	5		Thrice	4	14
	Four times	3	8		Four times	1	8
	Five times	—	8		Five times	—	14
	Six times	—	6		Six times	1	8
	Seven times	—	3		Seven times	—	2
	Eight times	—	—		Eight times	—	2
	Nine times	—	—		Nine times	—	7
	Ten times	—	1		Ten times	—	—
	Eleven times	—	—		Eleven times	—	2
	Thirteen times	—	—		Thirteen times	—	1
Fourteen times	—	1	Fourteen times	—	—		
Sixteen times	—	—	Sixteen times	—	1		
Eighteen times	—	1	Eighteen times	—	1		
Nineteen times	—	1	Nineteen times	—	—		
Twenty times	—	1	Twenty times	—	1		
Total,	259	202	Total,	250	223		

* Including 2 male vagrants and 2 female criminals, and 1 female drunkard, committed on day of Inspection, but not included in the first table, showing "State" of gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Kildare Gaol.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Average daily number in custody,	40.02	17.1507	Average daily number in custody,	49.65	25.31	
Average daily number in hospital,	2.3	.45	Average daily number in hospital,	.77	.70	
Highest No. at any one time,	80		Highest No. at any one time,	96		
Lowest ditto,	39		Lowest ditto,	52		
Highest No. of Males at any one time,	51		Highest No. of Males at any one time,	61		
Do. of Females,	32		Do. of Females,	45		
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	30		Lowest No. of Males at any one time,	38		
Do. of Females,	6		Do. of Females,	13		

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

19th March, 1856,	85	9th September, 1860,	99
28th June, 1857,	83	13th September, 1861,	84
28th August, 1858,	36	6th December, 1862,	80
20th April, 1859,	47	3rd June, 1863,	96

Table showing the number of acquittals and convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	106	119	64	78	83	82	65
Acquittals,	70	70	27	53	46	43	54
Total,	176	189	91	131	129	125	119

There has been a large increase in the number of committals to this gaol during the present year ; but it will be seen from the following table that the increase was altogether previous to the 31st of July, and latterly the number of committals has remained precisely the same as in 1862 :—

	1862.	1863.	Increase.
Committals up to 31st July,	380	515	135
„ up to 1st November,	578	715	137
„ up to 17th December, day of Inspection,	678	815	137

On the day of my inspection, 53 males and 37 females were in custody ; but of these 17 were lunatics and two debtors. The male prisoners, criminally committed, were 12 soldiers from the Curragh Camp, condemned by courts-martial for grave crimes, or repeated desertions, who had received long sentences of imprisonment in this gaol, generally of one and two years ; two were Camp followers, for robbery, and six were strangers, old offenders, including three returned convicts. Nineteen of the criminal prisoners were natives of the County of Kildare, six of whom were under long sentences of imprisonment, convicted of cattle-stealing, and other serious crimes ; the remaining thirteen were for larcenies and riot.

I have enumerated those particulars because they prove that the criminal population of this gaol is not, for the most part, derived from the permanent inhabitants of the County, who are known to be quiet and peaceably disposed, but rather from strangers belonging to the criminal classes, who have been attracted to the district by the Camp at the Curragh, and are otherwise totally unconnected with the County Kildare.

Female crime is here, even more than amongst the male population, confined to the abandoned class which are always to be found in the neighbourhood of military stations. Twenty-nine females were in custody on the day of my visit—of these, eleven belonged to the county ; eighteen were strangers, and three were returned convicts : but the strongest evidence of the demoralizing influence exercised by the Camp, is the fact that 192

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Kildare
Gaol.

females have been committed to this gaol for drunkenness and riot since the 1st of January last, while but forty-seven males were so convicted.

The frequent re-committals of the same individuals may be judged from the fact that 136 committals, in 1863, are represented by twelve females, who have been convicted of minor offences from nine to twelve times each during the year; and the prison registry records 228 committals of these twelve women since they became resident in the district.

Thirty-seven vagrants were committed during the year, and twenty-one soldiers for desertion, or under findings of courts-martial; sixteen prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude; nine were lodged in this gaol for debt or contempt of court, during the same period, one of whom, a male, was in custody on the day of my visit. I found him taking exercise in the ring with the criminal prisoners; he was placed in a cell of the criminal prison, and treated as if he belonged to that class. This is quite illegal, as under the 6th sec. of the Prisons Act, debtors, and persons confined for contempt of court, on civil process, must invariably, and in all cases, be kept separate from criminal prisoners—the 109th sec. of the Act only refers to the clothing and treatment of pauper debtors.

There is a good marshalsea for males in the prison; the quarters for the male pauper class only requiring a water-closet to make them in every way suitable. When I visited the prison, they were being fitted up by order of the Board, for the accommodation of officers. I directed that the subject should be again brought under the notice of that body, feeling satisfied that they would have the matter rectified, as they are always most anxious to carry out the provisions of the Act as strictly as possible.*

This debtor was committed for contempt of court; and, I am informed, he only remains in custody to enable the crown to try its rights over the jurisdiction of the Curragh of Kildare.

An old woman, likewise a pauper debtor, was in custody. She has been an inmate of the gaol since June last, and is perfectly destitute, without friends to pay for professional assistance or the fees of court; and, as the law now stands, she cannot get her discharge under the Insolvent Act, and must remain an inmate of the gaol until funds can be obtained for the purpose.

The leading road to Dublin, from the south of Ireland, passing through the County Kildare, and the large military depots at Newbridge and the Curragh being situate within the county, make it the resort of returned convicts and others, who, although strangers in the district, are well known elsewhere as criminals, and I would suggest that photography be introduced for their identification and detection. Part of the duties of Mr. Armstrong, the chief warder of this prison, was, when an officer in the Convict Depot, at Mountjoy, to obtain the identification of prisoners by photography, and he might be usefully employed for the purpose here.

The expense incurred by the Constabulary for the removal of prisoners from the Curragh Camp and Kildare to this gaol, during 1863, was £54 3s. 1d., besides which, a considerable sum was spent in the conveyance of prisoners on remand, in charge of gaol officers, to and from the Petty Sessions and Quarter Sessions of the districts.

The Governor, or his Deputy, regularly attends lock-up, and a watchman remains on duty within the prison at night. There is but one detector-clock on the premises, which, however, the authorities consider sufficient, as, from the position of the Governor's apartments, he has constant means of supervision. No watch is kept in the part of the prison occupied by females, but a bell rings from the central hall into the assistant matron's room, and the watchman has instructions to call her should a prisoner require her assistance during the night.

* I understand that since my inspection this has been remedied, and the pauper debtor removed to his proper quarters.

Juveniles.

Two juveniles (females) were in custody on the day of my inspection, one of whom, a prostitute, had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, as a punishment for robbing the house where she lodged, and afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory for three years, if any of the managers were willing to take her; but they very properly refused to do so, as she does not appear to be a proper or hopeful subject for treatment in a Reformatory.

Twenty-two male, and ten female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1862—of these, one female and two males were under nine years of age; sixteen males and five females had both their parents living, and only one, a female, had lost both father and mother; seven males and three females could read and write; eleven males and three females were wholly illiterate: all, except three, belonged to the county. One, a female, eleven years of age, was sent to a Reformatory by the Judge at assizes.

Lunatics.

I found seventeen lunatics in the gaol, some of whom have been inmates since 1860, and there is no doubt that lunatics will be committed here by Magistrates, as long as the provisions of the Act 1 Vic., c. 27, are in force. The lunatic inmates are lodged in the unheated flagged cells and in the day-rooms of the old prison, and they exercise in the rings intended for criminal prisoners. These defects, however, cannot be remedied, as there is no other place in this strictly cellular prison where the insane can be kept. The cells and day-rooms are made as comfortable as circumstances will permit, and pictures are hung in the day-rooms to give them a cheerful appearance. The insane here get a sufficient quantity of animal food; and the Governor and the Medical officer deserve much credit for the humane and kind manner in which they are treated. I find, in the Visitors' book, a minute by the Inspector of Lunatics, made just before my inspection, fully corroborating my opinion on this subject.

The following deaths of lunatics happened in this gaol during the present year:—13th May, 1863, T. D., a lunatic, died, as stated in the verdict of the coroner's jury, "from general wasting, and constitutional debility." On the 7th March, 1863, M. M., "a lunatic, committed on the 9th April previous, to stand her trial for attempting suicide, by cutting her throat with a razor, died in the prison hospital."

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Day Rooms,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Drying Room,	—	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories,	3	1
high=432 cubic feet,	79	45	Baths,	5	5
Cells to contain three persons, .	2	4	Water-closets,	8	8
Sleeping Rooms	5	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	Two.	—
Chapels,	2	2	Other Machines for Labour	23	—
Workshop,	1	—	Tell-tale Clock,	One.	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

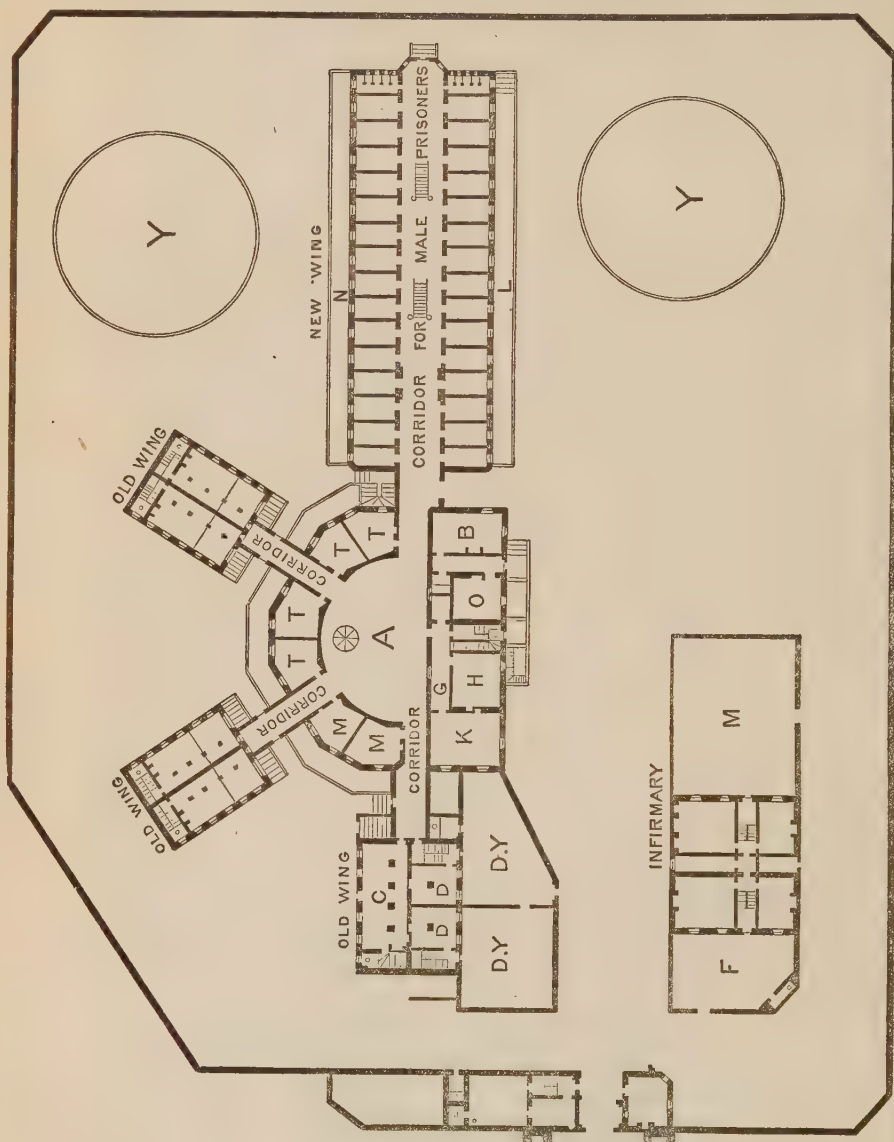
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.				
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs		Shirts,	109	24	Caps,	133	23	
of,	253	28	Jackets,	109	13	Shifts,	124	28
Sheets, pairs of,	260	4	Vests,	98	2	Gowns,	60	—
Rugs,	144	8	Trowsers,	108	50	Petticoats,	77	18
Flammocks or			Caps,	85	30	Stockings, pairs		
Cots,	90	12	Socks or Stock-			of,	71	—
Bed-ticks,	54	6	ings,	153	28	Shoes, pairs of,	56	—
			Shoes, pairs of,	98	16			

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kildare
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Kildare
Gaol.

I subjoin the ground plan of the gaol, which is well suited for the purposes of carrying out the separate system in its integrity, except that the females are lodged in the top gallery of the male prison, which is accessible from the central hall by a spiral staircase. It is always objectionable to have male and female prisoners under one roof, and it is much to be regretted that this otherwise excellent prison should have such a defect. Should, at any time, the Act 1 Vic, ch. 27, be repealed, and lunatics be removed from this gaol, the old prison, where they are now placed, might then be altered for females.



A, central inspection hall; B, Board-room; C, chapel; DD, marshalsea for debtors; D.Y., exercising yards for debtors; GKH, Governor's apartments; O, office; MM, rooms for Matrons; TTT, rooms for turnkeys; L, entrance to kitchen and other offices for males in the basement; N, entrance to laundry and other offices for females in the basement. In the infirmary the males are placed on the side marked M on the plan; the females on the side marked F.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing, is sufficient, and the materials used are of the best quality; the cots are hung on an improved principle, and all the fittings and furniture are of the most approved description.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kildare
Gaol.

The prison buildings were, when I made my inspection, in sound repair, secure, very clean, and well kept. The ventilation, under ordinary circumstances, is good, and the sewerage effective; but the heating apparatus does not work well, and the plan on which it is constructed appears to have been originally defective. The lower tier of cells is warmed by hot water; it was intended that the upper cells should be heated by hot air passing over the hot water pipes in the lower part of the building, but experience has shown that this cannot be satisfactorily done, and the heat can only be kept up in winter, to the detriment of the ventilation of the prison. The Governor, however, pays much attention to the subject, and enters in his journal, each day, the state of the building, and the temperature, as marked by the thermometer.

As gas is not manufactured in the town of Naas, the corridors and passages of the prison only are lighted, and all prisoners, except those males who are at evening school, remain in their cells, during the long nights of winter, in total darkness, either asleep or in the listless indolence which is so demoralizing, and tends to lead to lazy habits after discharge.

The supply of water is abundant, and of the purest description. A new reservoir, about sixty yards nearer to the prison than that formerly in use, has been erected, and was connected with the prison pump in March last. As the new reservoir is constructed on the near boundary of the Canal Company, and the pipes from the pump pass for only a few feet through their grounds, the rent of the water supply, payable to the Canal Company, has been reduced from £5 to 5s. per annum, and no adverse claim can now be advanced, which could interfere with the rights of the gaol to the water.

Number sentenced, in 1862, to whipping,	5 Males.
„ to day of inspection, 1863, to solitary confinement, 1 „	
„ „ to whipping,	1 „

Punishments.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>			<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	27	21	Punishment Cells,	28	11
Other Punishments,	7	5	Other Punishments,	6	4
Total,	34	26	Total,	34	15

Three punishments, since January, were inflicted by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence; the remainder by the sole authority of the Governor.

Ten punishments were of prisoners in care of Lunatics, showing how unfit criminal prisoners are to be placed over persons who are completely at their mercy, and sometimes even are incompetent to complain of ill treatment. These punishments are the strongest evidence that the insane here are not neglected by the authorities of the gaol.

The record of punishments is regularly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

All male prisoners sentenced to hard labour undergo two hours' shot-drill, unless exempted by the Medical Officer.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Industrial Labour.

	MALES.		FEMALES.
County of Tailoring,	2	Cooking,	1
Kildare Carpentering,	1	Cleaning Prison,	2
Gaol. Painting,	1	Laundry,	4
Matmaking,	4	Sewing and Knitting,	18
Shoemaking,	3		
Brushmaking,	1		
Picking Oakum,	12		
Whitewashing,	1		
Cleaning Lamps,	1		
Working in Garden,	1		
Cooking,	2		
Pumping Water,	6		
Cleaning Prison,	3		
Total,	38	Total,	25

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	38	25
Unemployed,	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Lunatics (including one in hospital),	10	7
Minding lunatics,	3	3
Admitted day of inspection,	2	3
Total,	55	40

The male prisoners attend to the cooking, the apparatus for heating the prison, and boiling water for laundry purposes, drying closet, &c. Some excellent mats, for which there is a ready sale to the Railway Company, sheep nets, brushes, &c., are made by the prisoners; others were employed in the shoemaker's, tailor's, and carpenter's shop, on the day of my visit.

The females are principally engaged in the Laundry, but sufficient care should be taken to keep prostitutes separate, in the laundry and at school, from women who are chaste: neglect of this must be attended with the worst results, in a prison where the lowest class of camp prostitutes are constantly recurrent. A tailor-warder is much required to superintend his branch of prison labor.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1860, . £6 19s. 5½d. | 1861, . £182 3s. 1d. | 1862, . £20 2s. 8d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	109	60
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	84	74
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	8	7
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	9·6	6·4
School-hours.—Males—From 4 to 7, P.M. Females—From 10 to 11 30, A.M. *		

Much care and attention are given to the educational training of such of the prisoners as attend school; but the average number of pupils on the roll, for 1862, was only eight males and seven females, and about nine males and six females, for 1863—while the average number of prisoners in custody was forty-nine males and twenty-five females. This is the more to be regretted, as the teacher is well qualified, having been regularly trained in the schools of the National Board of Education, and ranks first of 2nd class. He has, on account of his attention to his duties, been recommended for a gratuity from the Commissioners of Education, by the Head

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Kildare
Gaol.

Inspector of the Board, who made the following report on the state of the prison school, in August last :—"The teacher conducts the school with earnestness and efficiency. The prisoners receive a very satisfactory amount of instruction, and are individually making good progress, as I had opportunities of distinctly observing in the cases of those who have been in attendance at successive inspections. They were examined, at inspection, in reading and explanation, arithmetic, writing from dictation, geography, and grammar."

In a later report it is stated by the Inspector : "I have observed some instances of most gratifying progress in the cases of persons who could neither read nor write when they first entered the prison ; as regards penmanship, the teacher is especially successful."

The school for males is held here from four until seven o'clock in the evening—a most satisfactory arrangement, as the industrial employment of the prisoners is not interfered with during the day, and their minds are kept occupied up to a late hour—a matter of the utmost importance in a separate prison, and this custom should be generally adopted. The teacher likewise gives instruction in writing to the male prisoners, in their cells, for an hour after dinner. The females are taught by the master, in the presence of a matron.

Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of Mercy to the Roman Catholic females, and, under certain restrictions, to the male inmates of the same persuasion.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week ; and all sentenced to one calendar month and under get brown bread and gruel for dinner every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $6d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. ; potatoes, per stone, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; meat, per lb., $8d.$; new milk, per gallon, $7d.$; salt, per cwt., 1s. $4d.$; coals, per ton, 16s. $7d.$; candles, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; soap, per cwt., 28s. and 30s.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made by any. I tasted the food given them on the day of my visit, and found it good. I was present at the dinner of the lunatics, who each receive half a pound of meat, with potatoes ; they use wooden knives, and dine together at a long table ; their conduct was most orderly, and they appear to be attended to in a manner very unusual in a prison.

The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the provisions, in the tabular form recommended by the Inspector-General. I found a few exceptions taken to the milk, on which occasions coffee was substituted, at the cost of the contractor.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860,	.	3·012d.		1861,	.	2·957d.		1862,	.	2·8d.
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Books and Accounts.

The various books and accounts appear to be kept with much care and attention ; all those recommended by the Inspector-General, and directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, are in use. The Governor's journal is very well and carefully kept ; in it every occurrence in the prison, the state of the thermometer, and various observations and suggestions, are entered with much fulness and precision. The Chaplains and Medical Officers likewise keep journals, and this department of the Establishment appears satisfactory.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

County of Kildare Gaol, 1860, . £2,606 4s. 6d. | 1861, . £2,224 14s. 3d. | 1862, . £2,512 3s. 1d.
Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—
1860, . £38 17s. 1d. | 1861, . £35 7s. 8½d. | 1862, . £41 0s. 0d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	252	18	8	1862,	200	7	5
1861,	205	9	6	1863 (nine months),	169	0	11

A Return of the Expenses incurred by the Constabulary, and paid by the Board of Superintendence, for the Conveyance of Prisoners to Naas Gaol, in the year ended 31st December, 1863.

Constabulary Districts.	Conveyances.	Subsistence of Prisoners, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Athy,	24 19 7	0 16 6	25 16 1
Celbridge,	5 9 2	—	5 9 2
Curragh Camp,	27 2 8	1 4 4	28 7 0
Kildare,	23 0 3	0 8 0	23 8 3
Naas,	14 2 5	0 18 9	15 1 2
Robertstown,	3 14 6	0 3 3	3 17 9
Total,	98 8 7	3 10 10	101 19 5

A further sum of £90 6s. 8d. has been expended, under the same head, for prisoners brought by gaol officers on remand to petty sessions, and for trial at quarter sessions.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	70 0 0	Richard Tutty, Carpenter,	*32 10 0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45 0 0	John Lewis, Shoemaker,	*32 10 0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45 0 0	Warder,	
James Kellett, esq., Surgeon,	37 0 0	Peter Lowry, Matmaking,	*35 0 0
Robt. S. Hayes, esq., Apothecary,	28 0 0	Warder,	*27 10 0
		John Edwards, Warder,	*27 10 0
		Henry Reynolds, do.	*30 0 0
		Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	*27 10 0
		Florence Newton, Warder,	40 0 0
		Mrs. Marian Twibill, Matron,	*17 10 0
		Anne M. Kinsella, Assist. do.	15 0 0
		Mary Jeffrey, do.	
		Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Matron,	15 0 0

In April, 1863, the Board of Superintendence made the following minute, with respect to the salaries of the inferior officers :—

“Resolved—That the various warders’ and matrons’ salaries be increased at the following ratio, conditional on good conduct :—

“First—After three years’ service, an increase of £2 10s. per annum.

“Secondly—After three years’ additional service, a further increase of £2 10s. per annum, being £5 for six years.”

In September the following rule was added—

“Should a warder’s salary have been increased prior to this order, he is not entitled to the increase sanctioned by order of 1st April, 1863, until after the expiration of three years from the previous increase.”

* The officers thus marked have received the increase granted by the Board’s resolutions of 1st April and 2nd September, 1863—Turnkeys Lowry and Phayer, the full amount, the remainder for the first period only.

The superior officers are paid their salaries half-yearly, at assizes ; the inferior monthly, and they receive food rations. The male officers are supplied with a neat uniform, and an outside coat.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kildare
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	232	188
Protestant Chaplain,	238	214
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	266	232
Surgeon,	238	251
Apothecary,	206	192

It will be seen from this table that the external officers are very attentive to their duties.

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years ; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	43	44	31	13
Number of days,	875	1,188	1,001	—
Number of deaths,	2	4	—	2
Cost of medicine,	£7 12s. 8d.	£11 18s. 8d.	£6 17s. 6d.	—

There is here an excellent and separate hospital for each sex, with good baths and water-closets attached. I found the hospital building in good order, the wards very clean and well ventilated. The Medical Officer devotes much care and attention to his duties.

Three deaths occurred during the year 1863—two previous to my inspection in December, and the third, a few days afterwards. No prisoner died in the gaol in 1862.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir G. G. Aylmer, bart., J.P., Chairman.	Major Barton, J.P.	Fred. H. Henry, esq., J.P., High Sheriff.
Right Hon. Lord Naas, M.P., J.P.	Major Borrowes, J.P.	Chris. Rynd, esq., J.P.
The Baron De Robeck, J.P.	W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.	Captain Henry Moore.
	P. Nolan, esq.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.
	John La Touche, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when liabilities are discharged by draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. As I understand it is proposed to establish a branch bank at Naas, facilities will be given hereafter for a more complete system of cash payments.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NOTE.—When this report was passing through press, a communication was received from the Local Inspector of Naas Gaol, stating that two rooms on the ground-floor of the marshalsea, each measuring 13 ft. 7 in. by 11 ft. 4 in., had been fitted up for male pauper debtors, and a water-closet erected for their use. He, likewise, reported that one of the upper rooms in the marshalsea had been appropriated for female debtors, a door opened from it into the gallery belonging to the female officers' quarters, where there is a water-closet, and all communication between the male and female portions of the building permanently closed with masonry.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—VISITED 28TH
AUGUST, AND 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State, &c., 18th November, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	1	—	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	11	5	16	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	32	8	40	3	1	4

Juvenile in Custody on the day of Inspection.

One convicted at Quarter Sessions of Felony (Workhouse offender), under
16 years of age, 4 times previously convicted, 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and
on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 24 | 1861, . 25 | 1862, . 53 | Day of Inspection, . 40

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last
seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1863 :—

29th January, 1856,	75	27th June, 1860,	40
1st April, 1857,	75	4th October, 1861,	40
18th December, 1858,	53	13th June, 1862,	54
8th January, 1859,	58	10th February, 1863,	53

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, up to and including the day of Inspection; also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	16	2	46	11	40	4	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	24	—	22	—	20	3	4	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Assaults,	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.	8	6	2	3	2	2	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	8	2	3	1	2	—	1	—
Larceny,	33	41	26	28	38	28	8	5
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	1
Perjury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	2	8	2	9	—	—	—
Other offences:								
Against the person,	—	2	—	2	5	1	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Against property, without violence,	4	6	5	2	9	1	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	18	8	34	1	17	—	1	—
Vagrancy,	6	8	11	12	13	9	1	—
Lunacy,	6	4	7	5	7	7	—	—
Military and Naval offences,	8	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	3	—	5	1	2	—
Debt,	11	2	20	4	5	2	4	—
Cruelty to animals,	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against fishery laws,	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Leaving service,	7	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Neglect of duty,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach,	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Workhouse offences,	2	—	13	2	3	3	1	—
Total,	182	88	238	83	210	70	32	8

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—		Committed—	
Once within the year,	202 51	Once within the year,	193 58
Twice „	8 14	Twice „	6 5
Total,	210 65	Total,	199 63

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.		
	Average daily number in	M.	F.	Average daily number in	M.	F.
custody,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		custody,	28	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average daily number in				Average daily number in		
Hospital,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Hospital,	4	1
Highest number at any one				Highest number at any		
time,	54			one time,	53	
Lowest ditto,	28			Lowest ditto,	34	
Highest number of Males at				Highest number of Males		
any one time,	38			at any one time,	39	
Ditto, of Females,	18			Ditto, of Females,	19	
Lowest number of Males at				Lowest number of Males		
any one time,	12			at any one time,	22	
Ditto, of Females,	9			Ditto, of Females,	8	

CITY PRISONERS.

State, &c., 18th November, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	1	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	7	5	12	—	1	1

Number of city prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the two preceding years:—

1861, . . . 26 | 1862, . . . 21 | Day of Inspection, . . . 12

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, up to and including the day of Inspection; also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	13	8	15	11	13	9	—	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	—	1	—	5	—	1	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	3	—	2	2	4	2	—	—

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., .	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Robbery,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	15	18	17	21	15	17	3	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	2	2	—	4	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against the currency,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Other offences :								
Against the person,	3	6	3	1	—	1	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	49	205	65	138	48	96	1	—
Vagrancy,	8	9	9	17	15	16	—	—
Lunacy,	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval offences,	6	—	10	—	19	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Debt,	17	2	12	1	5	—	—	1
Workhouse offences,	5	5	7	—	1	3	—	—
Leaving service,	4	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
Attempted suicide,	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Crown witness,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gaol breach,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total,	145	257	172	201	155	149	7	5

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

Committed.	M. F.		Committed.	M. F.	
Once within the year,	127	55	Once within the year,	120	57
Twice	12	11	Twice	12	9
Thrice	3	4	Thrice	2	3
Four times	—	4	Four times	—	1
Six times	—	2	Six times	—	2
Seven times	—	3	Seven times	—	1
Nine times	—	2	Nine times	—	—
Ten times	—	—	Ten times	—	1
Eleven times	—	1	Eleven times	—	—
Twelve times	—	1	Twelve times	—	1
Twenty times	—	—	Twenty times	—	1
Twenty-one times	—	1	Twenty-one times	—	—
Total,	142	84	Total,	134	76

SOUTH DISTRICT. County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.	Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).							
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			
Average daily number in custody,	M.	F.			Average daily number in custody,	M.	F.	
Average daily number in Hospital,			7	6	Average daily number in Hospital,			12 5
			0½	0½				0½ 0½
Highest number at any one time,			26		Highest number at any one time,			31
Lowest ditto,			5		Lowest ditto,			9
Highest number of Males at any one time,			12		Highest number of Males at any one time,			22
Ditto, of Females,			15		Ditto, of Females,			17
Lowest number of Males at any one time,			3		Lowest number of Males at any one time,			6
Ditto, of Females,			1		Ditto, of Females,			-

Highest number of City prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last two years, and up to day of inspection :—

From 9th May to 31st December, 1861—23rd October,	23	9th November, 1862,	26
		11th March, 1863,	31

Acquittals and convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Acquitted—							
County,	49	49	39	63	61	37	49
City,	17	10	6	9	2	8	2
Convicted—							
County,	64	99	33	34	26	54	76
City,	44	26	23	16	12	10	10
Total,	174	184	101	122	101	109	137

From the above returns it will be seen that crime in the male population of this county has not diminished during the past year, and the number of inmates in custody on the day I made my inspection, although less than on the corresponding day in 1862, was higher than on those in either 1860 or 1861.

I found thirty-two males and eight females belonging to the jurisdiction of the county in custody, consisting of four debtors, one vagrant, a drunkard, thirteen grave offenders, convicted of cattle-stealing, highway robbery, &c., and under long sentences of imprisonment in this gaol, generally of twelve and eighteen months, one of two years. Several of these, although past the age of juveniles, were very young; eight prisoners were under short sentences, having been summarily convicted for workhouse offences, trespass after game, assaults, and petty larcenies. Five were waiting for trial, one of whom, a juvenile, although only fourteen years of age, was an old offender, having suffered four sentences of imprisonment in this gaol; he is now charged with a very grave assault in the union workhouse. Another prisoner waiting for trial was committed for stabbing his companion in a drunken fray.

Female crime here, as in most parts of the south and west of Ireland, is very trifling. I found eight women committed from the county in the gaol, consisting of two workhouse offenders, sentenced, one to six the other to twelve months imprisonment, one prisoner committed for arson, another for stealing fowl, two for larceny, and an old woman who had quarrelled with her husband, besides a pickpocket waiting for trial, a stranger.

Seven male and five female prisoners belonging to the jurisdiction of the city were in custody. The males were, three for larceny, one for breaking into a house, one for perjury, one for assault, and a drunkard. The females were—two for assault, two for robbery, and an old woman, an inmate of the debtors' prison, who is a fitter subject for a lunatic asylum

than for a gaol. This woman has been in custody under a committal for debt during a period of nearly four years; she has been certified as insane for the last two years, and being unable to take legal steps to procure her discharge, she still remains a prisoner without apparently any prospect of her release, as the creditor, a baker in Kilkenny, refuses to forgive the debt, and there are legal difficulties for her discharge without his consent. The whole case, however, has been submitted by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums for the opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown, to ascertain whether some means may not be found to have the woman placed in an asylum where her disease can be suitably treated.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.

One of the male pauper debtors belonging to the county has been for fifteen months in this gaol. He is old and infirm, being upwards of seventy years of age, and he stated to me that he never expected to leave it.

Juveniles.

I found one juvenile offender in custody, a boy, who is constantly recurrent to the gaol for outrageous conduct in the workhouse. There is, however, but little juvenile crime in the county or city of Kilkenny, only six males and one female having been committed from the county, and twelve males and one female from the city during 1862. Of these, one girl and eleven boys were wholly illiterate, seven could read and write; one boy, thirteen years of age, was sent to a reformatory during the year; one boy was whipped in the gaol since January, 1863.

Lunatics.

There was no lunatic in custody when I inspected the gaol, except the old woman confined for debt. Eight males and four females were committed as dangerous during the year. One was committed twice; one lunatic died in 1862; another, a female, in 1863. These were the only deaths in either years.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	6	—
Day Rooms,	4	—	Laundry,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	47	—	Lavatories,	3	3
Single Cells of larger size,	100	83	Baths,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets (in each cell, and outside),	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Pumps and Wells,	2	—
School Rooms at cell doors,			Tread-wheel,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Crank-mill,	1	—
Worksheds,	13	—	Other machines for labour (shot drill,)	1	—
			Tell-tale clock,	1	—

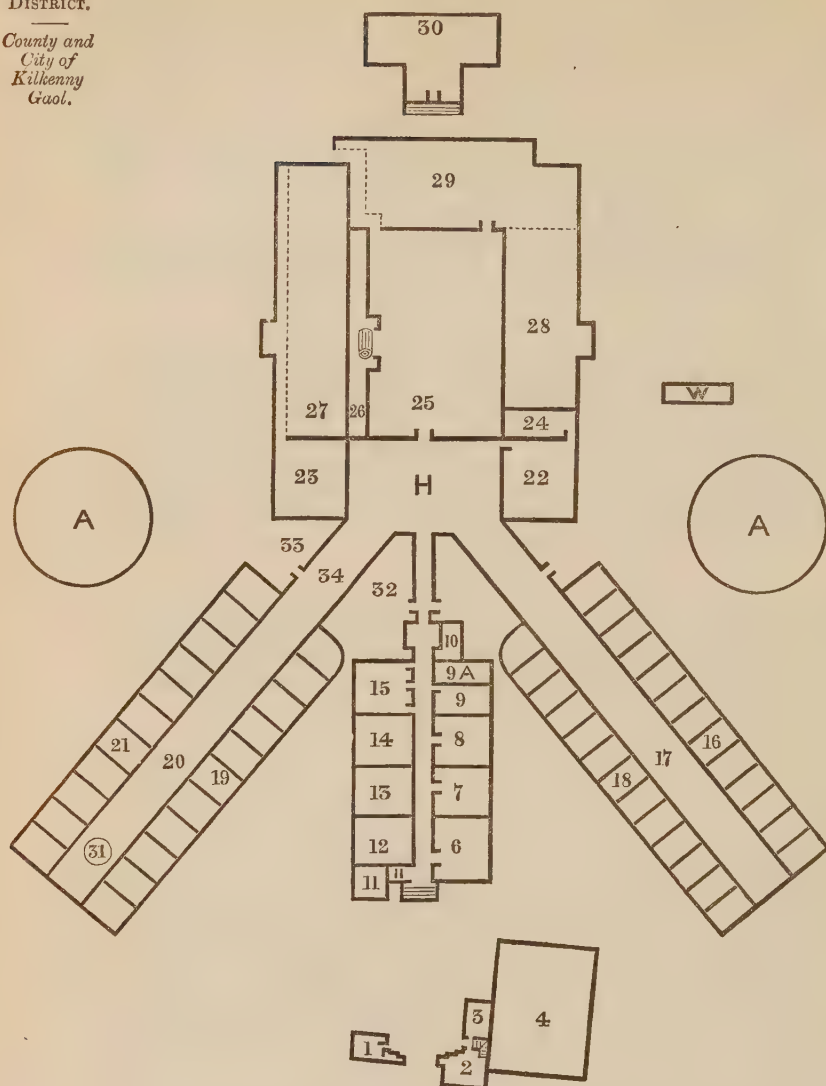
Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets, .	120	48	Shirts, . . .	81	62	Shifts, . . .	18	24
Pairs Sheets, .	116	72	Jackets, . . .	64	38	Gowns, . . .	30	10
Rugs,	101	50	Vests,	63	35	Petticoats, .	26	24
Hammocks or . .			Trowsers, . . .	40	47	Shoes, pairs of,	13	14
Cots,	50	54	Caps,	12	3			
Bed-ticks, . . .	61	—	Pairs Shoes, . .	43	29			

* The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums have transmitted to me the file of papers in this case. The opinion of the law adviser is, that "she cannot be removed to an asylum without the consent of the detaining creditor; and if proceedings are not taken under the Insolvent Act, the present state of things cannot be altered." The lunatic has no friends who are disposed to interfere in her behalf; she must, consequently, remain a prisoner in the gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.

Plan.



No. 1, Guard-room; 2, tower, and entrance to execution-room; 3, guards' bed-room; 4, Governor's residence; 6, 7, 8, and 9, turnkeys' rooms; 9A, store-room; 10, water-closet; 11, entrance to chapel; 12, office; 13, board-room; 14, paint-room; 15, room for visitors to prisoners; 16, new range of male cells (52 in number); 17, passage; 18, same as No. 16 (52 cells); 19, new range of female cells (44 in number); 20, passage; 21, same as No. 19 (44 cells); 22, cooking-house; 23, laundry; 24, bath-house; 25 shot-drill yard; 26, tread-wheel or mill; 27, old cells; 28, same; 29, debtors' prison; 30, prison hospital; 31, entrance to solitary cells; 32, proposed entrance to female prison; 33, proposed entrance to the laundry; 34, railing; H, central-hall; A, exercising-rings.

I found this prison in a creditable state of discipline, well supplied with bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing; the buildings in sound repair, clean and orderly, amply supplied with water, the sewerage and ventilation good; but the heating apparatus of the separate prison, which was found by my colleague to be defective in 1862, is now con-

stantly out of order; and on the day of my inspection it could not be used, the pipes having burst and inundated the basement with water. I understand that this frequently happens, and that the apparatus being on a bad principle, and put up before the present mode of heating large buildings was well understood, is radically defective. It would be attended with economy to the county to thoroughly overhaul the whole system by which the building is heated, and which is found to be so very faulty and wasteful of fuel, and perhaps a new and more improved system of heating might be adopted.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.

Since last inspection a separation has been made between the quarters of the master and pauper debtors, a wall having been built, dividing their exercising ground into two separate yards, and a door has been opened from each class into their respective divisions. The glass of the windows of the apartment for master debtors which looked into the exercising yard for criminals has been muffed, as recommended by my colleague in his last report.

The leakage of the pipes and cocks in the cells of the separate prison has now been in a great measure amended, by an ingenious contrivance, which is stated to answer the purpose intended. Three new lavatories and a shower-bath have been erected in each wing of the prison. Shutters have likewise been put up in some of the cells intended for punishment, as suggested by my colleague. One of the cells in the old gaol has been fitted up as a fumigating room; and the deep box-stalls in the prison chapel, which have been so strongly reprobated by the Inspectors-General, the Prison Chaplains, and all those who practically understand prison discipline, have been removed, and an excellent chapel has been formed, admirably suited for the purpose, where perfect supervision can be exercised. The Chaplain informed me that since its formation the most perfect decorum during their presence in the chapel is preserved among the prisoners, who feel that they are now in a place suitable for divine worship. The alteration has been made without cost to the county, as the sale of the old materials covered the outlay.

As yet gas has not been introduced into the cells of the separate prison. This should be done, as suggested by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, who recommended, *that no prisoner, except as a punishment, be left in darkness more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours.*

In the female prison a new drying-room has been fitted up.

Separation of the sexes is not sufficiently preserved here; and the constant passing of the females to the laundry, through the central hall belonging to the male criminal prison, and to which master debtors have recourse, is very objectionable. This could be remedied without difficulty, by closing the present door of the laundry, and opening another direct from the female prison, at No. 33 on the plan. The railing, No. 34 on the plan, separating from the central hall the wing in which females are placed, has been found insufficient; and I would suggest that a proper screen be erected which would really separate the two prisons, and a separate entrance be made from the passage into the female prison, at No. 32 on the plan; so that female officers and prisoners should not be obliged to pass through the male prison. I consider that these alterations are much required to prevent the recurrence of former abuses, and I would urge on the Board of Superintendence the necessity of having them at once made.

The Governor attends lock-up; and a watchman is appointed to patrol at night; but there is no method of testing whether he regularly makes his rounds through the different galleries of the prison, as the only tell-tale clock in the gaol is in the central hall. A bell has been placed from the central hall to the matron's quarters.

One male prisoner escaped from this prison in January, 1862, but he was soon afterwards retaken.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Number sentenced to whipping from 1st January to day of inspection, 1 male.

County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	.	4	2	Punishment Cells,	.	5	9

CITY PRISONERS.

Number sentenced to solitary confinement from 1st January to day of inspection, 1 male.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	.	6	5	Punishment Cells,	.	3	—

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.
The punishment book is submitted to the Board, at its meetings.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones and pumping water,	21	Washing and scouring,	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Repairing shoes,	1	Sewing,	1
		Carding tow,	1

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive labour,	21	Punitive labour,	3
Industrial labour,	1	Industrial labour,	2
Sick,	3	Sick,	2
Debtors, unemployed,	3	Prison duties,	1
Prison duties,	4		
Total,	32	Total,	8

CITY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

Breaking stones and pumping water, 5 Males.

Industrial Labour.

Spinning tow, 1 Female. Carding tow, 1 Female.

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive labour,	5	Industrial labour,	2
Prison duties,	2	Sick,	1
		Unemployed,	1
		Debtors, unemployed,	1
Total,	7	Total,	5

The Law Adviser having given it as his opinion that stonebreaking may be considered hard labour, the tread-wheel is not used in this prison, as its power is not applied to any useful purpose, water being raised by a crank pump.

Schools.
COUNTY PRISONERS.

	M.	F.	SOUTH DISTRICT
Number of individual prisoners attending school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	136	38	<i>County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.</i>
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	93	28	
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	13	7	
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection,	8	2	

CITY PRISONERS.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	45	19
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	31	10
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	4	2
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection,	2	1

School-hours.—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

There is no trained teacher here. Each turnkey and matron instructs the class of prisoners which he or she has in charge.

I doubt whether persons properly qualified as teachers, and otherwise suitable as prison officers, can be obtained for the low salary of £30, without rations, given to the turnkeys of this gaol. Registries of educational progress are regularly kept. The Chaplains visit during school hours and enter the date of their visits in the school registry.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk. Females—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, same of Indian meal, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners and under receive 1 pint of gruel for dinner instead of new milk each day.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel two days in each week (Monday and Friday) instead of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 3d.; rice, per cwt., 40s.; meat, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; buttermilk, per gallon, free; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 20s.; turf, per box of 20 stones, 1s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; candles, per lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., 36s.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the food supplied to the prisoners, and for the most part favourably.

Books and Accounts.

All the various books and registries of statistics and finance required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are here kept in duplicate (for county and city), and with much care and attention. I consider that the Governor and Clerk deserve credit for the clear and satisfactory manner in which the accounts of each jurisdiction are preserved distinct, and without complication. All the various journals and registries are submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

COUNTY.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, chargeable to the county for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,316 7s. 9d. | 1861, . £1,054 5s. 9d. | 1862, . £1,230 14s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £45 11s. 9d. | 1861, . £38 11s. 5d. | 1862, . £28 10s. 4d.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . . 2½d. | 1861, . . 2½d. | 1862, . . 2½d.
CITY.

County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.

Proportion of the net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, chargeable to the City for the two preceding years :—

1861, . . . £463 8s. 6d. | 1862, . . . £495 5s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last two years :—

1861, . . . £23 6s. 4d. | 1862, . . . £26 12s. 3½d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the two preceding years :—

1861, . . 2½d. | 1862, . . 2½d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

COUNTY.			CITY.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1860, . . .	107	14 9	1860, . . .	69	0 4
1861, . . .	98	16 1	1861, . . .	62	15 2
1862, . . .	188	15 7	1862, . . .	38	6 2
1863 (nine months),	138	5 0	1863 (nine months),	48	17 11

With reference to the amalgamation of the county and city jurisdictions, I subjoin an extract from the report of the Secretary of the City Grand Jury, from which it will appear that the result has been attended with advantage to all parties concerned. After a detailed account of the expenditure he observes :—

“ You will be gratified to learn that the agreement with the county prison has, so far, resulted to this city in such a moderate increase of expenditure, and that my Grand Jury, at last assizes, expressed their utmost satisfaction at the result.

“ When the pensions of the late prison officers cease, the expenses to this city will be about the same as in its old prison, provided the County Grand Jury can be got to remit the £100 a-year at present charged for rent, and which it is to be hoped and expected they will do, at the next renewal of the contract, as the agreement has proved so much also to their advantage, they being relieved by it from the payment of salaries to such a considerable extent.

“ P. J. DILLON,

“ Secretary, City Grand Jury, Kilkenny.

“ To J. Corry Connellan, Esq., Inspector-General of Prisons,
Prisons Office, Dublin.”

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.			Resident.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Wm. Hayden, Local Inspect. .	80	0 0	James Leonard, 4th Turnkey		
Rev. Wm. Gorman, Protes-			Clerk and Storekeeper, .	50	0 0
tant Chaplain, . . .	46	3 0	Richard Lannigan, 5th do.,		
Rev. John Gorman, R.C. Chapl.	46	3 0	on night duty, . . .	30	0 0
John James, M.D., Surgeon, .	65	0 0	Geoffry Meara, 6th do., Gate		
Resident.			Porter, . . .	30	0 0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, .	300	0 0	Thomas Foley, 7th do., .	30	0 0
Michl. Leonard, 1st Turnkey, .	37	0 0	John Hoey, 8th do., cabinet		
Michael Murray, 2nd do.,			maker, . . .	30	0 0
instructs in weaving, . . .	30	0 0	Jane Hoey, Matron, . . .	50	0 0
Thomas McCullagh, 3rd do.,			Margaret Wills, Assistant		
instructs in mat and brush			Matron, . . .	20	0 0
making, . . .	30	0 0	Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse, .	12	0 0

All the turnkeys are employed in schooling.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector, . . .	49	118
„ per substitute, . . .	146	29
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	199	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	168	160
Surgeon, . . .	142	140

Colonel Thomas Jones, who had for many years discharged the duties of Local Inspector to the satisfaction of the Board and the Inspectors-General, resigned the office in April, 1863, and his place has been filled up by William Hayden, junior, esq. One turnkey, John Purcell, resigned, and John Hoey has been appointed in his place.

The turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniform, but no rations are given. The inferior officers receive their salaries monthly; the superior officers half-yearly, at assizes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*County and
City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.*

Hospitals.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863, up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital, . . .	20	24	30	25
Number of days, . . .	400	991	1,601	—
Number of deaths, . . .	—	—	1	1
Cost of medicine, . . .	£34 17s. 4d.	£26 18s.	£31 12s. 11d.	—

CITY PRISONERS.

	1861.	1862.	1863, up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital, . . .	6	7	8
Number of days, . . .	28	184	—
Number of deaths, . . .	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£4 11s. 8d.	£8 3s. 7d.	—

The hospitals are good, and well ventilated, with water-closets and baths attached. The prison is healthy, the only death in 1862 being that of a lunatic, "from exhaustion and debility," and another during the present year, from the same cause.

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during the past year, and up to day of inspection:—

One on the 30th August, 1862—a male prisoner.

One on the 14th February, 1863—a female prisoner.

Board of Superintendence.

John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Edward Lewis Warren, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Wm. H. Flood, esq., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Thomas Hart, esq., J.P.
Capt. Sir James Langrishe, bart., J.P.	Capt. T. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	John Potter, esq., J.P.
Major H. St. George, J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.	Daniel Cullen, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly each month for the despatch of business, when salaries of inferior officers are paid, and minor liabilities discharged. Salaries of the superior officers and large amounts are paid by presentment at assizes.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county were not in a satisfactory state when I made my inspection of them; but their defects have been frequently pointed out by my colleague and my predecessor, and again by me, in 1861. It is therefore now only necessary for me to report that no improvement had taken place in their condition up to the day of my visit. I subjoin my report on these establishments, made out in the usual tabular form.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.						
County and City of Kilkenny.		Callan.		Thomastown.		Urlingford.		
Bridewells.		No. of Committals in previous year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		No. of Committals in the quarter preceding In- spection,	145	22	135	26	88	24
		Of whom were Drunkards,	91	16	50	2	66	8
		Of whom were Drunkards,	48	2	30	6	29	2
			39	1	8	1	13	1
Petty Sessions,		On Wednesday every 3 weeks.	Monthly.		Fortnightly.			
Transmittals,		Regular.	Regular.		Regular.			
Committals,		Regular.	Regular.		Apparently re- gular.			
Registry,		Correct.	Correct.		Apparently cor- rect.			
Repairs,		Roof and wood- work require repair.	In bad repair.		In bad repair and damp.			
Security,		Exercising yard very insecure.	Insecure.		Insecure.			
Accommodation,		Males, two small cells off a pas- sage, with a fire- place; females, the same; only one exercising yard for both sexes.	Nineteen cells, one with fire- place, but no exercising yard for prisoners; two water clos- ets, both out of order; cells al- most unfur- nished.		Males, two small cells off a pas- sage, with fire- place; females, the same; two large exercising yards.			
Bedding,		No bedsteads in cells for males; blankets, sheets, rugs, and bed- ding required.	Bedsteads, beds, and bedding required.		Bedding defi- cient, blankets in holes, no rugs, one sheet on each bed.			
Water,		None on premises; nearly a quar- ter of a mile off.	None; pump use- less.		Pump out of or- der.			
Sewerage,		Good.	Good.		Cess-pools in yards; no drain from them.			
Dryness and Ventilation,		Clean and or- derly; water- closets out of order and offen- sive.	Clean and or- derly.		Ventilation bad; one small pane of glass in each cell; clean and orderly, but damp.			
Cost of dietary per head per day.		4d.	4d.		4d.			
Salary of Keeper,		£15, out of which keeper has to pay for draw- ing water.	£25		£15			
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.		Court-house keeper, salary £8.	Court-house keeper, salary £8.		Court-house keeper, salary £8.			
Remarks,		No prisoners in custody. Visit- ed 28th August, 1862.	No prisoners in custody. Visit- ed March, 1863.		One prisoner in custody. Visit- ed 29th August, 1863. Keeper was in a dying state on the day of my inspec- tion.			

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*King's
County
Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	2	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	—	1	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	10	—	10	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total,	34	8	42	—	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years, distinguishing the sexes :—

24th Sept., 1860.	24th Sept., 1861.	24th Sept., 1862.	24th Sept., 1863.
Males, 22	Males, 23	Males, 41	Males, 34
Females, 13	Females, 13	Females, 11	Females, 8
Total, 35	36	52	42

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection :—

Males, . . . 6 | Females, . . . 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*King's
County
Gaol.*

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	12	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	66	17	39	19	40	13	15	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	—	5	15	—	4	—	—	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	2	2	3	3	4	—	1	—
Other assaults,	23	6	30	7	32	—	1	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Larceny,	16	16	29	15	19	18	2	4
Receiving stolen goods,	5	4	7	4	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
Other malicious offences against property,	2	9	10	—	11	2	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	7	29	10	10	16	3	—
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	—	—	36	—	—	2	—	—
Against property, without violence,	—	—	—	3	17	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	—	2	5	4	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	38	25	30	11	36	14	—	—
Vagrancy,	—	7	3	2	—	1	—	—
Lunacy,	13	6	8	4	10	1	4	—
Military and Naval offences,	5	—	1	—	6	—	3	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt,	11	1	5	—	11	—	3	—
Total,	202	110	254	91	215	70	34	8

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Committed—		
Once within the year,	235	72
Twice " 	7	5
Thrice " 	—	3
Total,	242	80

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Committed—		
Once within the year,	198	60
Twice " 	3	5
Thrice " 	—	—
Total,	201	65

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	36	10
Average daily number in Hospital,	0 $\frac{1}{3}$	0 $\frac{1}{3}$

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	35	9
Average daily number in Hospital,	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{8}$

Averages, &c.—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
Highest number at any one time,	71	Highest number at any one time,	64
Lowest ditto,	36	Lowest ditto,	35
Highest number of males at any one time,	51	Highest number of males at any one time,	51
Ditto of females,	20	Ditto of females,	15
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25	Lowest number of males at any one time,	28
Ditto of females,	3	Ditto of females,	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.
King's County Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

2nd February, 1856,	90	23rd February, 1860,	69
21st May, 1857,	63	26th December, 1861,	56
17th February, 1858,	73	23rd October, 1862,	71
28th October, 1859,	77	13th July, 1863,	64

Table showing acquittals and convictions in King's County during last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Acquittals,	59	56	75	46	46	50	77
Convictions,	46	37	87	80	71	54	86
Total,	105	93	162	126	117	104	163

It will be seen from the above tables that more prisoners were sent for trial at quarter sessions and assizes, in the King's County, during 1862, than in any other of the last seven years. Since, however, the commencement of 1863, the number of offenders appears to have diminished, and on the day of my inspection in September, there were fewer prisoners committed criminally in this gaol than for some time previously, and the crimes were not, for the most part, of an aggravated character. I regretted, however, to find that two of the inmates of the gaol were under long sentences of three years' imprisonment in this associated prison, having been tried by courts-martial, and condemned for desertion and fraudulent enlistment; one of these has, since his committal to this gaol, been so disorderly and insubordinate, that it has been found necessary, on two occasions, to have him kept in irons for several days, a punishment to which he was subjected by order of a Magistrate. My experience leads me to believe that long sentences of imprisonment carried out in a county gaol, especially one in association, as this is, has always an injurious result, and that the ends of penal repression would be much more effectually accomplished, if, as in Scotland, all prisoners sentenced to more than nine months' imprisonment were transferred to a central criminal prison, one for each sex, where the sentence of the Judge would be properly carried out, and an equal punishment dealt to all offenders.

Six of the prisoners were in custody for insubordination in the workhouse, and under various sentences of imprisonment, one for twelve and two for six months. Since their commitment here they have been constantly under punishment for breaches of rules and insubordination in the prison.

There are in this gaol eight separate cells for females—admirably built, and well suited for the purposes of separation. On the day of my visit, only two were occupied (by the insubordinate workhouse offenders); the remaining female prisoners were in association. I consider that it would be more advisable to have the separate cells always occupied, and to keep as few women as possible in association. There were but eight female prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and if this rule were carried

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*King's
County
Gaol.*

out, they would all have been in separation. Female crime in this County is very trifling, being principally confined to workhouse offenders and prostitutes from the neighbourhood of the Military Barracks at Parsons-town. Only three female prisoners were in this gaol on the 18th June, 1862; and four on the 28th August, 1863: the highest number of that sex at any time, in this gaol, in 1863, was fifteen, on 24th July.

No returned convict was in custody on the day of my visit. Nine prisoners (six males and three females) were sentenced to penal servitude from this county, in 1862.

No escape was effected in either 1862 or 1863.

The Governor, or his Deputy, attends lock up, and a watchman patrols at night. One tell-tale clock is placed in a central part of the prison, at a distance from the guard house, and it is considered by the Governor to be a sufficient check on the watchman.

Juveniles.

Eleven males (including one who, although under sixteen, had enlisted, and afterwards deserted) and six female juveniles were committed to this gaol, in 1862—of whom twelve had both parents living; two had lost both; five could read and write; and all, but one, were natives of the King's County. One male was sent to a Reformatory.

Ten male and six female juveniles were committed in 1863.

Lunatics.

I found four male lunatics in the gaol under the care of six sane prisoners. A large number of attendants are required to take charge of the insane in the small flagged cells of the old gaol in which they are placed at night. Two being subject to frequent fits of epilepsy, demand unceasing attendance; and, notwithstanding that the cells do not contain the number of cubic feet considered requisite for a single prisoner in separation, three persons, the epileptic and his two attendants, have to sleep in each of those in which they pass the night. Some of the lunatics have been inmates of the gaol for a long period.

The building in which the insane are placed is very unsuited for the occupation of this class of prisoners. One of the sashes of a cell had been broken by a lunatic on the night previous to my visit, and it is found very difficult to manage irresponsible beings, under the sad circumstances in which they are here placed. I wish to add that every attention is paid to them by the Medical Officer and Governor of the gaol, except that, although they receive extra diet, no animal food is given them. On this subject, Dr. Nugent, the Inspector of Lunatics, has entered a minute in the Visitor's book of the gaol, which should be acted on.

Accommodation.

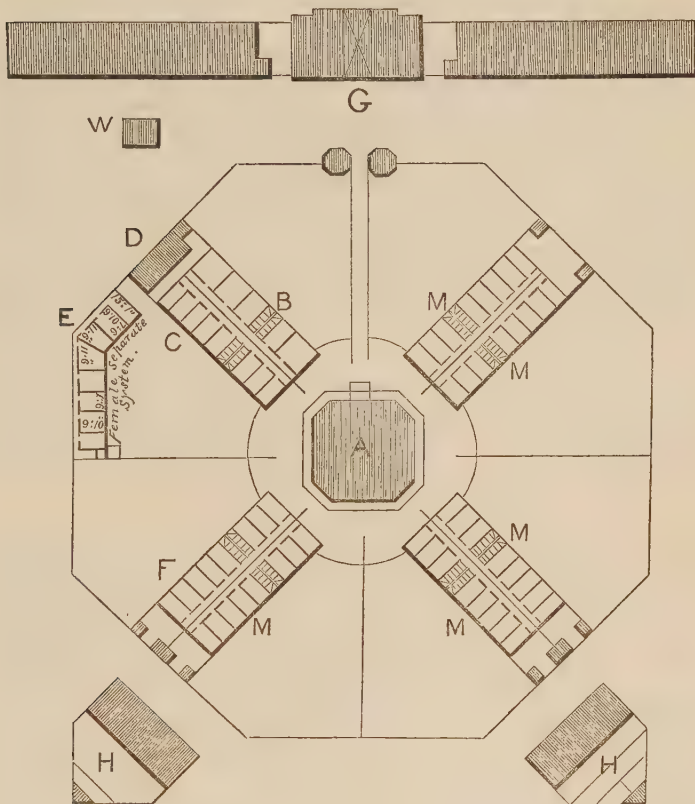
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	8	2	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	80	32	Lavatory,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	—	8	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Privies,	—	8
Chapel,	1	—	Water-closet,	1	—
School Room,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	4	—	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
			Crank-mill,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	165	63	Shirts,	60 18
Sheets, pairs of,	127	36	Jackets,	32 27
Rugs,	8	—	Vests,	32 12
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	32 20
Cots,	8	2	Caps,	32 27
Bed-ticks,	111	76	Shoes, pairs of,	29 21
			Caps,	16 39
			Shifts,	16 20
			Wrappers,	8 16
			Petticoats,	16 16
			Shoes, pairs of,	8 4

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.

Plan.



A, Governor's house. B, debtor's prison. C, wing of old prison, partly used for females. D, laundry. E, separate prison for females. F, female prison. M M M, male prison. G, gate and offices. H H, hospitals. W, water engine.

I found the gaol very clean and orderly ; the buildings in good repair, secure, and well ventilated ; the prisoners usefully employed, and amenable to discipline. An adequate supply of water is raised into a large cistern by the power of the tread-wheel, and by a crank pump, worked by prisoners, and thence it is distributed to the various sections of the prison, and used for flushing the sewers. The stock of prison clothing, blankets, and sheets, is sufficient, and of good quality, but some of the bed ticks in use are much worn, and should be renewed.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.

The prison stores are very commodious, and properly fitted up. There is a good oven on the premises, where bread for prison use is baked from flour ground in a crank-mill, worked by prisoners, who are relieved by others every quarter of an hour. It was purchased in 1849 for £19 4s., and is on an excellent principle. The corn, before being used, is dried on a kiln over the oven.

The prison kitchen is in the basement under the Governor's house, and consequently under supervision. It is furnished with a good steam cooking apparatus. The laundry for females is partitioned, but the space is too confined, and a drying-room is required. There are no reception-rooms for prisoners; no covered lavatories, except in the separate prison for females; and there is no separation between master and pauper debtors, as required by the Prisons Act.

I called the attention of Mr. Berry, the late excellent Local Inspector, who is now a member of the Board of Superintendence, to the great benefits which would result from the introduction of the separate system of prison discipline in its integrity into the gaol, and he has kindly promised to bring the matter before the Board and the Grand Jury, at the next Assizes. From a communication I have had with the County Surveyor, Mr. Hill—who is well qualified to make the requisite plans for altering the present buildings to suit the separate system—I have ascertained that the necessary alterations can be effected for a comparatively small amount, which sum would, in the first instance, be advanced by the Treasury out of the Consolidated Fund, repayable by the County, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Punishment Cells,	4 —	Punishment Cells,	5 2

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M	F.
Washing in the laundry,	2	2

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	9	Spinning,	1
Carpentering,	1	Sewing,	1
Tailoring,	2	Wardswomen,	3
Shoemaking,	3		
Wardsmen,	3		
Weaving,	2		
Smithwork,	2		
Painting,	1		
Cooking,	2		
Total,	25	Total,	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	2	2
Industrial labour,	25	5
Sick,	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Lunatics,	4	—
Total,	34	8

It will be seen from the above table that the labour of the inmates of this gaol is carefully applied to useful purposes, in the manufacture of articles required for prison use ; and whenever a tradesman is in custody, his skill is turned to the manufacture of articles, which should otherwise be procured at an increased cost. I consider this department is managed in a business-like manner. On the day of my inspection two prisoners were at work in the forge ; three at shoemaking ; two weaving ; two as carpenters ; and two tailoring. Several of the turnkeys are tradesmen.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1860, . £10 2s. 6d. | 1861, . £7 2s. 8d. | 1862, . £5 8s. 4d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's
County
Gaol.

Schools.

		M. F.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,		20	12
Ditto,	from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	15	10
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,		10	4
Ditto,	in 1863, up to day of inspection,	5	2
School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A.M.			

The teacher of the male school is well qualified, having been trained in the establishment of the Church Education Society ; but few avail themselves of his instruction, the average daily attendance during the present year being only five. The matron gives instruction to such of the females as attend school, but the average attendance in her class during 1863, has been but two. The Chaplains visit the school, and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. The schoolmaster acts as Governor's clerk, the duties of which office occupy much of his time.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. Dinner—14 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of wholemeal bread and 3 naggins of sweet milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; oatmeal, per cwt., 11s. ; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. ; meat, per lb., 6d. ; new milk, per gallon, 6d. ; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d. ; turf, per 100 boxes, £3 ; straw, per cwt., 1s. ; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; soap, per lb., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The provisions issued to the prisoners on the day of my visit were good ; and, as the meal and flour used in the establishment is manufactured from corn purchased in the market, and ground by prison labor, a pure and unadulterated article is secured. The bread used by the prisoners is baked on the premises.

The Chaplains regularly report on the state of the food, and, for the most part, favourably. Some exceptions are occasionally taken to the milk supplied.

I questioned each prisoner on my inspection, and found no just cause of complaint.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. | 1861, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*King's
County
Gaol.**Books and Accounts.*

Much care and attention are bestowed on the books and registries of this prison, which are kept by the clerk, who is likewise teacher in the school. The Governor, Medical Officer, and Chaplains are provided with journals, which are duly kept by all, except the Roman Catholic Chaplain, who does not regularly make his entries; I found no entry between March and September. The various books are submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £1,532 8s. 4d. | 1861, . £1,422 19s. 11d. | 1862, . £1,528 9s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £34 11s. 10d. | 1861, . £33 1s. 10d. | 1862, . £32 8s. 1d.

Repaid by Government out of the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	187	6	11	1862,	145	2	2
1861,	160	6	10	1863 (first half year),	170	1	9

Officers and Salaries.

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£70	Patk. Cooke, 4th Turnkey, Weaver, £30	
Rev. J. S. Joly, Protestant Chaplain,	40	Thomas Johnston, 5th do., Weaver, 30	
Rev. M. McAlroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40	Thomas Behan, 6th do., Shoemaker,	25
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	—	Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	35
Ditto, Apothecary,	20	Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40
Robert Harding, Governor,	200	Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	70	Margaret Thompson, Nurse,	20
William Smith, 1st Turnkey,	40	Patrick Hanlon, Watchman and Messenger,	£14 6s.
Jones Commings, 2nd do.,	30		
Edward Kelly, 3rd do.,	30		

No rations are given to officers in this gaol; but the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

Vacancies.

3rd July, 1862, George Taylor, turnkey, resigned, and John Hickey was appointed in his place; October 2nd, 1862, John Hickey resigned, and William Armstrong was appointed; July 1st, 1863, William Armstrong resigned, and Thomas Behan appointed as a probationer.

In July, 1863, Mr. Francis Berry, who had, for nearly eighteen years, discharged the duties of Local Inspector of this gaol with zeal and efficiency, felt himself obliged to resign the office, in consequence of declining health; but the Board of Superintendence will not be deprived of the benefit of his services, as he has been elected a member of their body, and he still devotes himself to the improvement of the gaol. Mr. Robert Gunning, who had frequently performed the duties as substitute of Mr. Berry, has been appointed to succeed him.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	123	84
Protestant Chaplain,	186	26
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	204	143
Surgeon,	120	79

Hospitals.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

King's
County
Gaol.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1860,	16	547	£6 4s. 5d.	—
1861,	10	151	£7 3s. 0d.	—
1862,	17	229	£11 5s. 4d.	1
Up to day of Inspection, 1863,	6	164	—	1

There are good and separate hospitals attached to this prison, but they have not water-closets—a defect which should be remedied. I found the hospital buildings very clean and orderly on the day of my inspection; that for males was unoccupied. In the hospital for females there was a single prisoner near her confinement. The sanitary condition of the gaol is satisfactory, except as regards lunatics—one of whom died during the present year. In 1862 an old man, seventy years of age, committed on the 10th February, for asking alms, died a few days after his committal, of bronchitis.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Henry Manly, esq.	John Lucas, esq., J.P.
John W. Tarleton, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. Pierce, esq., J.P.	Frans. V. Bennett, esq., J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Alexander M'Mullen, esq.	Francis Berry, esq., J.P.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Edward J. Briscoe, esq.

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business, once in each month, when all accounts are settled, and salaries paid to inferior officers; the superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly, at Assizes.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

The bridewell at Parsonstown, which is the only one in this county, belongs to a class, appointed under the 92nd section of the Prisons Act, to be a district bridewell. I subjoin a report, in the usual tabular form, of its state when I visited it.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
<i>King's County.</i> No. of Committals in past year, . . .	188	60
<i>Bridewell.</i> Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	65	19
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	66	23
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	27	4
Petty Sessions,	Weekly, on Saturdays.	
Transmittals,	Regular.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Security,	Sufficient.	
Repairs and Order,	Good, except roof of condemned cells very bad. These cells are not required, and should be pulled down. Flagging in day-room bad.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms; six cells.	
Bedding and Furniture,	Sufficient.	
Water,	Pump in female yard.	
Sewerage,	Good.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	3½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Receives £35 from King's County Militia.	
Remarks,	The window of the day-room for males looks into the exercising yard for the female prisoners; it should be built up, and another opened looking into the yard for males. Local Board formed. Visited 24th August, 1863. Two prisoners in custody; one committed for assault, the other for desertion.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED 27TH AND 28TH

OCTOBER, 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Limerick
Gaol,

State, &c., 27th October, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	5	2	7	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	1	—	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	1	—	1
Vagrants,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	32	7	39	4	—	4

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal in any year :—

		M.
Above 10 and under	{ Convicted at Quarter Sessions, twice }	
16 years,	{ previously convicted, }	1 Felon.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 50 | 1861, . 39 | 1862, . 62 | Day of Inspection, . 39

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Limerick
Gaol.

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.

Offences.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., Children,	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	—	5	—	2	—	1	—
Assaults (common),	67	20	96	32	64	19	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	—	—	9	1	15	—	2	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	6	2	13	—	2	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	3	2	4	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	20	6	1	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	—	—	—	8	1	—	—
Larceny,	86	41	73	44	69	29	8	5
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	2	2	2	4	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	4	1	5	1	10	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Frauds, and attempts to defraud,	2	—	1	1	6	—	—	—
Perjury,	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	—	—	6	—	24	—	1	—
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Against property, without violence,	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	46	29	77	39	27	5	3	1
Drunkenness,	31	3	47	6	31	—	—	—
Vagrancy,	8	3	11	6	17	9	3	—
Lunacy,	7	2	7	6	6	5	1	—
Military and naval offences,	9	—	5	—	3	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Debt,	13	1	22	—	17	2	7	—
Offences under Poor Law Act,	15	36	15	22	12	14	—	—
Total,	313	142	431	172	349	97	32	7

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed—		Committed—	
Once within the year,	381 148	Once within the year,	320 93
Twice „	14 12	Twice „	6 1
Total,	395 160	Total,	326 94

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

From 1st. Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	50.5	19.3
Average daily number in Hospital,	1½	1

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	40.9	10.91
Average daily number in Hospital,	1.6	.77

Highest number at any one time,	94
Lowest ditto,	51
Highest number of males at any one time,	67
Ditto of females,	29
Lowest number of males at any one time,	38
Ditto of females,	12

Highest number at any one time,	74
Lowest ditto,	31
Highest number of males at any one time,	61
Ditto of females,	24
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25
Ditto of females,	4

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

20th February, 1856,	106	1st March, 1860,	72
14th July, 1857,	145	30th July, 1861,	56
9th June, 1858,	103	18th March, 1862,	94
22nd February, 1859,	79	2nd March, 1863,	74

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	136	187	82	108	110	89	122
Acquittals,	87	110	122	83	59	59	71
Total,	223	297	204	191	169	148	193

The preceding tables show an increase in the number of committals in 1862, and the calendar contains a startling amount of crime against human life; but at the same time the law has been most successfully vindicated, the number of convictions has been proportionally great, and the perpetrators of the savage murder committed in that year suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Since the commencement of 1863 one criminal was executed, and his brother and accomplice sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, for their participation in the same murder in 1862. Latterly, however, this class of crime has ceased in the county.

I wish here to mention a remarkable fact connected with the statistics of crime in the county Limerick, that since the death of the late Clerk of the Crown felonies, which formerly were seldom seen on the calendar, are now frequent. This, however, appears, as far as I can ascertain, to be ascribable to the fact that the late Clerk of the Crown, having the option, prosecuted as misdemeanants those charged with minor offences who are now convicted as felons.

At the time I made my inspection the number of inmates in custody was less than on the corresponding day in 1862, and the crimes with which they were charged were, for the most part, of a trifling character. The male prisoners consisted of seven debtors, a lunatic, three vagrants, three drunkards, two committed for further examination, and sixteen criminally convicted. Of these, three were old offenders, under sentence of penal servitude, and waiting for removal to the convict depôt. One was a military prisoner, condemned to two years' imprisonment in this gaol. Three soldiers were committed here during the year, two of whom have been removed to the military prison, but the third man, being considered incorrigible, will not be again received into the regiment.

Out of the large population of 86,566 females in the county Limerick, only seven were in custody. Of these but two were serious offenders—thieves by profession—one of whom, a returned convict, had just been

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Limerick
Gaol.

sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. This prisoner is known by the authorities to have already spent twenty-four years of her life in the various county prisons of Ireland and the convict depôt. The other woman was under a sentence of two years' imprisonment in this gaol. The remaining five females were—one who had threatened suicide, a second waiting for bail for an assault, and three summarily convicted of trifling larcenies, two of which were in a workhouse.

I consider the present small number of criminals in the county Limerick, containing 170,983 inhabitants, to be a satisfactory proof that crime has diminished in the general population; and we may hope that a firm and effective administration of the law will repress the outrages which have heretofore disgraced this county.

Twenty-six vagrants were committed to the gaol during the year, one of whom was an idiot. Another prisoner, committed for larceny, was found to be a lunatic, and both have since been removed to the District Lunatic Asylum. A third, an epileptic, subject to frequent paroxysms of acute insanity, was, during a sane interval, convicted of larceny, but has since been certified as a lunatic by the medical officer, and transmitted to the asylum. No excise prisoner was in custody during the year, and only thirty-one drunkards—a considerable reduction in the number heretofore committed for this vice.

Much credit is due to the Governor for his industry in hunting up old offenders, which has been done most effectually by ascertaining their antecedents. He has procured convictions and sentences of penal servitude against numbers who have been living by plunder for years. He has brought photography to aid his endeavours for this object, and with great success.

The following is a list of the prisoners sentenced to penal servitude from this prison, during the year 1863:—

1. Male. Four previous convictions proved against him, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.
2. Female. Two previous convictions, sentenced to six years.
3. Do. Five previous convictions for fowl stealing, ten years.
4. Do. Two convictions in Clare, two in Limerick, fowl stealing, six years.
5. Male. Three previous convictions, three years.
6. Do. Twice convicted of cattle stealing, once acquitted, five years.
7. Do. Forgery, four years.
8. Do. A youth known to be a companion of pickpockets, and three times previously convicted, seven years.
9. Female. Three times convicted and twice acquitted of larcenies, three years.
10. Female. Has been convicted in Kilkenny and Tipperary, and proved to have been living by crime for the last ten years, three years.
11. Female. Previously convicted five times, three years.
12. Male. Previously convicted of larceny, now of cattle stealing, ten years.
13. Do. Once before convicted, but known to have been living for many years by crime, now convicted of stealing butter, ten years.
14. Male. Seven previous convictions, ten years.
15. Do. Assault, three years.
16. Do. Conspiracy to murder, ten years.
17. Do. Returned convict, three former convictions, fourteen years.
18. Female. Returned convict, has been living in crime since 1849, now sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

Juveniles.

I found one boy, under sixteen years of age, in custody. Nineteen juveniles—sixteen males and three females—were committed during the present year for periods in no instance exceeding three months. One male and three females were sent to a Reformatory. A youth, now just twenty years of age, who for the last ten years has been frequently recurrent to this gaol, was, a short time previous to my inspection, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, for stealing a bottle of whisky. On looking over

the prison registry, I find he was, as far back as 1853, convicted of larceny in the county. In January, 1855, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the city gaol, for the same offence. In March, 1857, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and whipped. He was again whipped for larceny in the May following; and in 1858 underwent two years' imprisonment, for larceny. His brother John is likewise in the convict depôt, under a sentence of seven years' penal servitude, for larceny.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Limerick
Gaol.

Lunatics.

Only one lunatic was in custody when I made my inspection, committed as dangerous under the Act 1 Vic., c. 27. Since the commencement of 1863, several insane persons have, however, been committed to this goal under other Acts. During the year one lunatic was sentenced as a vagrant to nine months' imprisonment in default of bail, and two were convicted of larceny, all of whom have since been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. Another, an epileptic, subject to frequent attacks of violent and recurrent insanity, was, during a sane interval, tried and convicted of a robbery, but soon afterwards transferred to the District Lunatic Asylum, on the certificate of the medical officer, who pronounced him "insane, in consequence of frequent attacks of epilepsy."

The following is an extract from the report of the Local Inspector, on the committal of a lunatic to this gaol in February, 1863:—"This woman was brought to the gaol, tied down on a car, in a state of violent madness."

Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	1	Workshop,	1	-
Yards,	7	1	Workshops,	2	-
Day Rooms,	4	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	1	-	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Laundry,	-	1
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft.			Drying Room,	-	1
high, containing 432 cubic ft.	-	-	Privies,	9	2
Single Cells of larger size, . .	85	12	Fumigating Room,	1	-
Cells to contain three persons, .	-	4	Pumps and Wells,	3	-
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	-
Chapel,	1	-	Tell-tale Clock,	1	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In use.	In store.	In use.	In store.	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs		Shirts,	58 79	Caps,	- 6
of,	70 192	Jackets,	23 65	Shifts,	17 33
Sheets, pairs of,	40 168	Vests,	23 95	Gowns,	7 13
Rugs,	20 29	Trowsers,	23 120	Petticoats,	7 31
Hammocks or		Caps,	23 64	Stockings, pairs	
Cots,	30 40	Socks or Stock-		of,	14 26
Bed-ticks,	39 162	ings,	60 65	Shoes, pairs of,	7 -
		Clogs, pairs of,	26 30		

There is an ample stock of prison clothing of an excellent description in this gaol. The bedding is sufficient for present purposes, but the blankets are old, and will require to be renewed when the alterations are completed and the separate system is established. The gaol is well supplied with water, distributed to the different sections of the establishment, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective.

I found this prison in a satisfactory state of order and discipline. The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and two turnkeys patrol at night.

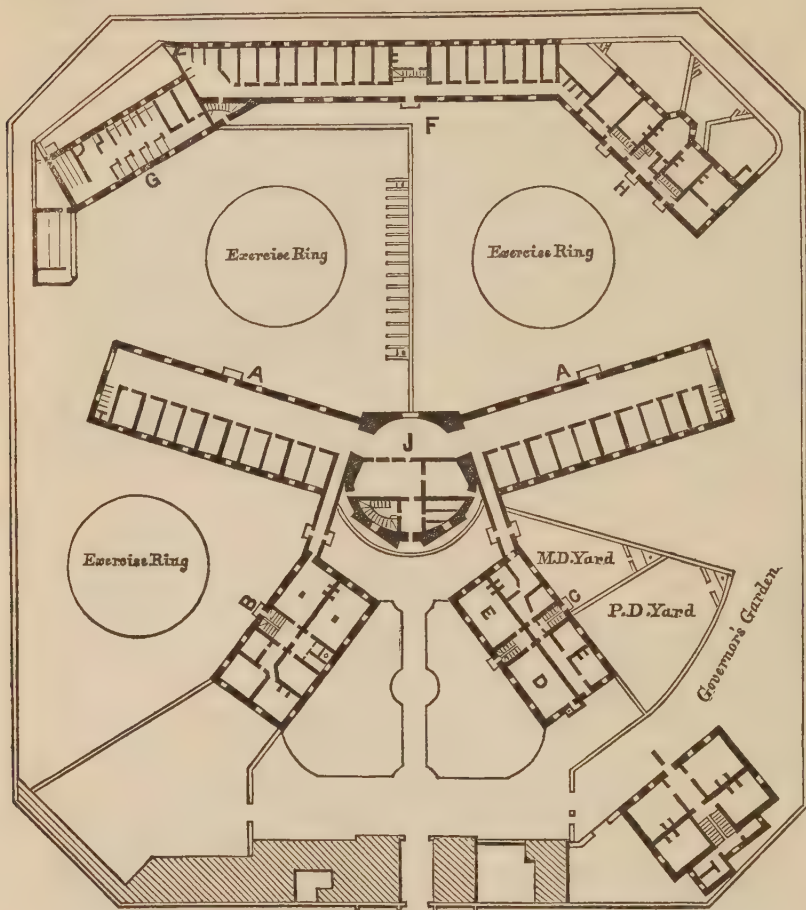
* Prison undergoing a course of alteration—the above are, therefore, the only apartments available.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Limerick
Gaol.

There is, however, but one detector-clock on the premises. No escape was attempted from the gaol; but one prisoner effected his escape from the bridewell of Rathkeale, in February, 1863. He was soon afterwards retaken.

Plan.



A, a new male prison, 60 cells, with lavatories and water-closets, &c.; B, reception class, hospital stores, &c.; C, marshalsea for male master and pauper debtors; D, board-room—officers' quarters above; E, office—officers' quarters above; F, female prison, 32 cells, with lavatories and water-closets; G, laundries and bath—reception class and store above; H, Matron's apartments and marshalsea for females—hospital and school-room above; J, central hall of male prison, cook-house, and provision-store in basement—visiting-rooms, chapel, and school-rooms overhead.

When I inspected the gaol in October, 1863, it was undergoing very extensive alterations, which, when completed, will fully meet all the requirements for the most improved system of penal discipline; and I have to congratulate the Board of Superintendence on the excellent plan which they have selected for the male prison. I think the arrangements proposed for the female prison might be improved by bringing forward the front wall, and so forming an inspection hall.

At the Summer Assizes, 1862, the Board of Superintendence submitted to the Grand Jury plans and estimates for the alteration of the gaol, to

suit the separate system. These plans were adopted, the estimated expense being £1,300; but having been forwarded for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant to the Inspectors of Prisons, my colleague, Mr. Connellan, by appointment, specially visited, and in a conference with the Board pointed out to them in how many particulars the existing buildings failed to meet the requirements of the law. He suggested that advantage should be taken of the opportunity, not for a partial improvement of the gaol, but for a general review of its construction and capabilities, in order to make it in all respects satisfactory; more especially as under the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 17, the whole sum necessary for carrying out such improvements would be advanced from the Consolidated Fund, and repaid, without interest, by twenty half-yearly instalments, so that the increase of taxation on the county would be limited to some fraction of a farthing in the pound. The Board having decided to pursue the course suggested by the Inspector-General, procured plans by advertisement, from which, after two days' prolonged and careful examination, they selected that of Mr. Atkins, of Cork, which was subsequently approved by the Grand Jury, and transmitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the sanction of the Executive.

The estimate for the whole work is £5,176; each half-yearly instalment chargeable on the county rates will therefore be £258 16s., which will add less than one-seventh of a penny in the pound to the county cess.

I pointed out some trifling details in the interior arrangements of the new building which require alteration, but will not be attended with expense. These the Governor undertook to explain to the architect, when he visited.

Turnkeys should not take their meals and sleep within the separate prison, so as to have access to the cells at night. The friends of a prisoner may bribe officers, and much of the punishment awarded by the judge be thus escaped. Luxuries of food and other prohibited articles may be conveyed by the turnkey to his room in the prison, and thence at night to the prisoner.

In a neighbouring county, where the prison, although on the separate system, is not of an improved construction, the facilities afforded by the impossibility of exercising a proper supervision over the officers are so great that already, during the present year, four turnkeys have been dismissed or made to resign, for receiving bribes and trafficking with prisoners.

The space marked on the plan for turnkeys' rooms would make a good schoolroom, which will be required in the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. *From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	32	—	Punishment Cells,	21	—

These punishments were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, but the Punishment Book is regularly signed by the Chairman of the Board, at its meetings.

Employment on the day of Inspection.—Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Pauper Debtors whitewashing and				Sewing,			3
picking oakum,			4	Washing,			3
Whitewashing,			2	Knitting,			1
Cooking,			2				
Tailoring,			4				
Picking oakum,			8				
Carpentering,			1				
Prison duty,			2				
Total,			23	Total,			7

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Limerick
Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	23	7
Sick,	4	—
Unemployed,	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	3	—
Lunatics,	1	—
Total,	32	7

Much attention is paid to the industrial employment of the prisoners, as will be seen by the above schedule. The net profits were:—

1860, . £3 2s. 4d. | 1861, . £2 7s. | 1862, . £27 12s. 2d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	170	44
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	123	35
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	20·4	11·5
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	15·7	4·4

School hours.—Males, 10 to 2 o'clock; Females, 4 to 6 o'clock.

The teacher is an efficient officer, and well qualified, having been trained in the schools of the National Board of Education. He ranks of the first class; but I found no record in the books that the Chaplains have inspected the schools since October, 1861.

I would beg to suggest to the Board of Superintendence the advantage of placing the schools of the prison in connexion with the National Board of Education, thereby insuring frequent and efficient inspection by the Inspector of the Board, annual gratuities to the teacher, and a proper supply of books and school-requisites, some "free stock" and others at a reduced price.

The religious instruction of the Roman Catholic prisoners is carefully attended to by the Sisters of Mercy, who devote much time to this object.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4lb. loaf; oatmeal, 18s. 9d. per cwt.; Indian meal 8s. 8d. per cwt.; meat, 6d. per lb.; new milk, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon; salt, 2s. 4d. per cwt.; coal, 18s. 7d. and 19s. 9d. per ton; candles, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; soap, 31s. per cwt.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | 1861, . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The food supplied for prison use is regularly examined by the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General. I tasted what was prepared for the inmates on the day of my inspection, and found it good.

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of statistics and finance recommended by the Inspectors-General and the Queen's Bench, are in use and carefully kept. They are regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £1,801 18s. 10d. | 1861, . £1,731 9s. 10d. | 1862, . £2,806 6s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £32 15s. 3d. | 1861, . £36 16s. 9d. | 1862, . £37 18s. 5½d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	203	11	8	1862,	251	3	4
1861,	158	14	2	1863 (first nine months),	131	6	3

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.		£	s.
<i>Non-resident Officers.</i>			<i>Daniel Hallinan, Turnkey, Blacksmith,</i>		
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector,	120	0	Thomas FitzGerald, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	35	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, Chaplain of the Established Church,	50	0	Bernard O'Loughlin, Turnkey, Cabinetmaker (acts as Carpenter),	35	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	George Baker, Turnkey,	35	0
Robert R. Gelston, esq., Physician	44	0	Anthony O'Donovan, Turnkey, Tailor,	35	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., M.D., Apothecary,	30	0	Thomas Harwood, Turnkey,	35	0
<i>Resident Officers.</i>			John Sharply, Turnkey,	35	0
Fras. M.G. Eagar, esq., Governor,	300	0	David Franklin, Turnkey,	35	0
Thomas Morrow, Clerk,	60	0	David FitzGerald, Turnkey,	18	5
James Hogan, Schoolmaster,	40	0	Aphra Griffin, Matron,	40	0
Turnkey,			Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,	31	4
			Johanna Casey, Hospital Nurse,	25	0

James Maguire and Michael Burke, turnkeys, resigned, the latter having been recalled to the Convict Department; Philip Stark and Matthew Lyons, turnkeys, were dismissed; and Joseph Gabbett, turnkey, and Mary Roche, matron, superannuated; the office of head turnkey is now vacant in consequence of the resignation of James Casey; George Baker, Anthony O'Donovan, Thomas Harwood, John Sharply, and David Franklin, turnkeys, and Aphra Griffin, matron, were appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	195	125
Protestant Chaplain,	162	111
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	219	138
Physician,	275	193
Apothecary,	286	131

The turnkeys and inferior officers are paid monthly, but do not receive rations. The salaries of the superior officers are paid by presentment at Assizes; but a very great injustice is done in this case, which, as far as I know, is not practised elsewhere. The Chaplains do not receive their salaries until six months after they become due. These officers are badly paid, and have arduous duties to which they devote much time and attention, and I would urge on the Board of Superintendence to bring the subject under the notice of the Grand Jury at next Assizes.

The Medical Officer also has addressed a letter to the Inspectors-General, pointing to the fact that he receives a much smaller sum in payment for his services than is given to the Medical Officer in some other county and borough prisons in Ireland, which he enumerates—his salary being only £44, while in the other county gaols which he mentions, salaries of £74 and £80 are paid. Dr. Gelston is an attentive officer, and his claims for fair remuneration should be considered.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Limerick
Gaol.*Hospitals.*

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1860, . . .	21	489	3 9 0	1
1861, . . .	19	383	2 16 0	—
1862, . . .	39	852	9 11 8	2*
Up to day of inspection, 48		—	—	2†

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during the past year, and up to day of inspection:—

One on 14th September, 1863.

The hospitals, which hitherto were very inconveniently situated, will, under the new arrangement, be connected with the body of the prison, and be much more secure and suitable.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Clarina.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	Edward Croker, esq.
Right Hon. William Monsell.	Henry Maunsell, esq.	Joseph Gubbins, esq.
Hon. John Massy.	Eyre Lloyd, esq.	George Fosbery, esq.
Hon. S. E. Spring Rice.	Colonel John Vandeleur.	John White, esq.

The Board meet regularly every month for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by cheque to each creditor, except in the case of small accounts, which are paid through the Governor.

Bridewells.

I have again to repeat the observations made by each succeeding Inspector-General for many years, that the bridewells in this county are defective in construction, and unfit to be used as places of detention. They are a considerable expense to the county, costing in 1862, for maintenance alone, £389 19s. 5½*d.* It would be most desirable to procure the discontinuance through the proper channel of all those in towns in which no criminal Quarter Sessions are held; more especially as they are situated either on or near to railways and therefore no detriment to the public service could ensue from the abolition of the bridewells.

One prisoner escaped from Rathkeale Bridewell in February, 1863. The keeper (the only salaried officer) being at church, the bridewell was left in the charge of his mother. The prisoner knocked her down, and forcing the keys from her, locked her into a cell, where she was compelled to remain until the return of her son. The man was recaptured on the following night.

I subjoin, in a tabular form, my report on the state of each of the bridewells of the county on the days on which I made my inspection.

* Both executed.

† Including one executed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Limerick.*
Bridewells.

	Glin.		Newcastle.		Rathkeale.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No of Committals in past year, . . .	31	9	105	44	154	57
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	3	24	1	42	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	10	2	38	11	31	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	—	8	—	9	—
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly, <i>but irregular.</i>		Weekly, on Fridays.		Weekly, on Thursdays.	
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		<i>Some illegal.</i>		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Fair.		<i>In bad repair.</i>		Fair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		<i>Very imperfect.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
Accommodation, . .	Males, day-room and two cells; females, day-room, with two cells, and a large one upstairs.		Two cells and day-room.		Two day-rooms and nine cells; <i>yards inconvenient; day-room wretched.</i>	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient for accommodation.		Sufficient; <i>but blankets very thin and in holes.</i>	
Water, . . .	<i>None on premises.</i>		<i>None; brought from a distance.</i>		<i>None on premises.</i>	
Sewerage, . . .	<i>None; cess-pools cleared through the building.</i>		<i>None; cess-pools cleared through the building.</i>		<i>Bad.</i>	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly.		In fair order.		Clean, <i>but very damp; bad ventilation.</i>	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£15		£25		£25	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Has no salary as Court-keeper of Petty Sessions, which is held in Bridewell.		Court-keeper, salary £7 13s. 10d.		Court-keeper, salary £14.	
Remarks, . . .	Visited 14th August, 1863.		Visited 13th August, 1863. Keeper absent on leave. No prisoner in custody.		Prisoner escaped, February, 1863; recaptured same night. Visited 13th August, 1863. Two prisoners in custody.	

[continued.]

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of <i>Limerick.</i> <i>Bridewells.</i>	—	Croom.		Bruff.		Kilfinane.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .		47	6	68	21	63	28
Of whom were Drunk- ards, . . .		13	—	22	1	5	1
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding Inspection,		8	—	14	4	12	—
Of whom were Drunk- ards, . . .		2	—	3	—	3	—
Petty Sessions, . .	Fortnightly, on Mondays, but ir- regular.	Fortnightly, on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly, on Sa- turdays.			
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Damp in female cell.	In good repair, ex- cept flagging.		Roof requires re- pair; plastering re- quired.		Imperfect.	
Security, . . .	Tolerable.	Sufficient.		Two day-rooms and four cells; no glass in windows.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.	
Accommodation, . .	Insufficient; males, day-room and two cells; females, one cell, with two beds; one privy and one exercising yard for both sexes.	Adequate.		Sufficient; but blan- kets thin and in holes.		None on premises.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.	None on premises.		None; cess-pools cleared through the building.		Cess-pools emptied through the house.	
Water, . . .	None on premises.	Tolerably clean; but keeper's house wretchedly damp, as are also the day- rooms and cells in soft weather.		Very damp, but clean.			
Sewerage, . . .	Good.	4½d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.		4½d. for both sexes.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and or- derly; but damp in winter.	£15		£25		£15	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. for both sexes.	Has care of Court- house, for which he receives no re- muneration.		Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £60.		None.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15	This Bridewell ought to be discontinued. Two females in custody for steal- ing grass. Visited 14th August, 1863.		Visited 31st Au- gust, 1863. No prisoner in cus- tody.		Visited 31st August. Male and female prisoner in cus- tody.	
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.							
Remarks, . . .							

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED THE 28TH OF OCTOBER,
1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

City of
Limerick
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	3	4	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	4	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	14	15	29	—	—	—

Juvenile in custody on the day of inspection :—

One child (female), a vagrant, committed summarily, with its mother, an old offender.

Number of prisoners of *all* classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding *date* in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 105 | 1861, . 96 | 1862, . 63 | Day of inspection, 29

Abstract of Offences and number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection) ; also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoning children,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Abstract of Offences and number of Committals, &c.—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.City of
Limerick
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rape and other carnal offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	38	12	23	9	21	8	5	1
Assaults, occasioning bodily harm,	13	1	5	—	4	—	—	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	156	68	118	55	92	58	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	332	218	284	109	146	112	4	6
Receiving stolen goods,	15	6	12	5	6	4	—	2
Taking and holding forcible possession,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	6	3	7	4	5	5	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	8	5	4	2	6	4	1	—
Perjury,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	3	1	5	3	4	4	—	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	4	8	2	6	2	—	—
Other offences :								
Against the person,	18	6	12	5	8	2	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	239	192	208	131	182	102	—	3
Drunkenness,	206	70	108	43	67	29	—	—
Vagrancy,	17	40	12	22	6	17	—	1
Military and naval offences,	21	—	9	—	4	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Debt,	58	3	39	4	25	1	4	—
Other offences not specified above,	174	98	187	132	162	114	—	1
Total,	1,324	727	1,054	528	750	463	14	15

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M. F.		Committed	M. F.	
(Once within the year,	825	386	(Once within the year,	584	352
Twice,	49	36	Twice,	33	21
Thrice,	28	18	Thrice,	21	16
(Four times,	4	4	(Four times,	3	5
Total,	904	444	Total,	641	394

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	37½	24½
Average daily number in hospital,	½	¾

Highest number at any one time,	89
Lowest ditto,	42
Highest number of males at any one time,	54
Ditto of females,	41
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22
Ditto of females,	14

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	27	23
Average daily number in hospital,	1½	½

Highest number at any one time,	69
Lowest ditto,	29
Highest number of males at any one time,	43
Ditto of females,	36
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14
Ditto of females,	13

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

1856. 25 August.	1857. 20 September.	1858. 11 February.	1859. 1 August.	1860. 7 June.	1861. 7 July.	1862. January 5.	1863. July 2.	SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>City of Limerick Gaol.</i>
156	140	109	115	103	114	89	69	

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions, .	49	33	34	41	37	38	34
Acquittals, .	42	25	13	11	25	9	17
Total, .	91	58	47	52	62	47	51

On the day I made my annual inspection of Limerick City Gaol, in October, 1863, the number of prisoners in charge was less than on any other day during the last twenty-three years. I am happy to be enabled to add that crime among females has latterly much diminished in the city, and is now for the most part confined to professional thieves (generally strangers), and a few prostitutes, constantly recurrent to the gaol. Of the former I found several in custody, sentenced by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions to penal servitude on the day previous to my inspection ; one—a returned convict—for ten years ; others for shorter periods. As, now, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions invariably so sentences old offenders, the public is in a great measure protected from their depredations, at least, during the periods of their detention in the convict depot ; contamination is prevented ; and chances are given for reformation, which cannot be afforded in any county prison, especially one in association such as this is. Several, however, of this class are here under former sentences of imprisonment, of one and two years, six and nine months. The prisoners in custody when I visited the gaol were—one female under remand ; three debtors ; one male and three females under sentence of penal servitude (waiting for removal to the convict dépôt) ; three males and four females summarily convicted of trifling offences ; five prostitutes ; three males committed in default of bail ; one drunkard ; the child committed as a vagrant ; and three males and one female under former rules. I consider this to be a small number of offenders in so large a seaport town as Limerick ; containing in the borough, according to the late census, a population of 25,012 males, and 30,220 females, making a total of 55,254 inhabitants ; more especially as it contains several extensive factories, in which females are principally employed.

It is likewise satisfactory to find that committals for drunkenness have diminished during the present year. Forty-three debtors were placed here in custody during 1862, and twenty-six up to 28th October, 1863. Eight males and four females were sentenced to penal servitude ; four were returned convicts.

Juveniles.

One juvenile (the little girl committed for vagrancy, with her mother) was in custody on the day of my inspection. They were strangers. Sixteen juveniles (fourteen males and two females) were committed to the gaol during the present year. One male and two females were sent to a reformatory. The great majority of the remainder were misdemeanants committed for trifling offences. During 1862, the numbers were nine males and two females. Of these, five males and two females had both parents living, four could read and write, and three were wholly illiterate, all but one (a girl) belonged to the borough. Four males were sent to a reformatory during the year.

Lunatics.

This is, I believe, the only gaol in Ireland to which no lunatic was committed as dangerous during 1862.

SOUTH
DISTRICTCity of
Limerick
Gaol.

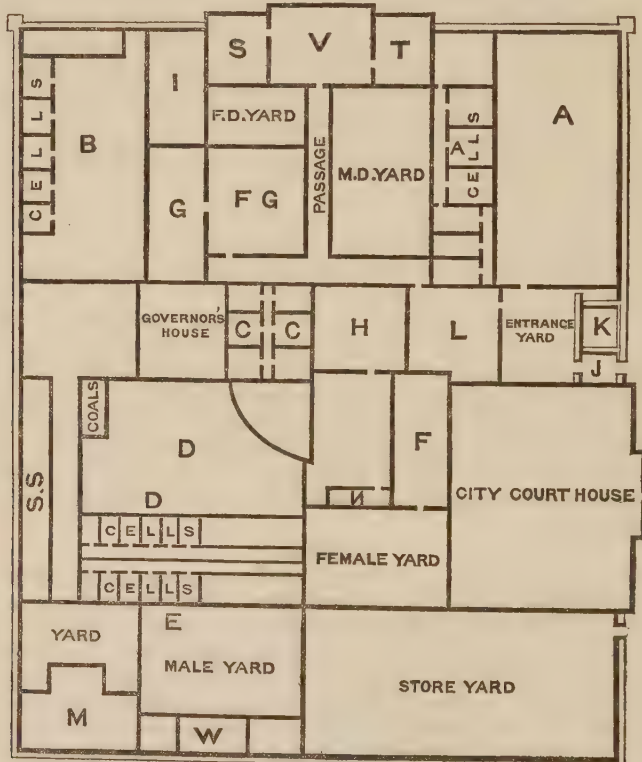
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	School Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	7	4	Worksheds,	33	-
Day Rooms,	6	4	Kitchens,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Store Rooms,	7	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Laundries,	-	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories,	1	1
high=432 cubic feet,	33	21	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	17	-	Privies,	9	3
Sleeping Rooms,	20	6	Water-closets,	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	32	16	Pumps and Wells,	3	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheels,	1	-
Chapels,	1	1	Tell-tale clocks,	1	-

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	141	24				
Sheets, pairs of,	136	103	Shirts,	10 48	Shifts,	11 28
Rugs,	90	21	Jackets,	8 56	Gowns,	11 32
Hammocks, or			Trowsers,	8 62	Petticoats,	11 26
Cots,	30	12	Shoes, pairs of,	8 17	Shoes, pairs of,	11 15
Bed-ticks,	120	24				

Plan of Gaol.



A, males, untried prisoners; B, males, vagrants and drunkards; C, males, larceny &c.; D, misdemeanants, assaults, &c.; E, summary convictions, &c.; F, females for trial; G, females, better class; H, females, worst class; I, females, debtors; J, entrance to prison; K, night cell; L, office; M, hospital; MD, male debtors; FD, female debtors; NSS, stores and yard; T, bath-room; V, cook-house; W, tread-wheel, pump, &c.

The foregoing plan of this ill-constructed old prison plainly shows how completely the buildings are unsuited to an adequate system of penal discipline. The gaol has, however, always been remarkably healthy; and since the improvement which has been made in the sewerage during the past year, the walls do not retain the damp as formerly. I found the buildings in good repair, and sufficiently secure, well ventilated, very clean, and orderly. There was an adequate stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and clothing in store, and the gaol is sufficiently supplied in every respect for the limited number of prisoners in custody.

The sewerage is excellent, and flushed twice each day by the tides of the river. Water is pumped into a large tank by the power of the tread-wheel, and plentifully distributed to every part of the gaol. The prisoners are in a creditable state of discipline; and the establishment is in as satisfactory a condition as the circumstances of an associated prison, wanting in all the requirements of a well constituted gaol, will permit.

Except the improvement of the sewerage, no alterations have been made since last inspection, nor are any contemplated; the defects enumerated by my Colleague in his last report therefore still continue. I trust, however, that the time is not far distant when this old building will be abandoned, and an amalgamation of the jurisdictions of the county and city, on a fair basis, established. One properly constructed gaol should be quite sufficient for the county and city of Limerick; and the adoption of this amalgamation, which has been recommended by the Inspectors-General for many years, would be attended with economy, and most conducive to the carrying out of a proper system of prison discipline.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and a guard patrols at night; but, as was observed by my Colleague in his last report, a second detector clock is required; it should be procured, and can now be obtained at a trifling cost.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
City of
Limerick
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	15	6	Punishment Cells,	5	2

The punishments, which were very few, were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The punishment book is regularly submitted to the Board, at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Breaking Stones,	9		Knitting,	6	
Picking Oakum,	1		Sewing,	4	
	—		Picking Oakum,	2	
Total,	10			—	
	—		Total,	12	
	—			—	

Of the above number 7 were at school for 2 hours.

Of the above number 9 were at school for 2 hours.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour,	10	12
Unemployed,	—	1
Debtors (<i>unemployed</i>),	3	—
Cooking,	1	—
Prison Duties,	—	2
Total,	14	15

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
City of
Limerick
Gaol.

It will be seen from the above schedule that industrial work is not attended to here; but it can scarcely be carried out satisfactorily, in a gaol constituted as this is. The net profits on the produce of the prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol during the last three years, were

1860, . £22 13s. 1d. | 1861, . £38 1s. 8d. | 1862, . £32 5s. 2d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, .	53	31
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection, .	74	38
Average daily number of pupils during 1862, .	15	7
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection, .	16	10
School-hours.—Males—1 to 3 o'clock. Females—12 to 2 o'clock.		

All prisoners committed for fourteen days and upwards attend school, if under forty years of age. The Clerk, who is an efficient officer, gives secular instruction to the male prisoners, the Assistant-Matron to the females. The Sisters of Mercy devote much time and attention to the religious teaching of the Roman Catholics, which constitute almost the entire number of the inmates; but the Chaplains seldom visit the schools. The approved books and registries are in use. I directed that, in future, the prostitute class should not attend school with the rest, as women who are chaste must lose all self-respect from daily association with them, and besides, a prisoner, although accused of a crime, may be innocent, and, notwithstanding her acquittal, she is liable to be recognised, after discharge, as a fellow-prisoner by the drunken prostitute, and insulted in the streets of the city.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Class 1—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Class 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Class 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Class 1—14 oz. of bread made of 2nd quality flour, and 1 pint of new milk. Class 2—12 oz. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk. Class 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Prisoners, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, get gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All prisoners get gruel for dinner on two evenings of the week instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; rice, per cwt., 16s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 18s. 6d.; turf, per kish, 3s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., 23s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3.10d. | 1861, . 3.51d. | 1862, . 3.52d.

Repaid by Government for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, . £318 10s. 4d. | 1862, . £258 0s. 9d. | 1863 (first half-year), £74 2s. 9d.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, £1,658 4s. 1d. | 1861, £1,667 7s. 3d. | 1862, £1,526 19s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner *per annum* for the last three years:—

1860, . £20 4s. 5d. | 1861, . £18 5s. | 1862, . £23 2s. 8d.

As there has been no outlay during the past year for building or alterations, the above has been the cost of maintenance only.

I tasted the food provided for the prisoners on the day of inspection, and found it good. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the provisions supplied, and, in general, favourably. A few faults have been found with the bread and milk, but not lately.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>								SOUTH DISTRICT.
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Robert R. Drought, Turnkey,	32	10	0	<i>City of Limerick Gaol.</i>
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan,				Thomas Gloster, Turnkey				
Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	and Shoemaker,	32	10	0	
Rt. Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C.				James Walsh, Turnkey,	32	10	0	
Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Ryan, do.	32	10	0	
Robert R. Gelston, M.D.,				Patrick Walsh, do.	32	10	0	
Surgeon,	40	0	0	William Walsh, do.	32	10	0	
Jn. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0	Margt. FitzGerald, Matron,	40	0	0	
John O'Farrell, Governor,	150	0	0	Anne Gaynor, Assist. Matron				
Jn. Hurley, Clerk and School-				and Schoolmistress,	35	0	0	
master,	76	0	0	Julia Sullivan, Hospital				
Edward Ryan, Turnkey,	36	0	0	Nurse,	26	0	0	

The Governor, Matron, and Assistant Matron, are supplied with fuel and gas-light. No other allowances are given.

John Madden, turnkey, resigned, and William Walsh has been appointed by the Board in his place.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	143	97
Protestant Chaplain,	190	134
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	308	228
Surgeon,	155	96
Apothecary,	118	94

It will be seen from the above schedule that the Chaplains were very attentive to their duties in this gaol during the past year.

I was glad to find that the Board of Superintendence have lately recognised the merits of the Governor by an increase of salary. He is an efficient officer, and attentive to his duties.

Books and Accounts.

Much attention is paid to the books and accounts by the Clerk—an officer in the establishment for the last twenty-six years. They are kept with care and accuracy; and some books not formerly in use have now been adopted. Rules and bye-laws, as prescribed by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 68, have within the last year been framed by the Board of Superintendence, approved by the Town Council, and sanctioned by the Executive.

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into the hospital of the gaol, number of days therein, and cost of medicine, for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital this year up to the day of inspection:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
1860,	44	133	£30	—
1861,	22	79	30	—
1862,	26	92	30	—
1863, up to day of inspection,	14	—	—	—

The wards of the hospital are good, well ventilated, and furnished with water closets, but are seldom used, the sanitary condition of the prison being very satisfactory. There has been no death in the prison for many years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Board of Superintendence.

City of
Limerick
Gaol.Robert M'Mahon, esq., J.P.,
Mayor.
Alderman Thadeus M'Donnell, J.P.
Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P.Aldmn. Jno. R. Tinsley, J.P.
John Thos. M'Sheehy, esq.,
J.P.
William Phayer, esq., J.P.
Eugene O'Callaghan, esq.,
J.P.John M'Donnell, esq., J.P.
Francis Ward, esq., T.C.
Maurice Lenihan, esq., T.C.
John Barry, esq., T.C.
Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.

The Board meets regularly every fortnight for the discharge of business, when all accounts are examined and a cheque for the amount due is given to each creditor. Small accounts and incidentals are paid by the Local Inspector out of a sum of £50 which remains in his hands, and his accounts are audited and certified at the following Board.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*Queen's
County
Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1863.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	5	14	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
In Default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	7	15	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	—	8	3	—	3
Total,	30	17	47	3	—	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 32 | 1861, . 38 | 1862, . 52 | Day of Inspection, . 47

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on day of inspection, 4.

Abstract of Offences and number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of inspection); also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, 23rd September, 1863.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Queen's County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—
Manslaughter,	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., Children,	—	6	—	4	2	4	—	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	60	26	66	26	70	18	9	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	—	27	2	9	—	1	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	—	4	2	4	—	2	—
Robbery,	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	—	3	—	1	—	3	1
Larceny,	51	36	46	50	34	35	4	5
Receiving stolen goods,	12	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—
Perjury,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Forgery,	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Offences against the currency,	3	1	3	3	1	—	—	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	14	28	24	33	21	17	—	5
Other offences:								
Against the person,	—	—	22	—	4	2	—	—
Against property, without violence,	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	71	17	79	12	84	3	—	—
Vagrancy,	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Lunacy,	6	4	3	3	10	2	8	—
Military and Naval offences,	11	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Debt,	11	1	10	2	6	2	—	—
Conspiring to rob,	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Breach of service, trespass, &c.,	18	17	53	30	29	19	—	1
Having unregistered fire-arms,	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—
Sacrilege and robbery,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total,	281	142	389	171	320	108	30	17

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.					
Committed	M.		F.	Committed	M.		F.		
	Once within the year,		330		129	Once within the year,		254	66
	Twice, „		17		6	Twice, „		17	8
	Thrice, „		5		5	Thrice, „		6	4
	Four times, „		—		2	Four times, „		2	3
	Five times, „		—		1	Five times, „		—	—
Total,		352	153	Total,		279	81		

SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>Queen's County Gaol.</i>	<i>Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).</i>							
	<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	Average daily number	M.	F.		Average daily number in	M.	F.	
	in custody,	35	16		custody,	37	15	
	Average daily number in				Average daily number in			
	Hospital,	1	1		Hospital,	1	1	
	Highest number at any				Highest number at any			
	one time,	72			one time,	68		
	Lowest ditto,	39			Lowest ditto,	42		
	Highest number of males				Highest number of males			
	at any one time,	49			at any one time,	46		
	Ditto of females,	23			Ditto, of females,	25		
	Lowest number of males				Lowest number of males			
	at any one time,	27			at any one time,	25		
	Ditto of females,	8			Ditto, of females,	9		

Highest number in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years:—

1856. 17 May.	1857. 28 May.	1858. 19 January.	1859. 25 October.	1860. 26 January.	1861. 20 December.	1862. 1 April.	1863. 28 April.
76	64	68	50	42	52	72	68

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	100	81	66	58	70	58	133
Acquittals,	97	77	62	55	52	42	64
Total,	197	158	128	113	122	100	197

The preceding tables show that the highest number of inmates at any time in this gaol during the last six years was in April, 1862; and the prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions in that year exceeded in number those of any other, during the same period; they likewise show that the great majority of the committals were for minor offences, 560 prisoners having been committed to the gaol during the year, while only 197 were sent for trial; the remainder, 363, having been either discharged or summarily dealt with by the magistrates at Petty Sessions. The large number convicted of those sent for trial prove that now evil does seldom escape punishment.

Besides eight lunatics committed as dangerous, twenty-two males were in custody when I made my inspection. The great majority of these prisoners had been convicted of assaults, the result of drunken quarrels amongst neighbours at fairs and markets; two who did not belong to the class of habitual criminals, were under sentences of imprisonment for stealing a cow from a relative, and but very few were professional thieves.

I found seventeen females inmates of the gaol, the greater number of whom were prostitutes from the different towns of the county: two were convicted of larceny; one of whom, a returned convict, has twice undergone penal servitude, and each time having been found unfit to be admitted to the advantages of a refuge, was discharged at the end of her sentence with the character of being incorrigible. I believe that the public can only be protected from the depredations of this class of offenders by their being sentenced to long periods in the Convict Depot.

Amongst the females were four convicted of assaults in the Union Workhouse; two sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and two to six months; one of the latter, a girl of ungovernable temper, who has spent her life oscillating between the workhouse and the prison, obtained on a former occasion, through the kindness of the Chairman of the County, admission into an asylum where she might have been trained for service; but she would not brook the discipline of the establishment, and soon

returned to the union workhouse, whence she has been again transferred to the gaol for outrageous acts of insubordination.

One male was executed for murder in January, 1862 ; and three females were sentenced to penal servitude during the year.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Queen's
County
Gaol.

Juveniles.

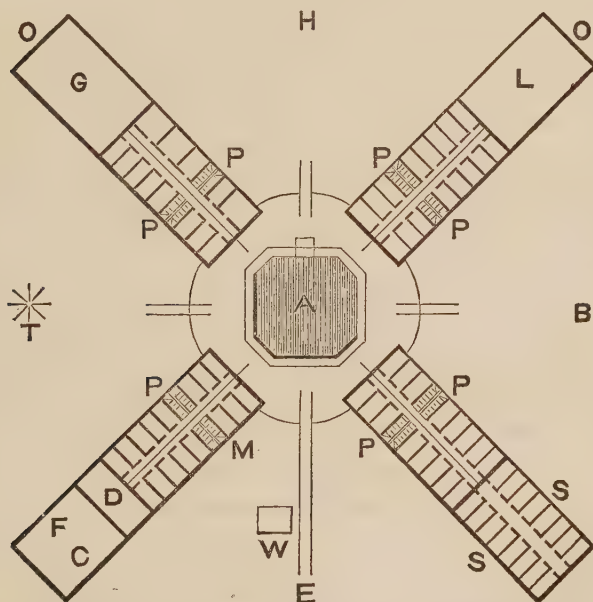
I found no juveniles in the gaol, and only six were committed to it in 1863 ; one, a female, was sentenced to a Reformatory at the end of her punishment. Sixteen were committed in 1862, one of whom was under ten years of age ; five had their parents living ; the remainder had lost one or both ; seven could read and write, and all but two were natives of the localities in which they were convicted ; none were sent to a Reformatory in 1862.

Lunatics.

Although there is a lunatic asylum in the town of Maryborough, I found six lunatics in the gaol, showing how utterly hopeless it is to expect that the evils resulting from the operation of the Act 1st Vict. c. 27, will cease without legislation on the subject. One of these unfortunate patients had strong suicidal tendencies, and it required the greatest vigilance on the part of the authorities of the gaol to protect him against his own acts. Two others were in hospital, and were very violent.

Since last inspection the alterations in the buildings to enable this gaol to be placed under the operation of the Act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 44, have been completed, and the separate system is now the only one in force in it. I subjoin a ground-plan of the prison, which has been adapted for separation by prison labour, under the superintendence of the Governor, and as well as the construction of the buildings, originally faulty, and the limited funds at the disposal of the Board of Superintendence would permit.

Plan of Maryborough Gaol.



A, Governor's house ; B, Matron's house ; C, carpenter's shop ; D, store ; E, entrance ; F, Forge ; G, turf yard ; H, hospital ; L, coal yard, store, and bath ; M, marshalsea ; OO, solitary cells ; PPP, old prisons ; S, separate prison ; T, tread-wheel ; W, watch-house.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

		Accommodation.					
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Wards,	.	6	2	Kitchens,	.	2	—
Yards,	.	13	5	Bakery,	.	1	—
Day Rooms,	.	8	4	Store Rooms,	.	2	1
Solitary Cells,	.	4	4	Laundry,	.	—	1
Single Cells not less in size				Drying Room,	.	—	1
than 9 feet long by 6 feet				Lavatories,	.	12	10
wide, and 8 feet high = 432				Baths,	.	2	2
cubic feet,	.	67	50	Privies,	.	4	4
Cells to contain three persons,	.	16	4	Water-closets,	.	4	3
Hospital Rooms,	.	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	.	1	1
Chapel,	.	1	—	Reception Rooms,	.	2	2
School Rooms—Day Rooms				Pumps and Wells,	.	2	—
used as such,				Tread-wheel,	.	1	—
Workshops,	.	10	4	Tell-tale Clocks,	.	2	—
Worksheds,	.	12	—				

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
		In use.	In store.			In use.	In store.		
Blankets, pairs				Shirts, . .	80 40	Caps, . . .	100 20		
of, .	156 30			Jackets, . .	76 30	Shifts, . .	60 20		
Sheets, pairs of,	70 20			Vests, . . .	60 20	Gowns, . .	70 20		
Rugs, .	156 -			Trowsers, . .	60 20	Petticoats, .	40 30		
Hammocks or				Caps, . . .	60 20	Stockings, pairs			
Cots, .	30 -			Socks or Stock-		of, . . .	30 20		
Bed-ticks, .	140 20			ings, . . .	40 20	Shoes, pairs of,	40 20		
				Shoes, pairs of,	40 30				

I was much gratified with the satisfactory state in which I found this gaol, on my inspection. It was clean and orderly; the buildings in good repair, secure and well kept; some roman cement is required to staunch the vault used as a kitchen, and which contains the apparatus for heating the laundry. This the Governor states will be done immediately. The bells and other appliances for carrying out the separate system are in good working order. The stock of bedding, blankets, and prison clothing is sufficient and in a good state, except that some of the blankets are thin and worn. The source of water to the prison is abundant, whence the supply is raised, by the power of the tread-wheel, into a large tank capable of containing 12,500 gallons, and thence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. The water-closets, lavatories, and baths, in the separate prisons are supplied by means of a crank pump worked by prison labour.

There is a good oven in the gaol, where the prisoners' bread is baked, as also an excellent laundry and drying-room; but the marshalsea is defective, and there is no proper place for female debtors, who are sometimes lodged here; two were committed to the gaol in 1862.

The Governor attends lock-up, and the vigilance of the watchman on duty at night is tested by two detector-clocks placed at each extremity of his beat. No escape was attempted either in 1862 or 1863.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>			<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	4	2	Punishment Cells,	1	8

In this gaol the minds of the prisoners are actively and usefully occupied; hence discipline is maintained with but few punishments. During the present year the offenders have been principally the females from the workhouse, already referred to. The punishments were all

inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Employment.—Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 4 males.

Industrial Labour.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Baking,	1	—	Prison duties,	2	1
Shoe-making,	3	—	Spinning,	—	3
Tailoring,	2	—	Knitting,	—	2
Brush-making,	2	—	Plain-work,	—	9
Weaving,	2	2			
Mat-making,	4	—	Total,	18	17
Tin and Smith's work,	2	—			

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Punitive Labour,	4	—
Industrial Labour,	18	17
Lunatics,	8	—
Total,	30	17

The prisoners were usefully employed at industrial labour on the day of my inspection. Two of them, a tin-worker and a smith, were engaged at their trades for the benefit of the establishment; and another, a baker, was employed making bread for the inmates; three were at shoemaking others were weaving, mat-making, &c.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol during the last three years:—

1860, . . £10 18s. | 1861, . . £7 14s. 6d. | 1862, . . £12 10s. 3d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	364	149
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	196	88
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	37	16
Ditto in 1863, up to day of inspection,	30	14
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—1½ to 3; Females—1½ to 3.		

The school for males is held in the centre hall of the separate prison, which is found suitable for the purpose. The schools have now been placed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and are frequently visited by their Inspector. I anticipate much advantage from this arrangement. The master is not a trained teacher, but he expresses a willingness to be trained and classed, which could be done in the training school of the Commissioners of National Education in Dublin. The place where the female inmates are taught is too small, but it is contemplated to form a proper school-room by throwing down the partitions between some cells on the top story of the female prison; it is desirable that this should be done, and a suitable school-room for the use of the school provided; maps and school requisites are required.

Dietary and Contracts.

For Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. Indian meal, and Females, 7 oz., in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. For Dinner—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, and Females, 12 oz. Males, 1 pint of new milk, and Females, ¾ pint.

Juveniles.—For Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. For Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup or gruel; and 4 oz. bread for Supper.

N.B.—Male and Female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive—the Males, 1 oz., and Females, ¾ oz. oatmeal gruel, instead of milk for dinner.

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Contracts.*—Bread, baked inside; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coals, per ton, 19s. 6d.; turf, per hundred boxes, £5; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., 22s.

—
Queen's County Gaol.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day I inspected the gaol, and no complaint was made to me by any. The bread baked in the prison is excellent; indeed all the food furnished to the prisoners on the day of my inspection was good. The chaplains regularly report on the quality of the provisions, and in general favourably; but in some few cases exception has been taken to the quality of the milk. The tabular form of report recommended by the Inspectors-General is now in use.

Net average daily cost of dietary for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . 2.59d. | 1861, . . . 3d. | 1862, . . . 2.62d.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . . £1,346 10s. 2d. | 1861, . . £1,475 18s. 9d. | 1862, . . £1,449 16s. 3d.

Average cost of each prisoner for the last three years:—

1860, . . £38 9s. 5d. | 1861, . . £38 16s. 9½d. | 1862, . . £27 7s. 1d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1861, £140 12s. 1d. | 1862, £253 19s. 9d. | First half of 1863, £102 1s. 3d.

Books and Accounts.

The books, journals, and registries of statistics and finance in this gaol appear to be kept with much care and attention. They are all regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman; all books required by the rules, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are now in use, except general visitors' book.

Officers and Salaries.

NON-RESIDENT.			Turnkeys.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
John H. Moore, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0 0	Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	30	0 0
Rev. W. Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0 0	Henry Dawson, 1st,	30	0 0
Rev. J. J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0 0	Abraham Case, 2nd,	30	0 0
John Jacob, M.D.	—		Robert Bryan, Weaver,	30	0 0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0 0	William Sythes, Matmaker and Schoolmaster,	27	10 0
			James Heenan, Mason,	27	10 0
RESIDENT.			Richd. Meredith, Shoemaker,	25	0 0
James Young, Governor,	200	0 0	William Lyons, Nailer,	25	0 0
David Weir, Deputy Governor,	60	0 0	Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	21	0 0
			Mary Anne Nicholls, Matron and Schoolmistress,	17	10 0
			Anne Dawson, Nurse,	21	0 0

The male turnkeys are provided with uniforms; but no officer receives rations. Rev. Thomas Harper having been appointed by his bishop to the living of Templeshambo, resigned in June, 1863, the office of Local Inspector, which he had held during a period of forty years.

Captain John Hay Moore, who is thoroughly acquainted with the duties (having been for many years a member of the Board of Superintendence), has been appointed in his place. One turnkey, Richard Tennant, was dismissed for allowing a letter from a prisoner to be surreptitiously conveyed out of the gaol; and another, William Whitfield, was superannuated. Richard Meredith and William Lyons have been appointed turnkeys in their places.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	107	79
Protestant Chaplain,	160	141
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	122	102
Surgeon,	170	116
Apothecary,	98	96

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Queen's
County
Gaol.

The attendance of the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not appear from the above table of visits to have been as frequent as is required by the 69th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 74, which directs, that "*every chaplain shall visit the prison twice at least in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays; on such visits he shall go into every room and cell in the prison wherein any prisoner belonging to his charge shall be confined, and converse with and exhort such of said prisoners respectively as are willing to listen to his admonitions.*"

Hospitals.

The only inmates of the hospital on the day of my visit were lunatics and prisoners in charge of them. The wards of the hospital are good and airy, with water-closets attached. The hospital is supplied with baths.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years, and in 1863 up to day of inspection :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1860,	20	522	—	1
1861,	21	424	0 18 4	—
1862,	37	761	5 12 0	1
1863, up to day of Inspection, 23	—	—	—	1

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during the past year, and up to day of inspection :—

5th November, 1862, . . . 1 | 17th August, 1863, . . . 1

One prisoner died of epilepsy and bowel complaint during the year.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	M. S. Cassan, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.
George Adair, esq.	A. J. Walsh, esq.	Henry White, esq.
Wm. W. Despard, esq.	Major Carden.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert Staples, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all accounts are submitted and discharged by cheques, drawn in favour of the Governor, who pays the bills and produces the receipts at next meeting of the Board. The salaries of the turnkeys and matron are paid monthly; those of the superior officers half-yearly, by presentment at assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

No improvement has been made since last inspection in the state of the bridewells of this county. The defects of these minor prisons have been so frequently detailed, that it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate them. I subjoin, in the usual tabular form, my report on their present condition.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Queen's
County.

Bridewells.

	Abbeyleix.		Stradbally.		Borris-in-Ossory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	94	21	24	11	28	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	30	—	2	—	1	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	30	32	5	3	13	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	—	2	—	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	On Saturdays, fortnightly. Correct. Correct; but crimes not properly entered. Sufficient.		On Saturdays, fortnightly. Correct. Correct. Sufficient.		Fortnightly.	
Committals,					Correct.	
Registry,					Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .					Keeper's chimney out of order, and flagging in male day-room defective.	
Security,	Yard very insecure.		Yard very insecure.		Insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells; females, one room only, with two beds; one yard and one privy for both sexes.		No separation—one day-room, one yard, and one privy for both sexes; four cells for all prisoners; light from a passage.		Two day-rooms and three cells for all prisoners; one exercising yard and one privy for both sexes.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sheets deficient.		Blankets thin.		Sheets deficient.	
Water,	Pump in order.		Pump in order.		Pump in order.	
Sewerage,	None; a cess-pool.		None; a cess-pool.		None; a cess-pool.	
Dryness and Ventilation, .	Clean and orderly; but the day-room dark and ill-ventilated.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d. for males; 5d. for females.		6d. for both sexes.		5d. for males; 4½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.		No prisoners in custody.	
	Visited 26 Aug., 1863.		Visited 26 Aug., 1863.		Visited 24 Aug., 1863.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED
THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	16	1	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	9	13	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	3	3	—	2	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	5	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	6	10	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	39	28	67	—	2	2

Juvenile.

Over ten and under sixteen years—Summarily convicted, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and
on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 45 | 1861, . 60 | 1862, . 89 | Day of Inspection, . 67

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	—	2	—	5	—	2	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	3	—	7	—	5	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	30	4	35	11	14	4	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	—	14	1	6	1	5	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	4	—	13	—	14	2	—	—
Other assaults,	60	8	52	10	40	10	2	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	6	2	1	—	—	1	—
Robbery,	20	5	25	3	2	2	2	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	—	2	1	15	1	2	—
Larceny,	34	39	63	55	30	31	9	9
Receiving stolen goods,	—	10	1	8	1	8	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	10	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Offences against the currency,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	—	30	—	14	—	—	—
Other offences—								
Against the person,	10	—	—	—	6	7	2	—
Against property, with violence,	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	—	—	—	—	18	8	1	1
Affecting the public peace,	25	19	23	10	10	6	—	1
Drunkenness,	166	15	133	16	121	25	1	—
Vagrancy,	7	8	18	12	6	4	—	1
Lunacy,	8	10	8	11	16	2	1	—
Military and Naval offences,	3	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	5	1	4	—	1	1	—	—
Debt,	18	—	28	2	26	—	2	1
Leaving service,	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution,	—	23	—	30	—	42	—	12
Total,	451	149	473	173	371	160	39	28

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M. F.	
	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	406	125
Twice „	11	13
Thrice „	2	—
Four times „	1	2
Six times „	—	2
Seven times „	1	—
Total,	421	142

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M. F.	
	M.	F.
Committed { Once within the year,	296	108
Twice „	14	15
Thrice „	1	4
Four times „	1	1
Six times „	—	1
Seven times „	2	—
Total,	314	129

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			DISTRICT.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.
Average daily number in custody,	52 $\frac{322}{365}$	24 $\frac{325}{365}$	Average daily number in custody,	53 $\frac{166}{365}$	22 $\frac{56}{365}$	
Average daily number in hospital,	6 $\frac{82}{365}$	6 $\frac{99}{365}$	Average daily number in hospital,	1 $\frac{190}{365}$	2 $\frac{37}{365}$	
Highest number at any one time,	127		Highest number at any one time,	86		
Lowest ditto,	74		Lowest ditto,	63		
Highest number of Males at any one time,	101		Highest number of Males at any one time,	69		
Do. of Females,	43		Do. of Females,	32		
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	42		Lowest number of Males at any one time,	38		
Do. of Females,	12		Do. of Females,	13		

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

2nd August, 1856,	208	7th February, 1860,	74
21st February, 1857,	136	25th April, 1861,	91
16th January, 1858,	119	28th March, 1862,	127
6th July, 1859,	99	16th January, 1863,	86

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	110	97	121	139	68	79	51
Acquittals,	118	74	42	72	45	76	46
Total,	228	171	163	202	113	155	97

Population, 53,136 males, 55,330 females; total, 108,466 inhabitants.

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the number of offenders committed from this riding, for trial before a jury, in 1862, was less than during any other of the last seven years; as likewise that fewer prisoners were in custody on the day I made my inspection, in October, 1863, than on the corresponding day in 1862. This diminution may, however, be accounted for by the fact, that lunatics were detained in the gaol before being sent to the district asylum, for much longer periods during 1862, and preceding years, than at present, since the opening of the new auxiliary asylum at Clonmel, and hence, previous to 1863, they helped to swell the number of inmates, and the averages during former years.

I regret to have to add, that crimes against human life have latterly increased in the riding—nine committals were for murder, and seven for manslaughter, since the commencement of 1863.

On comparing the averages in 1862 and 1863, they are found to differ but little—being fifty-two males and twenty-four females in 1862, and fifty-three males and twenty-two females in 1863; but, by referring to those of former years, it will be seen that, in both 1862 and 1863, the averages were considerably higher than in the two years which preceded them, the numbers being forty-seven males and nine females, in 1860, and forty-eight males and eighteen females, in 1861. The increase in the number of female prisoners may in part be accounted for by the fact that, latterly, since the passing of the Towns Improvement Act, prostitutes are constantly committed to the gaol for loitering in the streets, and they increase the number in custody. Twenty-three were so committed here in 1861; thirty in 1862; and forty-two since the commencement of 1863. The commitment of this class to an associated prison, has necessarily a

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

most injurious effect on other females who may be in the gaol; and it is much to be deplored that the only form of discipline in which contamination does not ensue is not in force, as prisoners would not then leave the gaol more corrupt than when they entered it.

From the above returns crime among the female population in this district appears to be on the increase, while in the neighbouring counties the reverse has taken place. One woman, discharged from custody on the day previous to my visit, had been 104 times committed to this gaol, in most instances for drunkenness; and it is unnecessary to dwell on the mischief which must be caused by her association with females less depraved.

At the time of my inspection thirty-nine male and twenty-eight female prisoners were in custody. The males consisted of twenty under various sentences, convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions; a soldier, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment by court-martial; five prisoners waiting for trial; nine summarily convicted, including one juvenile under sixteen years of age; one drunkard; a lunatic; and two pauper debtors. The females were, one committed for contempt of court; one old offender, under a long sentence of imprisonment for larceny; two prisoners committed under the Vagrancy and Poor Law Acts; one waiting for trial; and twenty-three summarily convicted, twelve of whom were prostitutes. The woman committed for contempt of court has been in custody since September, 1862. It is stated that she has no means to pay fees of court or for professional assistance to procure her discharge, and that, as the law now stands, she must remain in custody until funds are obtained for the purpose, which does not appear probable, as she has no friends in this country.

Three males and two females were sentenced to penal servitude from this gaol, previous to my visit in October, 1863; five males were so sentenced in 1862—no females; 144 drunkards were committed to the gaol up to October, 1863, while but 149 during the entire year of 1862.

Twenty-four debtors were committed previous to my inspection in 1863, and thirty, including two females, in 1862. No escape was attempted from this gaol since November, 1861.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and a guard patrols at night, whose watchfulness is tested by two tell-tale clocks placed in different parts of his beat.

Lunatics.

Notwithstanding that the auxiliary Lunatic Asylum at Clonmel is now open, the insane are still committed to this gaol, although they do not remain in it for long periods, as formerly. I found one in custody, committed as dangerous, and an epileptic; eighteen had been previously committed during the year, clearly showing, that so long as the Act 1st Vic., c. 27, remains in force, magistrates will continue to commit lunatics to gaols, notwithstanding that accommodation is provided for the insane elsewhere; nineteen (eight males and eleven females) were committed in 1862. Three lunatics died in the gaol during that year.

Juveniles.

Fifteen juveniles were committed since the commencement of the present year, eleven of whom were wholly illiterate; all, but one boy, were natives of the riding; one was sent to a Reformatory; one was in custody, summarily convicted, at the time of my inspection. Thirty-five males and eleven females were committed in 1862, five of whom were under ten years of age; of these, twenty-two were wholly illiterate; twenty-one had lost both parents; all but two were natives of the riding;

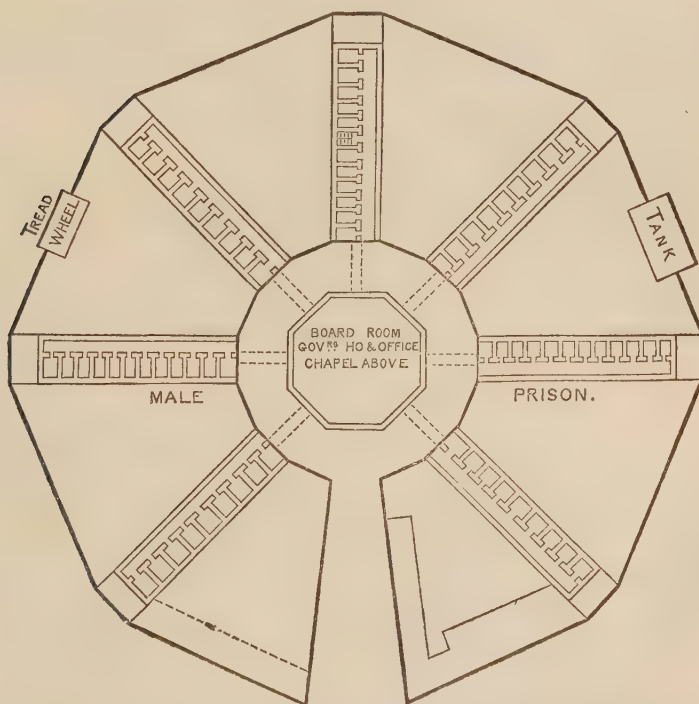
one was sentenced to penal servitude for four years ; six were acquitted and discharged ; the remainder received sentences varying from six months' to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in this gaol ; two were directed to be sent to a Reformatory, at the end of their punishments, but were discharged by the Executive, there not being room for them in either of the two Roman Catholic Reformatories for boys.

I was much pleased with the creditable state of order and discipline which I found in force here ; and I have no doubt that the present staff would effectually carry out the most improved system of penal discipline if the necessary alterations in the buildings were made, to enable that system to be established in its integrity. In November, 1862, the subject was brought before the Board of Superintendence by my colleague, fully discussed at its meetings, and the manner in which the alterations could be made pointed out by some of its members ; but, as it would be attended with considerable cost, it was resolved that, in the then impoverished condition of the agricultural population of the district, the Board did not feel themselves in a position to come to a definite conclusion in the matter, as, however, when the county is more favourably circumstanced, the subject may be again entertained. I append the plans of the prison, taken from my report in 1861, in the hope that the much required improvement may ultimately be accomplished.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Plan of Male Prison.



The wings being detached from the central block of the buildings now form a number of distinct prisons, an arrangement most injurious to discipline. To remedy this defect as many of the wings as would be necessary for the accommodation of prisoners should be joined together, and an in-

County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

In the female prison, the inspection hall merely requires a staircase and gallery to give access from this central point to the four upper divisions, so that a constant supervision can be kept up by one officer over the entire building ; and as the Matron's house adjoins, she would be enabled to keep a constant check over the officer on duty. The short connexions between the wings and the central building might be raised so as to give a passage to the upper corridors of the wings from the inspection hall. The four staircases in the wings being then no longer required, could be formed into eight additional cells ; and as the cells are now heated, and lavatories and water-closets erected, little else remains to be done to make this a good and convenient prison, which could be well managed with a very small staff of officers.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Kitchens,	4	1
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	7	4	Store Rooms,	12	2
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundries,	—	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	10	Drying Room,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Baths,	9	4
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Privies,	19	9
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Water-closets,	3	—
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Reception Room,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
Workshops,	2	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	4	—	Crank Mill,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

	In Use.	In Store.	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs						
of,	282	84	Shirts,	166 120	Caps,	54 35
Sheets, pairs of,	194½	16	Jackets,	82 35	Shifts,	63 60
Rugs,	223	47	Vests,	82 15	Gowns,	70 59
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	98 76	Petticoats,	75 52
Cots,	26	-	Caps,	59 24	Stockings, pairs	
Bed-ticks,	209	44	Socks or Stock-		of,	44 24
			ings,	126 77	Shoes, pairs of,	42 6
			Shoes, pairs of,	81 42		

I found this gaol in good repair, well ventilated, very clean and orderly. The leakage of rain into the cells, arising from the inequalities in the stonework round the window sashes, alluded to by my colleague in last year's report, has been, as far as possible, remedied by means of cement and re-chiseling the stones where the inequalities existed. New flagging has

been laid down where most required. In both prisons the exercising-yards have been raised so as to improve the sewerage. The quarters for officers have been fitted up, new window sashes supplied, the floors boarded, and other improvements in the gaol have been effected. Both prisons are now furnished with new locks. A sufficient supply of good bedding, sheets, rugs, blankets, and prison clothing, is in use, besides an additional stock in store; and, altogether, the establishment is in as satisfactory a state as the circumstances of the gaol will permit. Water, for the supply of the prison, is raised by a hand pump, and the power of the tread-wheel, into a large tank marked on the plan, and thence distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The stores are excellent and properly fitted up, the workshops good, and the oven in which the bread for prison use is baked still continues to give satisfaction. There are, however, defects enumerated by my colleague, in his report for 1862, which still continue unremedied.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,	42	43		Punishment Cells,	28	15	
Other Punishments,	—	—		Other Punishments,	1	—	
Total,	42	43		Total,	29	15	

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but duly recorded in the punishment book, which is laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman of the day.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

14 Males at Tread-wheel.*

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Grinding Mill,	3			Laundry,	7		
Matmaking,	1			Knitting,	2		
Shoemaking,	2			Sewing,	10		
Tailoring,	1						
Wardsmen,	5						
Cooking,	2						
Minding Lunatic,	2						
Smithwork,	2						
Carpentering,	2						
Total,	20			Total,	19		

Summary.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Punitive labour,	14			Industrial labour,	19		
Industrial labour,	20			Sick,	2		
Discharged (before labour hours),	1			Debtor (unemployed),	1		
Debtors (unemployed),	2			Nursing,	2		
Lunatic,	1			Cleaning Prison,	4		
Epileptic,	1						
Total,	39			Total,	28		

* Employed after their hour at tread-wheel at grinding mill.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

It will be seen from the foregoing schedule that the inmates of this prison are kept well and usefully employed, in a manner which reflects much credit on the authorities of the gaol.

Corn, purchased in the market, is ground by prison labour, and a good and wholesome bread for the use of the inmates is baked in the oven on the premises. Most of the turnkeys are skilled tradesmen. Two prisoners were in the forge repairing the locks of the prison, on the day of my visit; others were employed as carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1860, . None. | 1861, . None. | 1862, . £23 3s. 5d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	220	109
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	176	106
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	30 ⁹⁹ ₃₁₃	15 ¹⁴ ₃₁₃
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	18 ¹² ₂₃₃	16 ⁴⁸ ₃₅₃

School hours.—Males, from 10 till 11 o'clock, a.m.—Females, from 4 till 5 o'clock, p.m.

Secular instruction has hitherto been given by the ordinary turnkeys and matron of the establishment; but, as it cannot be expected that mechanics, however intelligent and skilful in their proper sphere, would be properly qualified to impart literary instruction, or be acquainted with the best methods of teaching, I suggested to the Board of Superintendence, on my inspection, to appoint a regularly trained teacher to take the management of the schools, and to place them in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, by which efficient inspection by the Board's officer would be secured; books and school requisites—some gratuitous and others at half-price—obtained; and gratuities to the teacher, if efficient. The Board, in the kindest manner, at once acted on the suggestion, and agreed to appoint a competent teacher to act as clerk to the Board and schoolmaster, at a salary of £50 a-year, with apartments and rations, and I feel satisfied that the arrangement will be attended with the best results.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners sentenced to less than one month get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Cutlins, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coals, per ton, £1 3s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; candles, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., 33s. and 27s.

The provisions supplied to the inmates of this gaol on the day of my inspection were of excellent quality, and better than I had seen in most

county prisons in Ireland. They are regularly examined by the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form recommended for the purpose. I found one exception taken to the milk, which was sour. The other provisions appear to have been invariably approved of; notwithstanding which, one female complained to me of the food she received, but, I consider, without just cause. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no other complaint was made.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . . 3½d. | 1861, . . 3·57d. | 1862, . . 3⁶⁸¹³/₂₈₆₇₂d.

Books and Accounts.

Much care and attention is bestowed on the books and accounts in this prison. They are kept with neatness and precision. The gaol registries and journals furnish accurate information on the various subjects of statistics and finance, and the accounts are regularly posted, with proper vouchers attached.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £2,170 11s. 6d. | 1861, . £2,213 14s. 2d. | 1862, . £3,140 11s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . . £37 8s. 5½d. | 1861, . . £32 1s. 7d. | 1862, . . £39 10s. 0¼½d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	193	19	8	1862,	301	5	7
1861,	254	0	2	1863 (nine months), .	233	2	4

Officers and Salaries.

Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	£80	James Lytle, Baker,	Turnkey, £36
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain,	50	Thomas Pyke, Shoemaker, do. . .	36
Rev. M. Cleary, R. C. Chaplain,	50	William Roberts, Painter, do. . .	36
George Frith, esq., Surgeon,	60	Edward Greene, Miller, do. . .	36
Thomas Spain, esq., Apothecary,	25	John Duffy, Tailor, do. . . .	36
W. S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	200	John Cunningham, Matmaker, do. .	36
William Wills, Head Warder,	80	John Ryan, Night Watch,	36
George Holmes, Clerk,	40	Eva Duggan, Matron,	48
James Howe, GateWarder, Turnkey, . .	40	Honora Purtill, Assistant do., . .	24
Robert Hawksley, Locksmith, do. . . .	40	Eliza Field, do. . . .	24
Philip Heney, Carpenter, do. . . .	40	Mary Galbraith, Nurse,	24
		Ellen Alcock, do. . . .	24

All the intern officers receive food and rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

Vacancies.

T. Abbott, Esq., who for twenty years had filled the office of Local Inspector, was, since last inspection, superannuated, and Michael Head, Esq., appointed in his place. Mrs. Mary Purtill superannuated; Mrs. Eliza Field appointed to fill the vacancy.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding).
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	260	261
Protestant Chaplain,	169	167
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	168	179
Surgeon,	220	232
Apothecary,	315	221

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is good and sufficient ; the wards are well ventilated, and suitable ; water-closets are however required, and should be provided. The sanitary condition of the sane population of the prison is very satisfactory : but three lunatics died within the last year of consumption, diarrhoea, and debility.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years ; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of inspection.
Number in hospital,	39	41	37	36
Number of days,	3,148	3,026	4,841	1,090
Number of deaths,	2	5	3	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 8s. 9d.	£6 12s. 11d.	£24 2s. 2d.	£0 14s. 2d.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. Osborne, bart., J.P.	Captain J. Bayley, J.P.	Major Dundass, J.P.
J. R. Minnitt, esq., J.P.	Captain Otway, J.P.	H. O. Saunders, esq., J.P.
Captain B. W. Holmes, J.P.	John Going, esq., J.P.	Caleb Going, esq., J.P.
Captain W. C. Carroll, J.P.	Major W. Gason, J.P.	William Ryan, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when liabilities are discharged, by cheques drawn in the name of each contractor. The inferior officers receive their salaries monthly ; the superior, half-yearly, at assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells at Templemore and Borrisokane are unnecessary, and should be discontinued ; that at Templemore, which cost the county during the past year, £58 17s. 4d. for maintenance, is but $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles by rail from Thurles. The bridewell at Borrisokane is 10 miles from the county gaol. It is very defective ; there is but one room for the keeper and his family, which must answer for bed-room, sitting-room, servants' room, and kitchen. This bridewell cost the county during the year, £41 7s. 9d.

Quarter Sessions are not held in either Templemore or Borrisokane ; and by the closing of the bridewells a saving of £100 5s. 1d. would be effected to the county, without detriment to the public service.

A new bridewell has been erected at Newport ; but, when I visited it, for the purpose of giving the necessary certificate to make it a legal place of confinement, I found it so faulty that it became my duty to withhold my certificate until the defects should be remedied. Up to the present time nothing has been done to have the building put in a proper state, which is much to be deplored, as the damp cellars of the old bridewell, in which

prisoners are now confined, are quite unfit for human habitation. I append the minute with regard to this bridewell, which I forwarded to the Board of Superintendence after my visit in October; and I would beg strongly to urge on the Board and the Grand Jury, the necessity of having the new bridewell at once put in a state fit for the occupation of prisoners:—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding).
Bridewells.

30th October, 1863.

Mem.—"The work is very inferior. The plastering on the walls is too thin. The windows admit rain and wind. The floors are bad. The chimney-piece in one of the day-rooms loose. The locks are of the cheapest manufacture, and all, except one padlock, quite unfit for prison use. The grate in the keeper's kitchen is so very small, that no provisions for prisoners could be cooked at it. A small kitchen-range should be put up. The doors leading from the corridor into the day-rooms are but 5 feet high and 18 or 20 inches wide, quite too small to admit furniture, and gravel for the yards. The outer doors of the day-rooms leading into the yards are very insecure; they are unnecessarily large and panelled; the locks are very inferior, and are placed on the inside with common metal staples. The top lights over the doors are unprotected by bars, and, until these doors are properly secured, no prisoner can with safety be placed in the day-rooms. The walls in the yards, next the doors in the day-rooms, are too low, and at the corners of the yards are built so roughly, as to afford steps to facilitate escape. The walls next the corners should be made smooth. A spy-hole should be drilled in each door of the prison cells. There is no water on the premises, and a drain should be made from the prison walls to carry off the sewerage from the privies. A small staircase should be provided for the keeper, as at present no person can pass to or from his bed-room, or bring slops, &c., without passing through the prison; the two doors from his apartment into the prison are unnecessary.

§ "The accommodation for the keeper is too limited, consisting of one kitchen and only one bed-room for himself, his wife, his servant, and his children.

"As the under-ground cellars now used as a bridewell are not fit for human occupation, the Inspectors-General urge on the Board the necessity of having the above defects remedied as soon as possible, and also that fires be lighted to air the new building."

JOHN LENTAIGNE,

Inspector-General.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).		Templemore.		Thurles.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year, .	175	42	270	64
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	66	2	146	12
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	41	12	60	14
	Of whom were Drunkards, .	29	2	28	6
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Weekly, on Wednesdays.		Weekly, on Saturdays; Commissioners sit on Wednesdays.	
	Committals,	<i>Some illegal.</i>		<i>Some illegal; and a woman, fully committed for trial at Quarter Sessions, was discharged by committing Magistrate.</i>	
	Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	Fair, <i>except that the pump-stick is rotten.</i>		<i>Painting required.</i>	
	Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
	Accommodation, . . .	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells.		Two very good day-rooms and twenty cells, two for drunkards.	
	Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding,	<i>Only one sheet on each bed; bedding for one bedstead; blankets and sheets required.</i>		<i>Sheets required.</i>	
	Water,	<i>Pump out of order.</i>		Two pumps in good order.	
	Sewerage,	Effective,		Effective.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, <i>but ventilation in cells bad; windows very small.</i>	
	Cost of dietary, per head, per day,	Males, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; females, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		Males, 4d.; Females, 3d.	
	Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30		£50	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
	Remarks,	Local Board formed. Visited 31st August, 1863.		Local Board formed. Visited 31st August, 1863; found a prisoner who had been in custody here since 21st of the month.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding).*
Bridewells.

Roscrea.		Borrisokane.		Newport.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
197	86	58	11	45	8
97	40	18	—	22	—
64	9	8	3	2	—
27	8	7	—	1	—
Weekly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
In good repair.		Good.		Very bad.	
Not sufficient.		Not sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient.		Quite inadequate; one day-room and cell for each sex.		Two cells under ground, unfit for human habitation.	
Some blankets thin.		Sufficient.		—	
None on premises.		Pump useless.		None on premises.	
None; an open cess-pool in the yard.		Very bad. Cess-pools cleared through the building.		Adequate.	
Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.		Very damp, but clean.	
23½d. for each sex.		Males, 3½d.; Females, 3d.		Males, 4d.; Females, 3½d.	
£30		£30		£30	
None.		None.		None.	
Local Board formed. Visited 24th August, 1863.		Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody. Visited 25th August, 1863.		A new bridewell erected, but so faulty that it could not be certified when inspected. Visited 27th October, 1863.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY GAOL (SOUTH RIDING), AT CLONMEL.—VISITED

MARCH 5—AGAIN, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

State, &c., 10th October, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtor,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	15	2	17	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	3	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Deserter,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	24	12	36	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	8	14	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	6	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	68	37	105	—	1	1

Juveniles in custody on day of inspection—one male above ten and under sixteen years of age, convicted summarily of a workhouse offence.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 87 | 1861, . 131 | 1862, . 89 | Day of Inspection, . 105

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 1 | 1861, . - | 1862, . 2 | Day of Inspection, . 6

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Offences.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	4	-	1	-	3	1	3	1
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	4	-	3	-	1	-	-
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Assaults (common),	172	60	65	75	51	41	11	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	17	1	16	-	10	-	5	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers,	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-
Other assaults,	2	2	-	-	4	-	1	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	-	5	1	9	2	5	-
Robbery,	14	-	2	-	5	5	1	4
Stealing horses, cattle, &c.,	6	-	8	1	24	-	6	-
Larceny,	67	136	137	79	51	82	11	17
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	-	-	10	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit,	-	1	5	-	11	3	5	3
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	12	-	11	-	5	-	-	-
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Against property, without violence,	40	28	82	41	70	16	3	-
Affecting the public peace,	74	88	94	68	50	62	-	5
Drunkenness,	240	54	199	54	145	38	-	-
Vagrancy,	15	27	38	25	16	7	1	-
Lunacy,	15	4	14	8	7	1	-	-
Military and naval offences,	4	-	5	-	10	-	1	-
Revenue offences,	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Debt,	23	1	16	4	10	1	1	-
Post Office Robbery,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workhouse offences,	7	7	15	4	23	8	3	3
Leaving employment,	9	3	7	1	3	3	-	1
Prostitution,	-	24	-	39	-	31	-	-
Total,	744	445	738	395	534	305	68	37

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.

Committed.	M. F.		Committed.	M. F.	
Once within the year,	578	222	Once within the year,	453	186
Twice „	43	31	Twice „	21	19
Thrice „	9	8	Thrice „	4	11
Four times „	4	7	Four times „	3	2
Five times „	3	11	Five times „	1	2
Six times „	-	-	Six times „	-	2
Eight times „	-	-	Eight times „	-	1
Nine times „	-	-	Nine times „	-	1
Total,	637	279	Total,	482	224

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody, . . .	85·74	32·12	Average daily number in custody, . . .	66·09 36·58
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	2·12	1·07	Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	2·16 1·04
Highest No. at any one time, . . .	159		Highest No. at any one time, . . .	127
Lowest ditto, . . .	88		Lowest ditto, . . .	75
Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . .	106		Highest No. of Males any one time, . . .	81
Do. of Females, . . .	54		Do. of Females, . . .	47
Lowest No. of Males at any one time, . . .	62		Lowest No. of Males at any one time, . . .	50
Do. of Females, . . .	18		Do. of Females, . . .	19

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of Inspection :—

28th January, 1856, . . .	200	2nd June, 1860, . . .	138
4th September, 1857, . . .	191	30th December, 1861, . . .	144
17th January, 1858, . . .	160	6th February, 1862, . . .	159
11th October, 1859, . . .	123	4th July, 1863, . . .	127

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions, . . .	133	181	148	71	76	105	86
Acquittals . . .	71	115	57	27	16	32	32
Total, . . .	204	296	205	98	92	137	118

I regret that it is again my unpleasant duty to repeat the observations I made in my last report on Clonmel gaol. The preceding tables show that grave crimes against human life, which were found on the calendar of the county in 1861 again appeared on that for 1862, and called for the interposition of the Executive by the appointment of a Special Commission. Since the commencement of 1863 no prisoner charged with homicide or attempt against life was committed to this gaol until a short time previous to my inspection in October; latterly, however, several such crimes have been perpetrated, and I found three males and one female in custody under remand, accused of a manslaughter and of a murder, committed under circumstances of great atrocity.

Offences against property largely increased in this riding in 1862, but assaults among the rural population, consequent on drunken quarrels at fairs and markets, diminished from 172 in 1861 to 63 in 1862, and to 51 during nine months of 1863. This remarkable improvement in the district is, I understand, the result of exertions now being made to suppress drunkenness and faction fights.

During the months of July, August, and September, another crime, that of setting fire to farm crops and houses, has appeared in the neighbourhood of Clonmel. I find, however, by inquiry into the antecedents of the prisoners now in custody charged with the offence, that they are strangers—vagrants of the lowest class, from the extreme parts of Ireland—and apparently unconnected with the county; one was from Cork, another, who was from Sligo, acknowledged to me that he had been an inmate of English

prisons; a third, a native of the county Antrim, is well-known by the authorities of Belfast gaol, where, although only nineteen years of age, he has already undergone imprisonments for fourteen convictions. I found likewise in custody a prisoner under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for setting fire to a farmhouse, and another sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for attempting to burn the workhouse. Altogether five males and three females in custody on the day of my inspection, were charged with arson.

It is impossible not to be struck with the number of young prisoners in this gaol. Young persons constantly recommitted to an associated prison become familiar with vice, and I found many such in custody, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment: one, to two years, for stabbing the master of a union workhouse; four of the youngest were at school; and another, under sixteen years of age, convicted summarily, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Magistrates at Petty Sessions, was, on the day of my visit, in a solitary cell under punishment for outrageous conduct in the gaol.

It is for this class that reformatories are intended by the Legislature; and my experience has convinced me of the wisdom of the resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that "*children, when guilty of crime, ought to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishments of adult criminals.*"

I found thirty-seven females in custody, twenty of whom were committed summarily; five were waiting for trial.

In no gaol in Ireland is the accommodation for female prisoners worse than in that of Clonmel, and nowhere is a strict prison discipline more required; as from the number of troops quartered in the district, many of the lower class of prostitutes, who always congregate in the neighbourhood of military depots, find their way into the gaol.

The females are divided into two classes, in one the known prostitutes are placed, the remaining prisoners in the other. They have hitherto been all assembled together at school, seated at a long table, the prostitutes on one side and women supposed to be chaste on the other; but daily association with the drunken prostitutes from the purlieus of the barracks of Clonmel, Caher, and Tipperary, must necessarily soon reduce all to a level; and a very grave responsibility rests on those who will not permit the only system of prison discipline which prevents contamination—the separate system—from being introduced. The subject has, however, been so fully discussed in former reports of Inspectors-General, that I shall now merely quote the opinion of the Select Committee of the House of Lords which has just closed its sittings. Their Report contains the following resolution, page 5, that "*this Committee considers that the system, generally known as the separate system, must now be accepted as the foundation of prison discipline, and that its rigid maintenance is a vital principle to the efficiency of county and borough gaols.*" They likewise recommend—"that legislative measures be taken to render the adoption of separation obligatory in all gaols, and that the payment of the proportion of the charge now issued from the public revenues in aid of the county and borough prisons be made contingent each case on the adoption of the separate system."

Assaults by females during 1863 in this district appear, from the foregoing returns, to have exceeded in number those by males; but were, I believe, principally by prostitutes. Larceny also by females, many likewise of the same class, have been very frequent, the numbers being seventy-nine in 1862 and eighty-two during the first nine months of 1863.

Many of the prisoners are in custody for offences committed in work-houses.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.*Juveniles.*

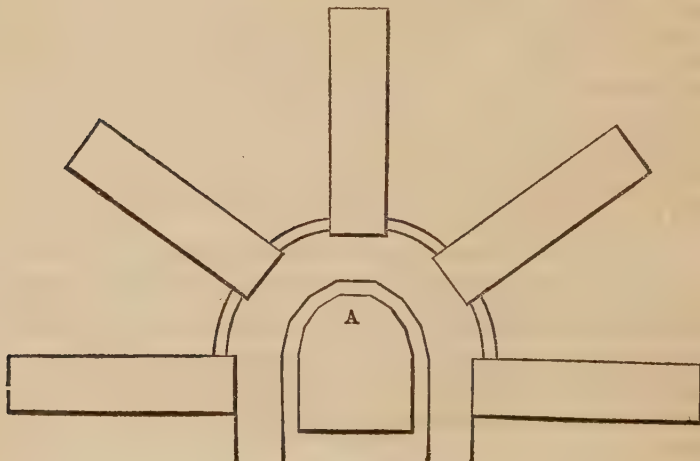
Twenty-three males and seven females, under sixteen years of age, were committed to this gaol in 1862, one of whom was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, others to shorter periods; four were sentenced to a reformatory at the end of their punishment. All but two belonged to the riding; fifteen had both parents living; only two could read and write; twenty-three were wholly illiterate. In 1863 twenty-four males and ten females were committed, the ages of five of whom did not exceed eleven years; only one was sent to a reformatory.

Lunatics.

Although no Lunatic, committed as such, was in the gaol on the day of my visit, I found one boy of sixteen in custody, who is subject to very violent fits of epilepsy. He is under a sentence of nine months' imprisonment for an assault committed in the union workhouse, and suffers so severely from the disease that it has been found necessary to remove the bedstead and other furniture from his cell, to prevent accidents on the frequent recurrence of the fits of seizure. This boy is continually committed to gaol for assaults, and it is questionable whether he is a fit subject for prison treatment. Three epileptics died in this prison during 1862; and I regret that a suitable asylum cannot be found to receive such victims of disease. Two other prisoners under sentence for assaults had formerly been lunatics. They both had suffered from sun-strokes received when serving in the army abroad; one was for eight years in a Lunatic asylum.

As the new asylum for the district is now open, prisoners committed as lunatics are not detained here as formerly. Only eight were committed to the gaol in 1863.

I regret that the Grand Jury at the Summer Assizes for 1863, refused to adopt the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, to have the buildings of this gaol altered to suit the separate system; but in the hope that future Grand Juries may be induced to arrive at a different conclusion, I subjoin a plan of the prison, and wish to add, that I went over the buildings with the County Surveyor, and we are both satisfied that a good and secure prison, in every way adapted for separation, might be formed at a not considerable cost, if judicious alterations were made in them.

Rough Plan of the Prison.

Each of these wings would contain thirty-three cells, sufficiently large for separation, provided the adjoining corridors were added to the cells; two of these blocks would accommodate all the male prisoners likely to be committed to this gaol, and an inspection-hall could easily be formed out of the space between them.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	34	4	Workshops,	10	4
Yards,	18	4	Worksheds,	27	—
Day Rooms,	10	4	Kitchens,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	8	2	Store Rooms,	5	2
Single Cells of size stated be- low,	100	40	Laundries,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	39	—	Drying Rooms,	2	2
Cells to contain three persons,	57	—	Lavatories,	9	2
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Baths,	8	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	20	Privies,	19	3
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Reception Room,	1	—
Chapels,	2	1	Pumps and Wells,	10	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
			In use.	In store.	In use.	In store.		
Pairs Blankets,	115	140						
Pairs Sheets,	115	148	Shirts,	136	76	Caps,	37	20
Rugs,	115	75	Jackets,	58	69	Shifts,	74	15
Hammocks or			Vests,	58	46	Gowns,	37	10
Cots,	105	323	Trowsers,	58	77	Petticoats,	37	15
Bed-ticks,	115	105	Caps,	58	35	Shoes,	37	45
			Pairs Shoes,	60	136			

I found the prison buildings, on my inspection, in good order, secure, very clean, and well kept. An addition is now being added to the gate-keeper's lodge, and some of the apartments of the turnkeys have been improved and properly furnished. A second laundry has also been fitted up in the old prison. Since last inspection gas has been introduced into the gaol, but not into the cells, and an apparatus for fumigating the prisoners' clothes is being made.

There is in the gaol an abundant supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel into a large cistern, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison, and the sewerage is efficiently flushed. The marshalsea building is very commodious. The stores, workshops, and reception rooms are good and suitable, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing ample.

Male prisoners are divided into four sections, under the Prisons Act, and females into two. Boys sentenced to a reformatory are very properly kept in separation during the period of their punishment in gaol.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and the watchman on duty patrols at night: his vigilance is tested by three detector-clocks, placed in different parts of the establishment.

Thirteen prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude during 1862, but I did not find any returned convicts in the gaol when I visited it.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,	41	10			48	3	

These punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The old punishment cells are not now used and should be altogether done away with when new and improved prison arrangements are decided on.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

21 Males at Tread-wheel.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Scouring,	.	.	6	Washing,	.	.	9
Shoemaking,	.	.	3	Needlework,	.	.	19
Weaving,	.	.	6				28
Tailoring,	.	.	3				
Painting,	.	.	1				
Stone-breaking,	.	.	15				
Cutting firewood,	.	.	4				
			38				

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	21	
Industrial Labour,	38	28
Sick,	—	1
Unemployed,	5	4
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
In charge of a supposed Lunatic,	2	—
Prison Duties,	—	2
Total,	68	37

It will be seen from the above table that the prisoners here are well and usefully occupied at remunerative labour, and the Local Inspector and Governor deserve much credit for the attention they bestow on this department. Four prisoners were, on the day of my visit, employed cutting firewood for sale, which is found very remunerative; a contract has likewise been entered into with the military authorities to wash for the barracks of the district, and the labour of the prisoners is thus turned to profitable purposes; but I would prefer that women only were employed at washing, as they would thus be taught a trade, by which they might earn their bread after discharge.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1860, . £92 10s. 4½d. | 1861, . £59 18s. 10½d. | 1862, . £121 13s. 1½d.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school:—

	M.	F.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	75	246
From 1st January to day of Inspection,	57	102
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	6	16
Ditto, in 1863 up to day of Inspection,	7	13

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12, a.m. Females, 10 to 12, a.m.

The teacher was trained in the schools of the National Education Board in 1858, and is classed second of second; but sufficient attention is not paid to this department. Only four pupils were at school (male) on the day of my visit, and for some time the attendance has seldom been greater than five—during the winter months the average is higher. I entered on the book a suggestion that the school should be placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, thus insuring inspection, books, and gratuities to the teacher, who is well qualified.* I likewise suggested that known prostitutes should not attend school with women of a better class, but that school should be held in each class separately.

* Since this Report was in type the Board of Superintendence have passed a resolution placing the schools under the National Board.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Supper.—4 oz. of bread.

Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and a pint of milk. Meat three times a week to males and females.

Contracts.—Bread, $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; meat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; new milk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon; salt, 2s. 4d. per cwt.; coals, 17s. 3d. per ton; candles, 6d. per lb.; soap, 26s. 6d. per cwt.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 3'25d. | 1861, . 3'35d. | 1862, . 3'13d.

The Chaplains examine the provisions regularly, and generally report favourably of them. The food supplied to the prisoners was good on the day of my visit, and no complaints of it were made by them, but several of the prisoners complained that they are locked up on Sundays. If this were a separate prison they would be so locked up daily; and their dislike at being kept in their cells even for one day in the week in this associated prison, shows how much the punishment would be increased by separation during the entire period of their imprisonment.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts in this prison are kept with much care and accuracy, and the profits from prison labour are greater than in most county prisons. Since the death of the late clerk, the Governor has discharged the duties of the office without an increase of salary, and has performed them in a very satisfactory manner. He has also introduced photography, to facilitate the detection of offenders not known in the district, and with great success. The system of photography for the detection of offenders should be generally adopted. It has been recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which sat last session. The Governor takes the photographs himself, and with much skill.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1860, . £2,680 6s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1861, . £3,029 8s. 5d. | 1862, . £2,926 19s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860, . £25 18s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1861, . £23 17s. 8d. | 1862, . £25 1s. 5d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1861, £394 19s. 2d. | 1862, £352 9s. 7d. | 1863 (first half-year), £165 6s. 8d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	150	0	0	Joseph Kingsley, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	John Whitston, Turnkey,	40	0	0
Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	Matt. Meehan, do.,	40	0	0
Wm. James Sheill, Surgeon,	74	0	0	J. Ardagh, do.,	40	0	0
Robert Grubb, Governor,	250	0	0	John Quinn, do., Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
J. M'Caffery, Head Warder,	90	0	0	Thos. Summers, do., Hospital Attendant,	40	0	0
Jas. Quinn, Senior Turnkey,	60	0	0				
E. Power, Clerk and Gate Turnkey,	60	0	0	FEMALE OFFICERS.			
Richard Walsh, Turnkey,	40	0	0	Susan Woods, Matron,	45	0	0
Henry Bushell, do., Weaver,	40	0	0	Anne Donnelly, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Nathaniel Russell, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	40	0	0	Matilda Conway, do.,	25	0	0
				Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	22	0	0
				Alice English, Laundress,	30	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	291	238
Protestant Chaplain,	153	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	242	168
Surgeon,	325	248

This table shows how very attentive the extern officers have been during the past year, especially the Surgeon.

John Quinn has been appointed turnkey, vice James Walsh, resigned; Joseph Ardagh has been removed from the bridewell of Carrick-on-Suir, and Philip Shea appointed bridewell-keeper in his place; the clerkship to the Board is vacant, and will not be filled up.

Male turnkeys are supplied with a uniform, but no allowances or rations are given to any officer.

Hospital.

There has been a great mortality among the insane inmates of this gaol during the past year. Out of eight patients who died in hospital, seven were either lunatic or epileptic. The eighth, a prisoner waiting for trial, died of consumption (she was accused of murder). One murderer was executed.

The hospital is well cared, and the medical officer very attentive to his duties. Water-closets off the wards are much required.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years, and this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in Hospital,	153	111	161	115
No. of days in do.,	1,701	1,314	1,804	—
No. of Deaths,	7	2	9*	None.
Cost of Medicine,	£10 8s.	£12 17s. 4d.	£3 7s. 9d.	—

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during the past year :—

1862.—John Kinneally, February 17th; Bridget Griffin, March 14th; Patt Butler, August 15th; Thomas Keeffe, October 1st; Daniel Maher, November 26th; Patt Looby, November 26th; Michael Cleary, November 29th; John Nowlan, December 16th. None in 1863 up to day of inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	William H. Riall, esq., J.P.	R. U. Baily, esq., J.P.
John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Samuel Riall, esq., J.P.	Joseph Kenny, esq., J.P.
S. C. Moore, esq., J.P.	Percy Gough, esq. J.P.	Edward Phelan, esq., J.P.
William Quinn, esq., J.P.	S. H. G. Adams, esq., J.P.	Vacant.

The Board meets very regularly each month for the discharge of business, when the subordinate officers receive their salaries, and all liabilities are discharged. The superior officers are paid half-yearly at Assizes. All payments are made by draft to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board.

Bridewells.

The Local Inspector is very attentive in his inspections of these institutions. He has caused to be put up in each a small kitchen-range, by which food for the inmates is cooked with comfort and economy. Two escapes took place during the present year from Cashel bridewell, and one in October, 1862, from that at Carrick-on-Suir.

* Including one execution.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).
Bridewells.

	Caher.		Clogheen.		Carrick-on-Suir.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	269	75	50	10	159	55
Of whom were Drunkards,	133	17	26	2	62	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	98	36	16	5	63	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	59	12	10	1	13	2
Petty Sessions,	On Thursdays, fortnightly.		On Thursdays, fortnightly.		On Thursdays, fortnightly; in borough on Mondays.	
Transmittals,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals,	Some illegal.		Correct.		Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.		In good repair.	
Security,	Satisfactory.		Sufficient, with care.		Secure.	
Accommodation,	Seven cells, with two beds in each, and two small cells; two day rooms, with stove between them.		Two day rooms, four cells.		Day-room, and three cells, for males; two drunkards' cells; day-room, with three cells, for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient; but some of the blankets in holes.	
Water,	None on premises; supplied by contract.		None on premises; supplied by contract.		A good pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	Fair.		Cesspool cleared through building.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Well kept and very clean, but damp.		Clean and well-kept; damp in moist weather.		Clean and well-kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d. for both sexes.		4½d.		Males, 4d. Females, 3½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35		£35		£35	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	Visited October 9th, 1863. Local Board very attentive. A kitchen-range has lately been put up.		Visited March, 2nd, 1863. Local Board formed. A kitchen-range has lately been put up.		Visited 28th February, 1863. A kitchen-range lately put up.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).	—	Newbirmingham.		Tipperary.		Cashel.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year,	47	8	585	94	282	50
	Of whom were Drunkards,	18	—	387	38	128	9
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	16	2	58	25	59	23
	Of whom were Drunkards,	7	—	27	4	17	3
	Petty Sessions,	On Fridays, fortnightly; but irregular.		On Tuesdays, weekly.		On Wednesdays, weekly.	
	Transmittals,	Regular.		Immediate.		Immediate.	
	Committals,	One illegal.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Good.		Good.	
	Security,	Sufficient.		Very satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
	Accommodation, . . .	Day-room and four cells for males; day-room and two cells for females; new kitchen - range has been put up.		Day-room and four cells above, and same below, besides cell for drunkards; new kitchen - range has lately been put up.		Females, day-room and two cells, each with two beds; males, two day-rooms, six sleeping cells, with two beds in each; exercising yards very large.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Sufficient. A kitchen - range lately put up.	
	Water,	None on premises.		Good pump on premises.		Pump out of order and water bad; water supplied by contract.	
	Sewerage,	Good.		Effective.		Cleaned from a cesspool.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very satisfactory.		Very satisfactory.		Excellent.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6d. for all.		4½d. for both sexes.		5d. for both.	
	Salary of Keeper, . .	£35		£40		£40.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court - keeper, salary £8.		Court - keeper, salary £8.	
	Remarks,	Visited 29th August, 1863. One prisoner in custody.		Visited 29th August, 1863. Two females and one male in custody.		Visited 29th August, 1863. No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, Inspector-General.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—VISITED ON THE
9TH OCTOBER, 1863.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County and
City of
Waterford
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	2	7	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	5	1	6	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	6	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	1	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	7	15	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total,	39	20	59	—	—	—

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

COUNTY.

1860, 35

COUNTY AND CITY.

1861, . . 63 | 1862, . . 48 | Day of Inspection, . . 59

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
County and
City of
Waterford
Gaol.

Abstract of Offences and number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of inspection) ; also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., Children,	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Assaults (common),	23	5	36	10	12	20	1	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	—	8	—	17	3	7	2
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other assaults,	18	—	3	10	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	7	—	6	—	10	—	2	—
Robbery,	5	3	11	—	8	—	1	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	45	20	39	30	50	2	8	2
Receiving stolen goods,	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	1	5	1	4	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	15	11	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other offences:								
Against property, without violence,	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	100	129	129	136	108	173	8	6
Drunkenness,	76	82	120	197	93	83	1	1
Vagrancy,	9	3	11	6	5	5	—	1
Lunacy,	7	3	2	6	7	2	—	—
Military and Naval offences,	20	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Debt,	14	1	18	1	15	—	5	—
Playing ball on the Lord's day,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Importuning passengers,	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	357	278	438	406	352	295	39	20

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	M.	F.
Committed		
Once within the year,	314	248
Twice „ „	17	18
Thrice „ „	3	7
Four times „ „	9	6
Five times „ „	3	8
Six times „ „	2	6
Total,	348	293

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.
Committed		
Once within the year,	192	85
Twice „ „	30	21
Thrice „ „	5	9
Four times „ „	9	11
Five times „ „	2	11
Six times „ „	4	7
Total,	242	144

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.		SOUTH DISTRICT. County and City of Waterford Gaol.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
Average daily number in custody,	31	25	21½	17½
Average daily number in hospital,	36½	36½	1½	1½
Highest number at any one time,	66		72	
Lowest do.	29		42	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	49		44	
Do. of Females,	31		30	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	17		25	
Do. of Females,	12		15	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

COUNTY.	COUNTY AND CITY.
9th August, 1856, 65	20th July, 1861, 91
8th September, 1857, 69	23rd December, 1862, 66
14th February, 1858, 60	23rd September, 1863, 72
4th February, 1859, 44	
15th February, 1860, 34	

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Population,	{ County, .	53,592	57,524	} 134,336 inhabitants.
	{ City, .	10,701	12,519	

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions, { County, .	79	52	50	27	40	31	45
{ City, .	36	38	26	32	25	22	22
Acquittals, { County, .	15	19	18	6	4	6	7
{ City, .	15	9	11	5	21	6	12
Total of County and City,	145	118	105	70	90	65	86

As, in consequence of the limited accommodation at the disposal of the authorities, many of the prisoners belonging to the County and City of Waterford were, during the erection of the new gaol, transferred for safe custody to Clonmel, the averages, as they appear in the preceding tables, cannot be considered as a correct estimate of the average number of those who have been committed to Waterford Gaol during that period. It appears, however, that the number of offenders (not summarily disposed of by the Magistrates) committed for trial before a jury, at assizes or quarter sessions, have been, for the last four years, very few, considering the large population of the district, containing 134,336 inhabitants; and also, the convictions have been proportionably numerous, which is a proof that offenders seldom here escape with impunity. In 1862, out of fifty-two committals, forty-five were convicted in the county, and twenty-two out of thirty-four committals in the city.

I regret to find that some of the more grave crimes against human life, which heretofore were rare, both in the county and city, have latterly appeared on the calendar, and since the commencement of 1863 two men have been committed to this gaol for manslaughter, and two for murder—one, an old man, committed with his daughter for a murder, under circumstances of great atrocity; but the prompt assistance given to the police, by the inhabitants of the district in which the crime was perpetrated is most praiseworthy, and an evidence that in this county there is

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*County and
City of
Waterford
Gaol.*

an anxiety evinced to forward the ends of justice, and that the guilty party should not escape with impunity.

I found in custody, on the day I made my inspection, five debtors, besides thirty-four male and twenty female criminal prisoners. Of these, thirteen males and ten females had been summarily convicted for trifling offences; the females, for the most part, as prostitutes; two were for drunkenness, and one, a vagrant, committed for begging.

Amongst the more grave offenders one was a returned convict, who had twice been sentenced to penal servitude for seven and ten years, and who, since his discharge from the Convict Depôt, in 1857, has returned to his criminal practices, and is now in custody, waiting for trial, on a charge of being concerned in several burglaries. This man belongs to a family of convicts, and his father died a prisoner in the Convict Depôt.

Ten of the twenty females in custody were summarily convicted of trifling offences, being prostitutes, begging, &c.; three were waiting for trial, and six were under sentences for larceny, &c. Fourteen of the entire number belonged to the city jurisdiction, and only six to the county.

Of the thirty-four male criminal prisoners, thirteen belonged to the city, and twenty-one to the county.

Twelve males and one female were committed from the county to this gaol for drunkenness, in 1862; fifty-four males and seventy-six females from the city jurisdiction; in no instance was any person from the county re-committed for drunkenness in 1862. In the city, however, the 130 individuals committed during the same period represent 317 committals, and one now in custody has already been ten times committed during the year. This fact shows how completely the vice of drunkenness is here confined to the sailors and prostitutes who frequent the seaport of Waterford.

No escape was effected from this gaol in 1862 or 1863, and the Governor deserves much credit for the vigilance he has exercised in guarding against escapes from the very insecure buildings in which the prisoners have, for the last three years, been confined.

Five males were sentenced to penal servitude from the city, in 1862, and seventeen males and three females from the county. Two of the latter were sentenced to ten, and eight to six years' penal servitude.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and a watchman patrols at night, his vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock.

Lunatics.

No lunatics were in charge when I made my inspection, but nine had been committed during the period of the year previous to my visit in 1863. In March, 1863, a complaint was lodged against the authorities of this gaol by the Governor of the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, that the person of H. F., a criminal lunatic, when transmitted to that Asylum, was in a filthy and neglected state. The file of papers in reference to this case was forwarded to this office from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and transmitted by us to the local authorities of the gaol; but the evidence as to the real facts given by the officers of the gaol and those of the asylum were conflicting.

Juveniles.

Few districts in Ireland are so free from juvenile crime as Waterford. Two males and one female were committed from the county, and four males and one female from the city, in 1862. Both the boys from the county were sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a punishment;

one was, at the end of his sentence, sent to a reformatory, as was also the only girl committed from the county.

The boys committed from the city were for trifling offences; the girl was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and afterwards discharged. Both the boys committed from the county were orphans; they could read and write. The girl had lost her mother. The boy and girl sent to a reformatory are, I understand, giving satisfaction in the institutions in which they are placed. Two of the four boys committed from the city were likewise orphans; the girl had lost her father. These facts serve to show how much crime amongst juveniles results from the want of parental training, and the wisdom of the present legislation in their regard.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County and
City of
Waterford
Gaol.

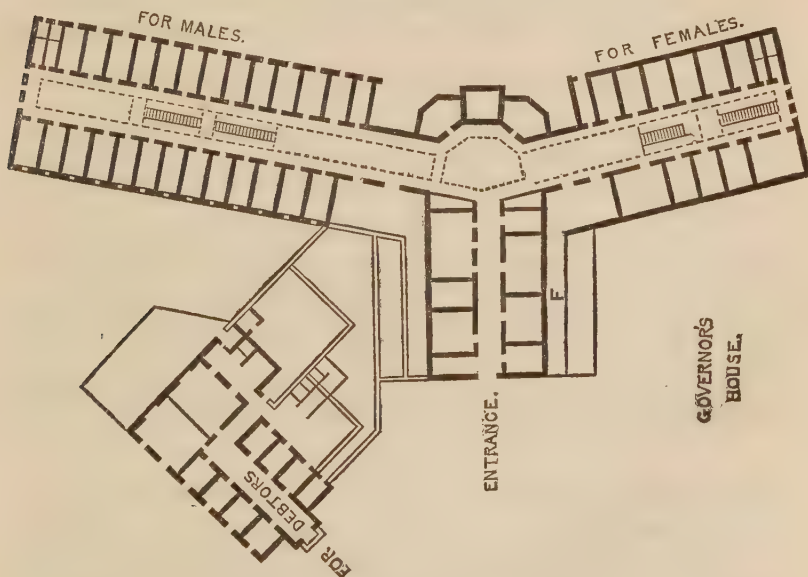
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards—Hospital,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Drying Rooms,	1	1
than nine feet long by six feet			Lavatories,	3	3
wide, and eight feet high, . . .	73	30	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	9	9
Chapel,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	3	1
Workshops,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Worksheds,	6	—	Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	129	13	Shirts,	59	42	Caps,	20	30
Sheets, pairs of,	109	—	Jackets,	39	16	Shifts,	20	26
Rugs,	103	9	Vests,	39	38	Gowns,	20	36
Hammocks or Cots,	103	—	Trowsers,	59	40	Petticoats,	20	30
Bed-ticks,	129	21	Caps,	39	30	Shoes, pairs of,	20	11
			Shoes, pairs of,	39	16			

Plan.



F, proposed entrance for females.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County and
City of
Waterford
Gaol.

The new gaol at Waterford was certified as a separate prison, under the Act, on the 17th April, 1863. On the 9th June following the prisoners were transferred into it; in October, when I made my inspection, I found that already the establishment had been brought into a very satisfactory state of order and discipline, and, I have no doubt, that under the present management, and with the improved appliances now at command, the gaol will become one of the best county prisons in Ireland.

There are still some trifling alterations and improvements required, which can, however, be effected at the cost of a few pounds. A separate entrance to the female prison is most desirable, and might be made at a spot marked F on the plan. The Local Inspector and the Governor both agree with me on the necessity of this alteration, which I would urge on the Board of Superintendence to have executed without delay, as most conducive to the proper management of the prison.

The ventilation in the cells is not good; the window fasteners are badly fitted, and the windows do not open sufficiently to admit the current of air necessary for health. The thermometer in the cells, on the day of my visit, was at 59°; in the central hall it stood at 60°. In both the temperature was too high.

The various suggestions made by my colleague in his last report relative to this prison, have since been adopted. 1st—The boundary wall has been made more secure; 2nd—the open spaces over the cell doors have been reduced; 3rd—the ventilation and arrangements in the hospital have been improved; 4th and 5th—the alterations which he recommended respecting the marshalsea have been carried out in most particulars—iron bars have been put to the lower windows, but not to the upper; 6th—alterations have been made in the laundry; 7th—a door has been opened, as suggested, at the tread-wheel; 8th—a porch erected at the gateway; 9th and 10th—an iron palisade has been put up, and the fence at St. Patrick's Churchyard improved.

The cooking apparatus originally erected proved unsatisfactory; it consumed a large quantity of fuel, and was very expensive to use; it was therefore taken down, and two Columbian stoves have been substituted, at a cost of £4 each. They are found to answer, and are very economical of fuel.

The tread-wheel is placed too far from the water-tank, and its power is wasted.

The gaol is amply supplied with water from three wells on the prison grounds. It is raised into three tanks, each capable of containing ten tons of water, which supply is found quite sufficient for the purposes of the establishment.

In July, 1863, a fire broke out in the laundry, by which the roof was totally destroyed, as was likewise the drying closet; but the building was fully insured, and no loss has accrued to the ratepayers.

The supply of prison clothing is ample, and of a good description; but sheets are much required, and the blankets and rugs are only sufficient for present use—some should be provided.

The sewerage of the new prison is effective; the arrangements of the chapel are excellent, and the establishment altogether satisfactory.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	8	7		Punishment Cells, . . .	7	2	

All the punishments inflicted were by the sole authority of the Governor. The record of each case is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

The small number of punishments, coupled with the order and discipline which prevails, show that the prison is well managed.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County and
City of
Waterford
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, 20 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Pumping Water,	9	Cleaning,	3				
Cleaning,	3	Ironing,	4				
Cooking,	2	Washing,	6				
		Knitting,	2				
		Mangling,	2				
Total,	14	Total,	17				

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	20	—
Industrial labour,	14	17
Unemployed,	—	3
Debtors (unemployed),	5	—
Total,	39	20

As yet no sufficiently remunerative employment has been provided for the prisoners.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

COUNTY.

1860, £4 13s. 9d.

CITY.

1860, £5 0s. 0d.

COUNTY AND CITY.

1861, £3 10s. 6d. | 1862, £1 17s. 0d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	75	34
Ditto, from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	51	18
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{8}$

School-hours.—Males, 11 to 12, a.m.—Females, 1 to 2, p.m.

The teacher is, I understand, well qualified, and gives satisfaction. And now that perfect separation has been established in the gaol, this most important element in the system will engage the attention of the authorities, and be carried out as far as possible with all prisoners whose sentences are of sufficient length to make it available. Religious instruction is given under the superintendence of their respective Chaplains, to the Protestants, by a lady visitor of their own creed, and to the Roman Catholics by the Sisters of Charity, and with good results in both cases.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — County and City of Waterford Gaol.	Third class.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal and 1 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.
	Monthly prisoners get gruel for dinner.
	Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; rice, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 15s.; soap, per cwt., 26s.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made by any. The provisions are regularly examined by the Chaplains, who generally report them of good quality, except the gruel which is sometimes thin. The tabular form of report, recommended by the Inspector-General, is in use here.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

COUNTY.			
1860,	.	.	2·9d.
CITY.			
1860,	.	.	2·37d.
COUNTY AND CITY.			
1861,	.	3·90d.	1862, . . . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Books and Accounts.

The various books, journals, and registries of criminal statistics and finance, are kept here with much care and attention. All those ordered by the Queen's Bench, or recommended by the Inspector-General, are in use, and regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings. The gate books are examined by the Governor each evening before lock-up; and I consider that this department is satisfactory. The rules are printed and hung up in each cell.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

COUNTY.			
1860,	.	.	£1,237 15s. 7d.
CITY.			
1860,	.	.	£849 3s. 0d.
COUNTY AND CITY.			
1861,	.	£1,528 7s. 2d.	1862, . . . £1,709 6s. 7d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

COUNTY.			
1860,	.	.	£40 13s. 7d.
CITY.			
1860,	.	.	£30 6s. 6d.
COUNTY AND CITY.			
1861,	.	£32 10s. 4d.	1862, . . . £34 17s. 8d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

	COUNTY.			CITY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860,	.	.	.	96	1	1
1861,	.	.	.	72	11	0
1862,	.	.	.	128	8	9
1863 (nine months),	.	.	.	87	18	9
				41	5	10

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>				<i>South District.</i>			
£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
Lieut-Col. Roberts, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John Parslow, Shoemaker, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Michael Murphy, Tailor, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, R.C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	Walter Foley, Weaver, do.,	30	0	0
W. Carroll, esq., M.D.,	80	0	0	William Young, Gasfitter and Smith,	35	0	0
Captain Triphook, R.N., Governor,	250	0	0	Patrick Walsh, Gate Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Clerk and Turnkey,	70	0	0	Robert Howard, Turnkey,	27	10	0
John Troy, Schoolmaster, Turnkey,	30	0	0	James Ivers, Watchman,	18	5	0
				Margaret O'Neil, Matron,	40	0	0
				Bridget O'Neil, Assist.-Matron,	25	0	0
				Mary Fitzgerald, Nursetender,	25	0	0

Two vacancies of Watchman and Nursetender were filled up by the Board, and confirmed by the Executive.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	165	168
Protestant Chaplain,	112	95
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	190	150
Surgeon,	183	187

All the intern officers receive rations and allowances.

The visits of the Protestant Chaplain, during the past year, did not amount to the number required by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that "each Chaplain shall visit twice, at least, in each week, exclusive of attendance on Sundays."

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital—County,	47	35	82	81
City, .	5			
Number of days,	361	511	900	647
Cost of medicine—County,	£9 16s. 4d.)	£14 6s. 4d.)	£12 2s.	£17 10s. 8d.
City, .	£5 9s. 11d.)			
Deaths,	—	1	—	1

There is an excellent hospital, with every requirement, in this prison. The ventilation has been much improved by the removal of walls which impeded the due circulation of air. The sanitary state of the prison has been satisfactory, except that one female died of typhus fever; but it is believed that she had contracted the disease before her admission into the gaol. She had received a sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment, which, however, expired before her death. No other case of fever occurred.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir R. Paul, bart., J.P.	M. D. Hassard, esq., J.P.	R. T. Carew, esq., D.L., J.P.
William Christmas, esq., J.P.	and M.P.	James Keating, esq., J.P.
Edward Roberts, esq.	Fitzmaurice Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	J. S. Richardson, esq.
Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	R. Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	M. Slaney, esq.
		J. Power, esq., J.P.

The Board meets very regularly on the first Saturday of each month, when all liabilities are discharged, and salaries of inferior officers paid, the entire sum to be paid being included in one cheque, in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers of payment at next meeting of the Board.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County and City of Waterford. Bridewells.	Dungarvan.		Lismore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	167	79	83	18
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	1	24	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	39	21	22	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	—	4	1
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly, on Saturdays; Town Commissioners, fortnightly.		Fortnightly, on Satur- days.	
Transmittals, . . .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Committals, . . .	Some illegal.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair.		In good repair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with ordin- ary care.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males, 17 cells, 2 day- rooms; females, 7 cells, 1 day-room; badly planned.		1 large cell with 3 beds, for males; 1 for females, with 2 beds; 2 day-rooms and cell for drunk- ards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	Supplied by water-cart by contract.		Supplied by pipes.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation,	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but very damp after rain.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 4d.; females 3½d.		Males, 3½d.; females, 3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40; matron, £15, both with rations.		£20; matron, £5, both with rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper; salary, £8.		Master Extraordin- ary, Petty Sessions Clerk, Town Clerk, Weighmaster, Court- house-keeper, and Registrar of Mar- riages.	
Remarks,	A certified Bridewell. Visited 3rd March, 1863. Keeper died during 1863; new appoint- ment made.		Visited 3rd March, 1863. No prisoners in custody. It is the opinion of the Inspectors-Ge- neral that this Bride- well is not required.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—VISITED THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1863.

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Wexford Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	2	5	—	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	9	2	11	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	4	6	10	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	38	6	44	4	—	4
Total,	68	21	89	4	2	6

Juvenile in Custody.

One male, fourteen years of age, committed for trial for placing a stone on the railway.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 84 | 1861, . 77 | 1862, . 84 | Day of Inspection, . 89

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth, abandoning, &c., children,	1	11	—	4	—	4	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals—continued.

County of
Wexford
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of Inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assaults (common),	44	11	18	13	31	6	5	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	1	3	—	3	—	2	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers, .	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Other assaults, .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	—	—	7	1	1	1	2	—
Robbery, .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, .	3	1	11	1	1	—	2	—
Larceny, .	43	49	35	71	30	22	7	11
Receiving stolen goods, .	6	8	13	8	4	3	2	1
Embezzlement, .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, .	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson, .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property, .	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	—
Perjury, .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, .	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Riot, rescue, &c., .	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	—
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence, .	—	2	5	5	2	1	—	—
Affecting the public peace, .	5	5	6	7	10	3	—	—
Drunkenness, .	80	21	99	14	29	8	1	—
Vagrancy, .	15	10	23	12	1	1	—	—
Lunacy, .	17	4	13	8	13	11	38	6
Military and Naval offences, .	35	—	22	—	9	—	—	—
Revenue offences, .	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	—
Debt, .	18	1	16	1	12	—	—	—
Poorhouse offences, .	8	14	6	14	12	11	1	—
Trespass and other offences, .	10	5	4	5	17	1	2	—
Total, .	309	153	302	177	187	74	68	21

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.			
Committed		M.	F.	Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year, .	215	106		Once within the year, .	138	57
	Twice " .	24	18		Twice " .	17	7
	Thrice " .	5	3		Thrice " .	1	1
	Four times " .	2	5		Four times " .	—	—
	Five times " .	—	1		Five times " .	—	—
Total, .		246	133	Total, .		156	65

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

Average daily number in custody, .	64 $\frac{49}{100}$	27 $\frac{153}{100}$	Average daily number in custody, .	75 $\frac{64}{100}$	18 $\frac{256}{100}$
Average daily number in hospital, .	1 $\frac{58}{100}$	0 $\frac{183}{100}$	Average daily number in hospital, .	2 $\frac{28}{100}$	0 $\frac{83}{100}$
Highest number at any one time, .	106		Highest number at any one time, .	101	
Lowest ditto, .	73		Lowest ditto, .	76	
Highest number of males at any one time, .	77		Highest number of males at any one time, .	82	
Ditto of females, .	43		Ditto of females, .	26	
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	53		Lowest number of males at any one time, .	62	
Ditto of females, .	20		Ditto of females, .	11	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection :—

November 6th, 1856,	. . .	145	November 6th, 1860,	. . .	106	<i>County of Wexford Gaol.</i>
May 5th, 1857,	. . .	143	June 27th, 1861,	. . .	112	
October 18th, 1858,	. . .	100	March 1st, 1862,	. . .	106	
January 12th, 1859,	. . .	100	June 27th, 1863,	. . .	101	

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for each year during the last seven years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convictions,	111	121	85	55	87	72	96
Acquittals,	68	81	35	54	69	46	59
Total,	179	202	120	110	156	118	155

Population according to Census of 1861 :—

Males, 68,774 ; females, 74,820 ; total, 143,594

The averages in this prison are so disturbed by the large number of lunatic inmates, that it would be incorrect to calculate the amount of crime in the district by the average number of prisoners in the gaol.

On the day of my visit, out of 63 males in custody, 38 were insane. There were, besides, 6 females lunatics, making altogether 44 lunatics committed as dangerous.

Of the prisoners criminally committed, 15 males and 8 females were under long sentences for grave offences ; one, a returned convict, had been discharged from the Convict Depot, having completed a sentence of seven years' penal servitude in 1856 ; he has since suffered an imprisonment of twelve months in this gaol, and is now under a sentence of two years' imprisonment. Under the separate system in force here, no contamination to other inmates can result from his presence in the gaol ; but there is every reason to fear that he will again return to his former life on discharge, at the end of his short sentence ; and I believe that justice requires, as the only means of protecting the public from the depredations of a confirmed and incorrigible thief—which his frequent returns to crime would indicate him to be—that he should receive a long sentence of penal servitude, instead of a short imprisonment in a county gaol as in this instance. Three other prisoners were under similar sentences of two years' imprisonment—one, a female, likewise an old and habitual thief ; the other two were males, one for rape, the other a sailor for stabbing his comrade. Several were under sentences of eighteen months' imprisonment, including a burglar, and two convicted of sheep-stealing. I ascertained that some of the more grave offenders, although only eighteen or twenty years of age, had spent many years in crime, and had formerly been inmates of the gaol when juveniles. Eight males and three females were under summary convictions for drunkenness, &c. ; and seven males and four females were waiting for trial.

The number of committals to this gaol for drunkenness, from 1st January to 8th October, the day of my inspection, in the present year, was 37 ; the number up to the same date, in 1862, was 83 ; the entire number in that year was 113. I find that seven of those so committed during the past year, had been upwards of seventeen times previously convicted, and four upwards of twenty times. Eight males and three females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1862 ; one male prisoner was executed for murder in August, 1863.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1862 or 1863 ; but on 1st July, 1862, D. M., sentenced to four years' penal servitude, by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, for burglary and robbery, escaped from the dock of the Court-house, at Wexford ; he was retaken two days afterwards, and convicted of the escape at the following assizes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Wexford
Gaol.

The Governor attends lock-up, and one of the turnkeys patrols at night ; but his vigilance is not tested by detector-clocks. These, which can be procured at the small cost of £2 5s. each, are the only certain method of ascertaining the attention of the night watchman to his duties.

Juveniles.

Within the present year a considerable decrease has appeared in the amount of juvenile crime in this county. Thirty-seven prisoners, under sixteen years of age, were committed in 1860 ; 25 in 1861 ; 28 in 1862 ; while up to 8th October, 1863, only nine have been so committed. I found one boy, of fourteen years of age, in custody, charged with having placed a stone on the railway ; his mother is dead, and his father having married again, seems to have neglected him.

In 1860, one boy was sentenced to penal servitude ; two received a whipping ; and one was sent to a reformatory. In 1861, two were sentenced to a reformatory ; in 1862, six ; and two during the present year, one of whom was a workhouse offender ; two boys received a whipping in 1862, and one in 1863.

Lunatics.

This is one of the county gaols in Ireland in which the abuses resulting from the powers given to magistrates, under the Act 1 Vic., c. 31, are most flagrant. In October last, the Local Inspector complained to this office, that " The families of several committed to this gaol as dangerous lunatics are not able to provide for their safety elsewhere. One is a publican and grocer in Enniscorthy, and neither his malady (*delirium tremens*) nor his position in life, warrant his being sent here. The aid of three prisoners was required to restrain him during the night, and his life seems in imminent danger." The father of another farms forty or fifty acres of land.

I found thirty-eight male and six female lunatics in custody on the day of my inspection, five of whom had been committed as dangerous, from the Workhouses of Wexford and Enniscorthy, one of these E. T., as far back as February, 1854, and he has been now nearly ten years in the gaol ; another, M. E., was committed 16th May, 1860.

Each year lunatics in this gaol have become more numerous. My colleague, at his last inspection, found twenty-nine in custody, and now they have increased to forty-four.

The evils resulting from this conversion of a separate prison into a lunatic asylum are apparent ; the ends of penal repression are lost sight of, and prisoners, instead of suffering the punishment of cellular imprisonment intended by the Judge, become lunatic keepers, and pass the period of their sentences as petty officers over patients who are often unable to complain of improper treatment, or other misconduct, should any be exercised in their regard.

Since last inspection the condition of the insane in this gaol has been much improved, especially that of the males, who no longer sleep in the cold, flagged cells of the old prison, three large rooms, formerly occupied as stores, having been fitted up as dormitories for their use. In these rooms guard beds are placed along the walls, and other improvements have been introduced. Similar fittings are still required for the females, and should be provided.

The Medical Officer, who is very attentive to these poor creatures, orders them an improved diet, which is particularly required for their state ; on three days in the week, half a pound of meat made into soup, with vegetables, is given to each insane person for dinner, and they are provided with sweet milk for breakfast. An experienced lunatic keeper, from the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, has charge of them ; but, although much

and praiseworthy care is bestowed by the Governor and Medical Officer of the gaol on the insane in their charge, it is quite impossible to prevent great suffering to patients not criminal, shut up within the yards and walls of a prison; and this is the more to be regretted as at the very same time large sums are annually voted as necessary to provide appliances for this class of poor in asylums, of which advantages lunatics who have the misfortune to be committed by magistrates are deprived by the operation of an Act which does not exist in any country in Europe but Ireland. One of the insane, an epileptic, had, when I visited the gaol, his eye much cut from a fall on the pavement of the yard in which he takes exercise; another has to be kept always under restraint, and is tied down at night.

One lunatic died in the gaol in December, 1862, and another in December, 1863; one prisoner criminally committed, became insane after committal, in 1862.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
*County of
Wexford
Gaol.*

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	7	Worksheds,	2	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	6	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	—	—	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	91	58	Drying Room,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	3	Lavatories,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	8	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such rooms,	37	8	Privies,	20	5
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Water-closets,	9	4
Chapel,	1	—	Fumigating Room,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	9	5
			Crank-mill,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	254	77	Shirts, . .	86	265	Caps or Bonnets,	21	78
Sheets, pairs of,	156	36	Jackets, . .	80	100	Shirts, . .	21	108
Rugs, . .	11	5	Vests, . .	80	80	Gowns, . .	21	94
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	80	105	Petticoats, . .	41	68
Cots, . .	41	2	Caps, . .	80	175	Stockings, pairs of,	21	73
Bed-ticks, .	183	53	Socks or Stockings, . .	80	74	Shoes or Clogs, pairs of,	21	36
			Shoes or Clogs, pairs of,	90	82			

In this prison all classes—the tried and the untried—are kept in separation, and no mutual contamination can ensue. The buildings were, when I made my inspection, in sound repair, secure, clean, well kept, and the prisoners in a satisfactory state of order and discipline; but there is not sufficient water to properly flush the sewerage—a process absolutely necessary to preserve a sanitary state in the establishment, and a tank should be erected for the purpose. It is, I understand, proposed to make an agreement with the Corporation of Wexford for a proper supply of water, which arrangement, I trust, will be carried out. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing in use is sufficient, besides a large supply is in store; but gas has not been introduced into the cells for prisoners, who, shut up in darkness during the long nights of winter, must acquire habits of indolence and inaction, which will unfit them, after discharge, from earning an honest livelihood by hard and persevering industry. On this subject, the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1851, passed a resolution, that no prisoner, in separation, should be left in darkness for more than eight hours. The attention of the Board of Superintendence has now been, for several successive years, called to the necessity of

SOUTH DISTRICT. remedying, in a prison otherwise so well constituted, this defect, which must be productive of injurious results.

County of Wexford Gaol. Three dormitories and a day-room, in a building formerly used as a store, have been fitted up for lunatics since last inspection, and the work has been done with great judgment.

	M.	F.
Numbers sentenced, in 1862, to solitary confinement, . . .	1	1
„ „ „ whipping, . . .	2	—
„ „ up to day of inspection, 1863, to whipping, . . .	1	—

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.	M.	F.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	18	27	Punishment Cells, . . .	10	11

Two of these punishments were inflicted in 1862 by the order of magistrates—members of the Board of Superintendence—and one in 1863, previous to my inspection. The remaining punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but regularly entered in the punishment book, and submitted to the Board of Superintendence for approval, as required by the rules.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Stone-breaking,	.	.	8	Minding lunatics,	.	.	2
Pumping water,	.	.	1	Wardswomen,	.	.	3
Cooking,	.	.	3	Nursing,	.	.	1
Wardsmen,	.	.	2				
Minding lunatics,	.	.	3				
Total,	.	.	17	Total,	.	.	6

Industrial Labour.

MALES.					FEMALES.				
Smithing,	.	.	.	1	Sewing,	.	.	.	3
Clog-making,	.	.	.	2	Knitting,	.	.	.	2
Tailoring,	.	.	.	3	Mending,	.	.	.	2
Painting,	.	.	.	1					
Mat-making,	.	.	.	2					
Total,	.	.	.	9	Total,	.	.	.	7

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	6
Industrial labour,	9	7
Sick,	—	2
Unemployed,	4	—
Lunatics (including four in hospital),	38	6
Total,	68	21

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1860, . £7 19s. 5½d. | 1861, . £31 11s. 8d. | 1862, . £33 18s. 7d.

In consequence of the number of prisoners engaged in the care of lunatics, the profits from prison labour are not as great as they otherwise would be.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	26	29
„ „ „ „ „ from 1st January, 1863, to day of inspection,	24	20
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	8	7
„ „ „ „ „ in 1863, up to day of inspection,	10	2

School-hours.—Males, 1 to 2.30; Females, 11 to 12.30.

The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and are regularly inspected by their officers. The teacher is well qualified, and has been trained; he ranks second of 2nd class. The schools are well managed, but the long hours of darkness, during winter, which the prisoners spend in their cells, must seriously interfere with their mental improvement.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Wexford
Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

On Tuesdays and Fridays gruel and barley and rye bread are given to full diet prisoners in place of brown bread and milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; brown, per 4 lbs., $6\frac{1}{8}d.$; barley and rye, per 4 lbs., $5\frac{1}{3}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gal., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gal., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 16s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per lb., $6\frac{1}{4}d.$; soap, per cwt., £1 5s.

Some of the prisoners complained to me of the allowance of food which they received, but it appears to have been according to the scale prescribed. The Chaplains regularly report on its quality, in the tabular form recommended by the Inspector-General, and, almost always, favourably, except that occasionally the gruel is too thin. I tasted the provisions supplied on the day of my inspection, and the quality was good.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $3\frac{2}{18}\frac{12}{100}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{2}{15}\frac{12}{100}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{2}{6}\frac{12}{100}d.$

Books and Accounts.

All the books, journals, and registries required by the Prisons Act and the rules in force, are kept with care and attention, and are in every way satisfactory.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,952 12s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1861, . £1,929 15s. 1d. | 1862, . £2,076 4s. 8d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, £20 18s. $1\frac{3}{4}\frac{12}{100}d.$ | 1861, £22 1s. $10\frac{1}{3}\frac{12}{100}d.$ | 1862, £22 6s. $8\frac{3}{4}\frac{12}{100}d.$

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	263	15	7	1862,	243	13	7
1861,	198	11	5	1863 (three quarters), .	164	12	2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Wexford
Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Samuel Johnson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	N. Crampton, Turnkey, Weaver, . .	£30
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Protestant Chaplain,	50	J. Turner, do.,	30
Rev. J. Roche, R. C. Chaplain,	50	Edward Cox, do., Tailor,	30
H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D.,	—	H. Sheffield, do., Painter,	30
Mr. J. Hadden, Apothecary,	30	T. Chandler, do.,	30
Mr. J. Gladwin, Governor,	200	Edw. Hopkins, do., Coach Painter, . .	30
William Craig, Deputy-Governor,	60	J. Kelly, do.,	30
John B. North, Clerk and Superintendent of Trades,	50	P. Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30
L. Walsh, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	35	Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45
		Lydia Roberts, Assistant do.,	15
		Mary Doyle, 2nd do.,	15
		M. Murphy, Hospital Nurse,	15

Edward Hopkins appointed turnkey, vice George Sutton, appointed clerk; Samuel Johnson, esq., appointed Local Inspector, vice J. W. C. Redmond, esq., deceased; Mr. John H. Hadden appointed Apothecary, vice Mr. John E. Hadden, deceased; Pierce Devereux appointed turnkey to take charge of lunatics, James Kelly appointed turnkey, vice Pierce Devereux, resigned; John B. North appointed clerk and superintendent of works, vice George Sutton, resigned; Mary Murphy appointed hospital nurse, vice Mary Anne Whitty, resigned.

All the intern officers receive rations. The male turnkeys are supplied with uniform.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	125	132
Protestant Chaplain,	189	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	223	183
Physician,	229	150
Apothecary,	364	276

It will be seen from the above Schedule how assiduously the extern officers attend to their duties.

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein; cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years, also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection :—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1860,	40	1,601	11 1 4	2
1861,	40	1,033	7 9 5	5
1862,	44	1,081	14 17 9	2
1863, up to day of Inspection, 30	—	—	—	1

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, esq., D.L., J.P.	Major J. Harvey, J.P.	Harry Alcock, esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Isaac Cornock, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Col. V. L. Hatton, J.P.
Major J. Doran.	John G. Hatton, esq.	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Esmonde, bart., J.P.	Francis J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Joseph Meadows, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the books and accounts are examined and initialed by the Chairman; salaries of inferior officers paid, and small accounts settled by draft, drawn in favor of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers are paid by presentment at assizes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Gorey.		Enniscorthy.		New Ross.		SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Wexford. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	33	12	94	78	84	26	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	6	1	5	2	7	2	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	12	6	21	7	12	5	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	.	2	.	1	.	
Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly, every second Friday.		Weekly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly, on Fridays.		
Transmittals, . . .	Delayed until the Monday after Petty Sessions.		Sometimes irregular.		Regular.		
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs, . . .	Good, except new eave-gutters required.		In very good repair.		Woodwork requires repair; female cell still very damp, notwithstanding that the wall has been boarded over.		
Security, . . .	Not sufficient.		Sufficient.		Yards very insecure; too small.		
Accommodation, . . .	Males, day-room and six cells; females, day room, four cells; yards very small.		Males, day-room, six cells; females, day-room, one large and one small cell.		Males, day-room and three large cells; females, day-room and two large cells.		
Bedding, furniture, and utensils, . . .	Sufficient, except sheets.		Sufficient, except sheets.		Good and sufficient, except sheets.		
Water, . . .	Good pump, and the rain-water preserved.		Good pump on premises; rain-water preserved for washing.		Good pump on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Good.		Now good.		None.		
Cleanliness, dryness, and ventilation, . . .	Very clean and well kept.		Very clean and well kept.		Very clean and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	5 <i>d.</i> for both sexes.		5 <i>d.</i> for both sexes.		5 <i>d.</i> for both sexes.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30 0 0		£30 0 0		£30 0 0		
" Matron, . . .	5 0 0		5 0 0		£5, with rations.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-housekeeper, salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		
Remarks, . . .	Visited 7th October, 1863. One prisoner in custody. Local Board formed. The keeper was assaulted, and near being seriously injured by a lunatic placed in his custody. There appears no sufficient reason why transmittals should be delayed for two days.		Visited 7th October, 1863. Local Board formed. One female in custody.		Visited 8th October, 1863. Yards too small.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Wicklow
Gaol.COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED ON THE 29TH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1863.*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	1	10	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	5	8	—	—	—
Total,	31	14	45	1	—	1

Juvenile.

1 male, above ten years of age, summarily convicted.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 37 | 1861, . 45 | 1862, . 51 | Day of Inspection, . 45

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 1 | 1861, . 1 | 1862, . — | Day of Inspection, . 1

Abstract of Offences and Number of Committals during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1861.		1862.		Up to and including day of inspection in 1863.		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c, to take life,	4	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Manslaughter,	3	1	—	—	5	—	4	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Abandoning, &c., children,	2	11	—	3	2	6	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults (common),	18	9	17	6	27	4	7	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	—	4	—	3	—	1	—
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers,	10	1	7	—	23	—	1	—
Other assaults,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—
Robbery,	6	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	—	6	—	3	—	1	—
Larceny,	21	12	24	18	15	7	3	5
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	7	5	1	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Embezzlement,	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	10	—	2	—	9	—	—	—
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	6	—	3	1	2	1	—	—
Against property, without violence,	8	8	8	8	7	9	—	2
Affecting the public peace,	17	11	22	10	13	7	—	1
Drunkenness,	77	—	80	1	80	—	—	—
Vagrancy,	6	2	3	2	2	—	—	—
Lunacy,	7	9	6	6	3	5	3	5
Military and Naval offences,	28	—	32	—	39	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Debt,	7	1	4	—	11	1	1	1
Insubordination in Workhouse,	9	9	12	2	3	—	1	—
Breach of contract,	8	1	6	—	1	—	1	—
Following usual trade or calling on Sunday,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	269	83	262	65	266	45	31	14

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	219	55	Once within the year,	213	33
Twice „	15	5	Twice „	13	4
Thrice „	3	—	Thrice „	4	1
Four times „	—	—	Four times „	1	—
Total,	237	60	Total,	231	38

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

County of Wicklow Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	27 $\frac{337}{365}$	12 $\frac{205}{365}$	25 $\frac{231}{272}$	10 $\frac{44}{272}$
Number admitted into hospital,	1	3	2	1
Highest number at any one time,	52		51	
Lowest ditto,	29		22	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	41		38	
Do. of Females,	21		17	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	20		17	
Do. of Females,	7		3	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection:—

26th June, 1856,	51	27th June, 1860,	50
17th April, 1857,	49	27th October, 1861,	53
28th March, 1858,	46	13th October, 1862,	52
19th May, 1859,	37	20th September, 1863,	51

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the county of Wicklow during the last seven years:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Convicted,	70	48	48	27	63	49	50
Acquitted,	30	40	38	21	10	27	26
Total,	100	88	86	48	73	76	76

Population in 1861, 43,774 males; 42,319 females; total, 86,093 inhabitants.

During the past year the county of Wicklow has been comparatively free from crime. At the Spring Assizes, 1863, the presiding Judge "congratulated the Grand Jury upon the satisfactory state of their county, as evidenced by the calendar and the return furnished by the County Inspector of Constabulary. He likewise observed, that in almost every case, except one of sheep-stealing, the parties had been made amenable to justice. The offences on the calendar were not of a nature to require particular observation, and there was nothing to detract from the orderly and satisfactory condition which characterized the county Wicklow." At the ensuing Summer Assizes a similar conclusion was arrived at by the then Judge, as appears from his charge to the Grand Jury, and since that period the calendar shows that crime has not increased in the county, except that latterly the number of committals for assaults and drunkenness has been greater than in 1862.

Deserters and military offenders have also increased, from twenty-eight in 1861, to thirty-two in 1862, and thirty-nine up to 29th September, 1863. Nine persons were sentenced to penal servitude in 1862, two of whom were females, and seven males.

I found on the day of my inspection, besides eight lunatics and two debtors, twenty-seven male and eight female prisoners in custody. The males consisted of seven tried and ten untried prisoners, besides ten drunkards summarily convicted. The females were four drunkards—three tried, and one untried prisoner.

The female debtor in custody had once been in a respectable position in life. Her mind has become affected by the reverses she has met with, and she appears to be a fitter subject for an asylum than for a prison,—

the law is very defective in such cases ; but here she is kindly treated by the Governor and officers of the gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Wicklow
Gaol.

Juveniles.

Nine male and four female juveniles were committed in 1862, of whom two males and one female were under ten years of age ; the parents of five were living, and three had lost both. All but one boy, under ten years of age, were natives of the county ; only one, a girl, could read and write. The sentences of imprisonment in this gaol inflicted as punishments for their offences were—one for six months, six for three months, the others for shorter periods ; one boy was sent to a reformatory for three years at the end of his punishment of three months' imprisonment. One male was in custody on the day of my visit, summarily convicted at petty sessions.

Lunatics.

Three male and five female lunatics were inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit. I found them in the day-rooms of the old prison under the care of sane prisoners. They are very kindly tended by the Governor and the Medical Officer, who bestows much time and attention on their care ; but there are no proper quarters for lunatics in the gaol, and no suitable place where they can take exercise. They, however, receive a certain amount of animal food so necessary for their treatment, and are supplied with meat for dinner from time to time as the Medical Officer thinks they require it. M. N., a lunatic, died of consumption in July, 1862.

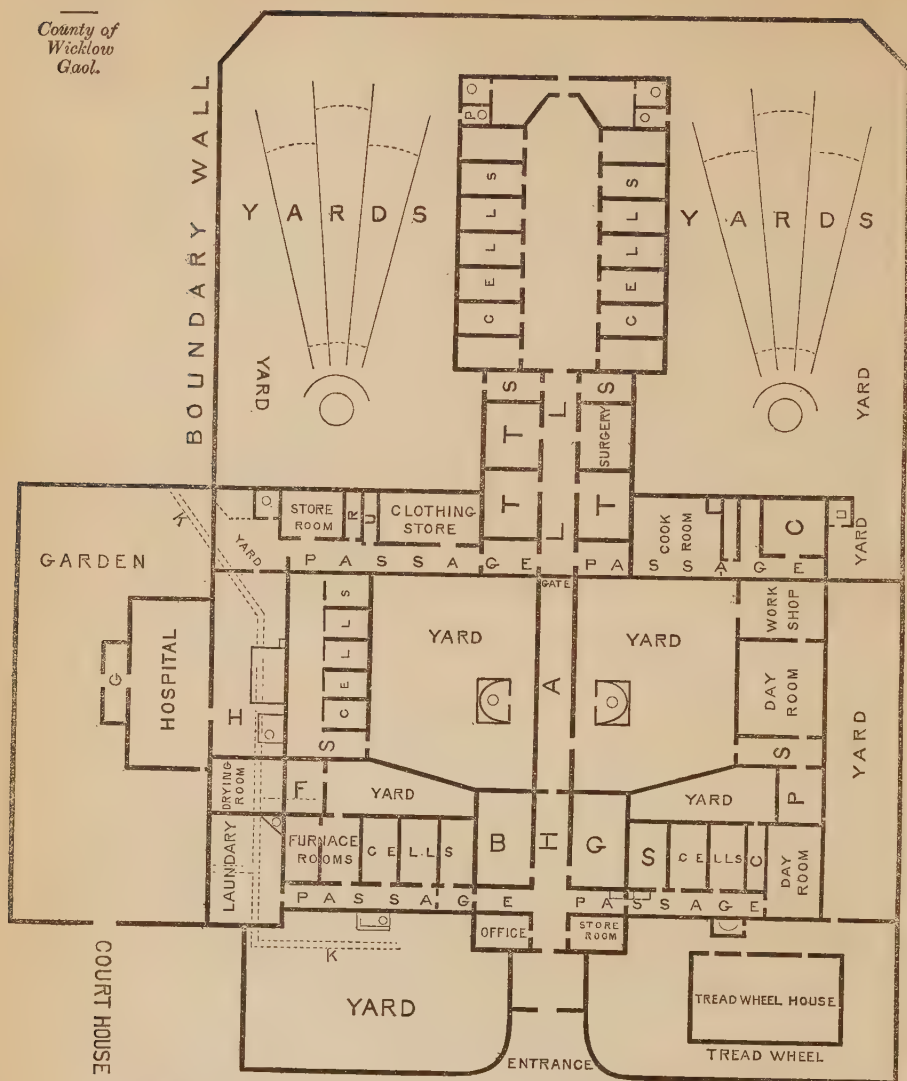
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Kitchens,	1	—
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Laundries,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	1	—	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Lavatories,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Privies,	8	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Water-closets,	2	3
Chapels,	1	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	2	Pumps and Wells (4 Pumps and 2 Wells).		
Workshops,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs		Shirts,	62 50	Caps,	26 36
of,	92 1	Jackets,	29 80	Shifts,	26 36
Sheets, pairs of,	86 6	Vests,	29 48	Gowns,	13 18
Rugs,	90 5	Trowsers,	29 40	Petticoats,	26 36
Bed-ticks,	90 15	Caps,	29 25	Stockings, pairs	
		Socks or stock-ings,	6 6	of,	13 9
		Shoes, pairs of,	29 30	Shoes, pairs of,	13 25

The following plan of this prison shows how difficult it is to remedy many of the principal defects which arise from the very confined space on which it is built, and the necessary crowding together of the buildings. There is not sufficient separation of master and pauper debtors ; there are no quarters for females arrested for debt ; and the sick and convalescents have no suitable place for exercise in the open air.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Wicklow
Gaol.

B, Board-room; C, coal store; F, furnace for heating the female prison and laundry; G, Governor's apartments; H, hospital yard; K, main sewer; P, potato store; R, fumigating-room; SSSS, stairs; T, officers' apartments; U, a passage.

No alterations or improvements have been made in this gaol since last inspection, and none are contemplated. The separate system is effectively carried out for all males under sentence who are not in charge of lunatics, but untried prisoners are not sufficiently in separation, and the main object of prison discipline, "*to prevent the contamination which the association of the innocent and the guilty must produce,*" is thus lost sight of. The care of the many female lunatics in the gaol interferes with the working of the separate system in the female prison; but individual separation is

preserved in the laundry, which is partitioned, and the general arrangements are satisfactory.

There is a good drying-room, baths, lavatories, and water-closets; the stores are suitable; the sewers work well, as a constant stream of water passes through them; the supply of water is ample, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is sufficient for present use; but I found only one pair of blankets in store, and very few sheets and rugs, a supply of which should be provided. The prison buildings are secure, in good repair, very clean, and orderly. The prisoners are amenable to discipline, and altogether, the establishment is properly managed by the Governor, who is a careful officer. He attends lock-up, and the vigilance of the night-watch is tested by a tell-tale clock.

No escape was effected during 1862 or 1863 from this gaol; but on the 13th March, 1863, a prisoner, a lad of sixteen years of age, convicted of stealing timber, and sentenced to three months imprisonment at quarter sessions, escaped from the district bridewell, at Baltinglass. He was retaken in the county of Carlow, on the 17th March.

Number sentenced to whipping in 1862, . . . 1 male.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862. *From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	8	3	Punishment Cells,	6	—

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and entered in the Punishment Book, which is submitted to the Board at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shot-drill and tread-wheel, .	10	Prison duties and washing, .	3
Prison duty and shot-drill, .	2		
Total,	12	Total,	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	2	Attending lunatics,	2
Prison duty,	3	Sewing,	3
Cooking,	1		
Attending lunatics,	2		
Pumping water, whitewashing, &c.,	6		
Total,	14	Total,	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	3
Industrial labour,	14	5
Sick,	1	—
Unemployed (incapable),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	—	1
Lunatics,	3	5
Total,	31	14

The labour of the inmates is for the most part wasted in this prison, and consequently there are no profits, as no article for sale is made in the establishment. This is particularly objectionable in a separate prison, as the minds of those who are subjected to separation, unless actively engaged, become torpid and listless, or are weakened, and they acquire lazy habits which lead them into crime after discharge. Even the power of the tread wheel is not made available here.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Wicklow
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Wicklow
Gaol.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,	133	60
Ditto, from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1863,	103	36
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,	20	8
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of inspection,	18 $\frac{5}{11}$	5 $\frac{1}{11}$

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock.

The school for males is held, under the charge of two turnkeys, in the chapel, which is divided into boxes, according to the old plan in separate prisons, but now generally disused. The females are taught by a matron. None of the teachers have been trained.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Class 3.—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

One pint of oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month are supplied with a pint of oatmeal gruel each, daily, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per stone, 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; coals, per ton, 12s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 14s. 8d.

The food supplied to the prisoners on the day of my inspection, was very good; the milk better than in most public institutions. Much care appears to be taken by the authorities of this gaol to have the provisions of the best description. The Chaplains regularly report on the supply furnished by the contractor, and for the most part favourably. I questioned all the prisoners in charge on the day of my visit, and found no just cause of complaint.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1861, . 4d. | 1862, . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Books and Accounts.

The various books and registries of statistics and finance, are here kept with great clearness and attention. All those required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The journals of the Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, are initialed by the Chairman of the Board at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,392 19s. 11d. | 1861, . £1,299 16s. 5d. | 1862, . £1,399 14s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £36 13s. 1d. | 1861, . £37 2s. 9d. | 1862, . £34 2s. 9d.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1860,	.	.	111 3 4	1862,	.	.	139 2 7
1861,	.	.	62 10 1	1863 (first half-year),	.	.	39 16 3

Repaid for military prisoners during 1863, £5 6s.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>				<i>South District.</i>			
<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>			
William Nolan, esq., Local Inspector,	96	18	0	Robt. Graham, 4th Turnkey, Shoemaker and School Teacher,	30	0	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	John Manley, 5th Turnkey, Painter and Whitewasher,	30	0	0
Rev. P. O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,	40	0	0
Andw. Nolan, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0	Miss Elizabeth M'Phail, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Robert Barry, Governor,	150	0	0	William Quin, jun., Assistant Turnkey, Shoemaker, and School Teacher when required,	23	0	0
William Quin, 1st Turnkey, capable of tailoring,	40	0	0	Margaret Tyrrell, Hospital Nurse, at 10s. per week, when employed.			
John Carolin, 2nd Turnkey, capable of teaching in school,	35	0	0				
Edw. Storey, 3rd Turnkey, Shoemaker, Storekeeper, and Acting Clerk,	35	0	0				

The Governor and Matron are supplied with coals and candles during the entire year; the turnkeys only during the winter six months. No food rations are given. The male officers wear a uniform.

No change has taken place in the staff during the past year.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1863.
Local Inspector,	124	94
Protestant Chaplain,	187	125
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	248	136
Surgeon,	171	133

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital this year up to the day of inspection :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	Up to day of Inspection.
Number in hospital,	2	1	4	3
Number of days in hospital,	111	58	102	—
Number of deaths,	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£13 14s. 2d.	£12 13s. 6d.	£19 19s. 11d.	—

The hospital of this prison is defective in many respects :—the wards are flagged and without water-closets; there is no proper bath; and the only exercising ground for patients consists of a very small paved yard (marked H on the plan of the gaol), in front of the hospital, in part only nine feet wide. It is surrounded by high buildings, and inaccessible to the direct rays of the sun, in fact no place could be imagined more unsuitable for invalids, especially those suffering from consumption, scrofula, or the other diseases to which prisoners are subject.

One prisoner, a lunatic, died of consumption in 1862. No death occurred during the present year up to the day of inspection.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P.	Rev. John Drought.
Charles Lloyd Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Henry Carroll, esq., D.L., J.P.	Francis Wright, esq., J.P.
James W. De Butts, esq.	Robert D. Barry, esq.	Robert Truell, esq.
Rev. Thomas Green-	Major Gun Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	William Magee, esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, when the salaries of the inferior officers and small accounts are settled. The superior officers and contractors are paid by presentment at assizes.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Wicklow.		Baltinglass.		Tinahely.	
Bridewells.		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,		52	16	17	5
Of whom were Drunkards,		12	1	—	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,		8	5	7	3
Of whom were Drunkards,		3	—	—	—
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly, on Fridays.	Fortnightly, on Wednesdays.			
Transmittals,	Direct.	Direct; but some prisoners are kept a long time in this bridewell.			
Committals,	Correct.	Correct.			
Registry,	Correct.	Correct.			
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good order.	Sufficient.			
Security,	One yard insecure.	Insecure.			
Accommodation,	Nine cells and four day-rooms; but some cannot be used, as looking into the street. Two rooms not used.	Improved, two rooms having been added to keeper's quarters. Two day-rooms and four cells for prisoners.			
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.			
Water,	Two pumps; one a force-pump.	Pump in yard.			
Sewerage,	Imperfect.	Fair.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but very damp and dark in some portions of the building.	Clean and orderly.			
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3d. for both sexes.	Males, 5d.; females, 4d.			
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£50; Turnkey, £20; Matron, £20.	£25; Matron, £5.			
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.			
Remarks,	Two prisoners, male and female, in custody; male waiting for trial at quarter sessions since 1st July previous. A male prisoner escaped from this bridewell 14th March, 1863; since retaken. To maintain this bridewell in 1862 cost the county £190 11s. 0½d., and £201 13s. 11½d. in 1863. Visited 6th October, 1863.	In 1862, only twenty-two prisoners were committed to this bridewell, which cost the county, for maintenance during the year, £47 2s. 1½d. The cost in 1863 was £42 16s. 3¼d. Visited 6th October, 1863.			

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	12	5	17	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	1	12	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	10	11	21	—	2	2
In default of Bail,	3	5	8	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	6	10	—	—	—
Vagrants,	6	3	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	5	12	7	5	12
Total,	73	40	113	8	7	15

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed, from their first committal in any year :—

Sixteen years and above ten.	{	Summary Convictions—Other Offenders,	M.	F.
		Committed—Once,	—	2
		„ Thrice,	—	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 86 | 1861, . 114 | 1862, . 90 | Day of Inspection, . 113

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . — | 1861, . — | 1862, . 3 | Day of Inspection, . 2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860, . 2 | 1861, . 5 | 1862, . 3 | Day of Inspection, . 9

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Committals.

County of Dublin Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	62	7	48	5
Criminals,	490	296	398	261
Vagrants,	97	50	92	56
Drunkards,	77	75	62	60
Lunatics,	17	7	10	10
Total,	743	435	610	392

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

Committed.	Once within the year,	597	251	Committed.	Once within the year,	469	242
	Twice " " " " " "	28	24		Twice " " " " " "	30	27
	Thrice " " " " " "	5	8		Thrice " " " " " "	8	12
	Four times " " " " " "	2	3		Four times " " " " " "	1	4
	Five times " " " " " "	1	2		Five times " " " " " "	1	3
	Six times " " " " " "	—	1		Six times " " " " " "	—	1
	Seven times " " " " " "	—	1		Seven times " " " " " "	—	1
	Eight times " " " " " "	—	1		Eight times " " " " " "	—	—
	Nine times " " " " " "	—	2		Nine times " " " " " "	—	—
	Ten times " " " " " "	—	1		Ten times " " " " " "	—	1
Total,		633	296	Total,		509	291

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors.)

Average daily number in custody,	58 $\frac{336}{365}$	28 $\frac{112}{365}$	Average daily number in custody,	63 $\frac{48}{365}$	32 $\frac{17}{365}$
Average daily number in hospital,	9 $\frac{127}{365}$	5 $\frac{127}{365}$	Average daily number in hospital,	8 $\frac{48}{365}$	4 $\frac{40}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	119		Highest number at any one time,	114	
Lowest ditto,	61		Lowest ditto,	77	
Highest number of males at any one time,	92		Highest number of males at any one time,	76	
Ditto, of females,	40		Ditto, of females,	43	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	40		Lowest number of males at any one time,	49	
Ditto, of females,	19		Ditto, of females,	23	

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection:—

23rd July, 1856,	156	28th June, 1860,	105
1st September, 1857,	158	18th " 1861,	119
20th " 1858,	124	9th October, 1862,	119
23rd " 1859,	99	27th " 1863,	114

Upon an examination of the above Schedules, and upon referring to former daily averages, viz., those for the subjoined years, and the expired portion of the current year—

1860,	Males. 40	Females. 33	} fractions omitted.
1861,	55	32	
1862,	58	28	
1863, (10 months),	63	32	

we find the females almost stationary; but a gradual and apparently normal increase in the males. When, however, we deduct from the aggregate in custody the debtors (nine), and the lunatics (twelve); and when we take into consideration the large proportion of natives of other localities, who are committed to this, the gaol of the metropolitan county; the crim-

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

inals status does not present any characteristics which demand special comment. Thus, if we take the males under the longest rules, viz., one for eighteen months imprisonment, eight for twelve, two for nine, and nine for six (a total of twenty), one moiety only is derived from this jurisdiction; while an analysis of the female sentences in the same view, viz., one for eighteen months, one for fifteen, five for twelve, and two for six (*nine in all*), gives but *two* similarly circumstanced.

Juvenile offenders have experienced a decline, there being two only, both females, in charge, and but six, viz., *four* males and *two* females, being sent to reformatories since the beginning of the year.

It is needless to dwell on the unabated evil caused by the presence of so many "dangerous lunatics." They are, however, withdrawn from the criminal quarters of the prison, and placed in the hospital, where they are treated with care and humanity, but are, as is necessarily the case in a prison, unprovided with the curative requirements indispensable for their proper treatment.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	9	4
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	1	—	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	3	4
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . .	102	43	Baths,	6	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Water-closets,	16	9
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	4	—	Fumigating Room,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	8	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pump and Well,	1	—
School-room,	—	1	Crank Pump,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Other Machines for Labour—		
Kitchen,	1	—	Looms,	4	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	Use.	Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	180	26				
Pairs Sheets,	305	25	Shirts,	143	35	
Rugs,	189	20	Jackets,	108	46	
Hammocks or			Vests,	88	65	
Cots,	127	—	Trowsers,	104	46	
Bed-ticks,	140	—	Caps,	100	40	
			Socks or Stock- ings,	10	—	
			Pairs Shoes,	101	74	
					Caps,	60
					Shifts,	75
					Gowns,	86
					Petticoats,	109
					Pairs Stockings,	8
					Pairs Shoes,	39

I found the prison at my visit during the year in a laudable condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline, in sound repair (except the flagging of the male marshalsea), and adequately furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is effective. Since the last inspection by my colleague, the alterations for adopting the female section to the system of "individual separation" have been completed, and the prescribed conditions having been fulfilled, the cells are occupied by prisoners of this sex; and I am happy to add, a very satisfactory temperature has been obtained by means of the heating apparatus. This invaluable form of discipline is, therefore, now extended in its integrity to all the criminal classes (for I am unwilling to include irresponsible lunatics in this category), subject to the following exceptions, many of which, however, are temporary:—Firstly. The sane attendants upon the lunatics. Secondly. Those engaged in the cooking department. Thirdly. All classes in the chapel, which is not

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

divided by stalls, but a strict supervision is maintained by the officers of both sexes, who are distributed with this object in view. Fourthly. The room allocated to ironing and mangling, in connexion with the laundry, is not yet stalled, but is about to be thus fitted. Fifthly. The male school-room, which is about to be constructed by the union of cells on the upper tier in the central hall will be similarly prepared, and care must be taken to arrange the partitions with such a projection as to intercept communication, from which the use of writing materials offers great facility; a facility which, moreover, requires to be obviated in the female school-room, the form of the compartment not being adequate for prevention. The flagging of the male marshalsea remains in the dilapidated condition noticed in former reports, but the authorities hesitate to incur any outlay in this department, as the law of debtor is likely to undergo a considerable modification. In the yard, however, attached to the female marshalsea, it would be desirable to re-set the flagging, which is very uneven, and to substitute gravel for the grass, with which it is overgrown, and which harbours damp, and presents a cheerless aspect. I have thought it right to point out these minor defects; but I am bound on the other hand to congratulate the authorities upon the essential improvements, both material and moral, in accommodation and discipline, which have been progressively carried into effect here during later years. Among the more recent introductions by the Governor, is an important ancillary to justice, viz., the use of photography, which has been attended with very advantageous results in identifying prisoners, who were thus ascertained to be known as "old offenders" in other localities, and consequently received sentences of "penal servitude," instead of escaping under the shorter rules which, had it not been for such recognition, would probably have been awarded.

The Governor and his deputy attends the "unlock" in the morning, and the "lock up" of the cells in the evening, and both also make a final round before the "lock up" of the outer gate of the prison, and the setting of the night watch at ten p.m., the vigilance and regularity of the patrol being certified by two tell-tale clocks, which are placed respectively in the guard room, and at the extremity of the inspection hall, and are marked at each half hour.

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board and signed, amounted, since the 1st of January, to 61, and were all, except two requiring magisterial intervention, inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Number sentenced to solitary confinement and whipping—1 male.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1863.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	60	4		Punishment Cells, . . .	55	6	
Other punishments, . . .	1	—		Other punishments, . . .	—	—	
Total, . . .	61	4		Total, . . .	55	6	

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>				<i>Industrial Labour.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Crank pumps for two hours daily, . . .	12	—		Mat-making, . . .	1	—	
Washing, ironing, and mangling, . . .	—	5		Shoe-making, . . .	2	—	
				Carpenter work, . . .	1	—	
				Plastering, . . .	1	—	
				Whitewashing, . . .	4	—	
				Picking oakum, . . .	23	5	
				Needlework, . . .	—	15	
Total, . . .	12	5		Total, . . .	32	20	

Summary.				DUBLIN DISTRICT.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour, .	12	5	Lunatics, .	7	5
Industrial Labour, .	32	20	Prison duties, .	5	3
Sick, .	1	2	Cooking, .	2	—
Discharged (before labour hours), .	4	3	In care of Lunatics, .	2	1
Debtors (unemployed), .	8	1	Total, .	73	40

County of Dublin Gaol.

Punitive labour for the males is at present limited to working the crank pump daily, for two hours only. The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which inquired into the condition and discipline of the gaols of England (those of Ireland and Scotland not being included in the scope of their consideration), urges the proper enforcement of "hard labour" sentences for eight hours daily, during the first three months, and for six hours, during the next three months; and suggests that the Treasury allowance should be withheld from all prisons not provided with sufficient machinery for the fulfilment of the law. Industrial labour is ordinarily maintained here, as evidenced by the Schedule, the most productive branch of which is oakum picking; among the males and females committed as vagrants and not expert at the needle, those of the latter sex, who are capable of neater work, being employed in shirt making, &c.

Return of net profit the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1860, . £19 5s. 6d. | 1861, . £23 8s. 5½d. | 1862, . £41 0s. 7d.

Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862, .	63	39
Ditto, from 1st January to day of Inspection, .	55	42
Average daily number of pupils during 1862, .	53 ²⁷ / ₈₅	61 ³³ / ₈₅
Ditto, in 1863, up to day of Inspection, .	95 ¹⁵ / ₁₅	91 ³¹ / ₈₅

School-hours.—Males—Juveniles, 11 to 12; Adults, 2 to 3. Females, 11 to 1.

Both sexes are respectively instructed daily at the hours stated, by a master and mistress, who are partially trained. The approved form of registry is in operation, but the Chaplains very rarely visit the pupils. I hear, therefore, with great satisfaction that the Board has come to the determination of placing the schools under the cognizance of the National Board of Education, thus securing efficient inspection, and supply of books and other requirements at a much lower rate, and the issue of gratuities to the teachers, if deserving.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Males.—Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Potatoes for dinner on three days in the week, 4 lbs. each. Females.—Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk. Potatoes three days in the week, 3½ lbs. each.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, 1 pint of gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel or vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

All prisoners get milk for dinner on days potatoes are issued.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. white, 1½d., brown, 1¾d.; oatmeal, 14s. 8d. per cwt.; Indian meal, 9s. 10d. per cwt.; rice, 14s. 6d. per cwt.; potatoes, 4½d. per stone; meat, 7d. per lb.; new milk, 6d. per gallon; butter-milk, 2d. per gallon; salt, 1s. 8d. per cwt.; coals, 15s. 6d. per ton; soap, 23s. per cwt.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

County of
Dublin
Gaol.

1860, . . 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{0}{100}$ d. | 1861, . . 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{6}{100}$ d. | 1862, . . 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{100}$ d.

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which the Chaplains inspect regularly, observing the approved tabular form of comment. Their opinions of each item are generally favourable, but I found frequent exceptions to the milk. Although the contractor is fined for such defaults, the prisoners are thereby deprived of their allowance; and it would be desirable, therefore, that the contractor should be bound to pay for whatever nutritive beverage, such as cocoa, the local authorities may think fit to substitute for the condemned item of food.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, the accounts, and the several forms of books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General (except "the Daily Employment of Prisoner's Book") are kept with laudable accuracy, much credit being due in this department to Mr. Flewett, the Head Warder and Clerk.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed, as are also the Medical Officer's and the Governor's.

Net cost of gaol, including dictary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £2,401 19s. 2d. | 1861, . £2,739 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1862, . £2,698 7s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £28 5s. 2d. | 1861, . £28 4s. 10d. | 1862, . £28 8s. 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.

Amount repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the year 1862—£234 13s. 2d.

Officers and Salaries.

NON-RESIDENT.					
Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector,	£100	0	0	James Reynolds, 2nd Class Warder, Tailor, and Schoolmaster,	£30 0 0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8	William Bigger, 2nd Class Warder and Weaver,	30 0 0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8	Samuel Wallace, 2nd Class Warder,	30 0 0
Rev. Edward Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8	Thomas Bowles, 2nd Class Warder,	30 0 0
William Thornhill, Esq., Surgeon,	80	0	0	Thos. O'Connor, 2nd Class Warder,	30 0 0
				Henry Freeman, 2nd Class Warder,	30 0 0
RESIDENT.					
Henry Price, Esq., Governor, Thos. Flewett, Head Warder and Clerk,	250	0	0	Wm. Fullerton, 2nd Class Warder,	30 0 0
James Gordon, 1st Class Warder, and Storekeeper,	56	0	0	John Brien, Hospital Warder,	30 0 0
Michael Doyle, 1st Class Warder and Carpenter,	52	0	0	Mary Jane Dyer, Matron,	32 10 0
Richard O'Neill, 1st Class Warder,	52	0	0	Jane Burland, Assistant Matron,	25 0 0
				Hannah Mooney, Laundress,	20 0 0
				Eliza Delany, Hospital Attendant,	15 0 0

Since the last inspection the Rev. S. G. Morrison has been appointed Presbyterian Chaplain, in succession to the Rev. S. Simpson, deceased, and the vacancies created by the resignation and transfer of subordinate officers of both sexes have been filled by fresh appointees. One additional second

class warder has also been appointed. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries quarterly, and the other interns monthly. The latter also are supplied with food rations, and the second class warders are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	107	90
Protestant Chaplain,	160	131
Presbyterian Chaplain,	114	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	146	124
Surgeon,	158	117

The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain fell below the *minimum* prescribed by the "Prisons Act," viz., *twice* a week, besides attendance on Sundays. The deficiency in those of the Presbyterian Chaplain was, I am informed, caused by the illness and death of the late holder of that office.

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are adequate, and sufficiently provided. They were almost exclusively occupied by the lunatics at the period of my inspection, the general sanitary condition of the prison being satisfactory.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year up to the day of inspection:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1860,	97	3,631	19 6 8	4
1861,	98	4,827	25 18 2	2
1862,	93	3,404	24 3 0	3
1863, up to day of Inspection, 56	—	—	—	3

Board of Superintendence.

Phineas Riall, esq.	Charles C. Vesey, esq.	Thomas Drury, esq.
Edmund P. Brenan, esq.	Robert Chambers, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Hon. Jenico W. J. Preston.
Henry Jas. MacFarlane, esq.	O'Neal Segrave, esq.	William Caldbeck, esq.

The Board assembles monthly in sufficient numbers for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of the above salaries and of small liabilities, which latter are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts for the disbursements thereunder, the discharge of all other claims being made quarterly by means of cheques, payable to the individual creditors.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Richmond
Bridewell.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, AT DUBLIN.—VISITED ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER,

1863.

State, &c., on 31st December, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	—	4	1	—	1
„ Larceny,	25	—	25	3	—	3
„ Misdemeanors,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	47	—	47	5	—	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	22	—	22	3	—	3
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	27	—	27	2	—	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	10	—	10	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	11	—	11	2	—	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	16	—	16	3	—	3
Other Misdemeanors,	19	—	19	2	—	2
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	53	—	53	53	—	53
Total,	245	—	245	76	—	76

Number of juveniles in custody on the 31st December, 1863, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal in any year:—

Sixteen years and above ten.	{	Convicted Summarily,	7 males.
		Committed for Trial—Felons,	3 „
		„ Misdemeanant,	1 „
		Total,	11 „
		Workhouse Offender (included in the preceding),	1 „
		Committed Once,	7 „
		„ Twice,	4 „
		Total,	11 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the 31st December, 1863, DUBLIN
and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :— DISTRICT.

1860, . 176 | 1861, . 236 | 1862, . 258 | 1863, . 245

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the 31st December, 1863, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 8 | 1861, . 6 | 1862, . 9 | 1863, . 2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the 31st December, 1863, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1860,	.	7		1861,	.	3		1862,	.	3		1863,	.	-
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Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

Criminals,	.	.	.	1,801
Vagrants,	.	.	.	146
Drunkards,	.	.	.	584
Lunatics,	.	.	.	49
For further examination, discharged, and for trial, not convicted, military prisoners and deserters,	.	.	.	500

Total,	.	.	3,080
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From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Criminals,	M.
Vagrants,	2,175
Drunkards,	182
Lunatics,	830
For further examination, discharged, and for trial, not convicted, military prisoners, and deserters,	43
	480

Total,	3,710
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Number of Prisoners.

					M.	
Committed	{	Once within the year,	.	2,557		
		Twice	"	.	166	
		Thrice	"	.	40	
		Four times	"	.	9	
		Five times	"	.	7	
		Six times	"	.	—	
		Eight times	"	.	—	
		Nine times	"	.	—	
		Total,	.	2,779		

			M.
Committed	{	Once within the year,	2,905
		Twice " "	274
		Thrice " "	45
		Four times " "	16
		Five times " "	7
		Six times " "	1
		Eight times " "	1
		Nine times " "	1
	Total,		3,250

Averages, &c.

	M.
Average daily number in custody,	253
Average daily number in hospital, including lunatics,	59
Highest number at any one time,	288
Lowest ditto,	213

	M.
Average daily number in custody,	277
Average daily number in hospital,	
including lunatics,	68
Highest number at any one time,	391
Lowest ditto,	213

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years :—

27th February, 1856,	.	.	310	5th March, 1860,	.	.	246
19th May, 1857,	.	.	311	25th June, 1861,	.	.	286
4th January, 1858,	.	.	284	29th September, 1862,	.	.	288
8th January, 1859,	.	.	239	11th March, 1863,	.	.	391

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.*State of the Prison on the 31st December of 1861, 1862, and 1863.**Richmond
Bridewell.*

Class of Prisoners in Custody.	1861.	1862.	1863.
<i>Tried by Jury.</i>			
Convicted of Felony,	44	58	50
„ Misdemeanors,	38	23	19
Under sentence of Penal Servitude,	—	—	—
Total,	82	81	69
<i>Committed by Divisional Magistrates.</i>			
Offences under the Larceny Act;	46	54	34
Total Criminal Offenders,	128	135	103
Assault and other Misdemeanors,	32	34	49
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	1
Vagrants,	3	3	—
Drunkenness,	—	1	—
Lunatics committed as dangerous,	34	47	53
	198	221	206
For Trial,	12	21	19
Remanded,	14	10	16
Under Revenue Laws,	4	1	—
Deserters,	2	—	1
Military and Naval prisoners,	6	5	3
Total number in Custody,	236	258	245
Decrease in 1863 from 1862,	—	—	13
Average number in custody daily,	223	253	277
Highest number at any time,	286	288	391
Lowest ditto,	173	213	213

Return of the number of Prisoners Convicted of the undermentioned offences within each year of 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Offences Convicted of.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
<i>Convicted at Commission and Sessions.</i>				
Murder,	—	1	1	—
Attempt to murder,	1	—	1	1
Shooting and stabbing,	7	7	13	13
Manslaughter,	1	5	1	—
Rape, and attempting to commit rape,	—	—	3	3
Bigamy,	3	—	3	3
Assaults,	56	62	22	36
Burglary and housebreaking,	12	19	22	16
Robbery and intent to rob,	3	4	11	3
Taking forcible possession,	—	4	—	—
Cattle, horse, and sheep stealing,	2	3	4	3
Larceny from person,	15	18	23	19
Larceny from shop,	8	7	15	10
Larceny by servants,	—	5	4	7
Larceny, simple,	48	68	75	62
Embezzlement,	7	8	8	3
Stealing Post letters,	—	1	2	1
Fraud and receiving stolen goods,	6	11	15	14
Misdemeanor with intent to rob,	17	14	9	15

Return of the number of Prisoners Convicted, &c.—continued.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

Offences Convicted of.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
<i>Convicted at Commission and Sessions—continued.</i>				
Other misdemeanors,	2	9	1	1
Arson and attempt to commit same,	2	2	25	6
Other malicious offences,	—	3	—	1
Forgery and uttering base coin,	8	1	9	12
Riot,	5	—	4	18
Keeping brothels,	—	—	2	—
Indecent exposure,	2	1	—	4
Committed but not convicted,	115	97	109	101
Total number of committals,	320	350	382	352
<i>Committed Summarily.</i>				
Larceny,	150	195	200	194
Attempt to commit larceny, loitering with intent to commit felony, &c.,	78	57	73	42
Illegal possession of goods,	152	159	162	191
Assaults (common),	371	345	380	548
Disorderly conduct, &c.,	399	518	668	937
Breach of Excise Laws,	4	13	19	3
Vagrancy,	1,154	1,287	1,503	1,915
Drunkenness,	182	117	146	182
Dangerous lunatics,	615	521	584	830
Military and Naval offences,	47	42	48	43
Deserters,	1,998	1,967	2,281	2,970
Remanded and Discharged,	20	35	52	38
Committed for trial at Commission and Sessions as above,	89	58	38	38
Gross total number of committals,	2,107	2,060	2,371	3,046
Committed for trial at Sessions, convicted and sentenced—	293	269	311	300
To six months,	2,400	2,329	2,682	3,346
To four months,	320	350	382	352
Bound and discharged,	320	350	382	352
Committed summarily—	2,720	2,679	3,064	3,698
For two months,	—	—	—	—
For one month,	—	—	—	—
For fourteen days,	—	—	—	—
For seven days,	—	—	—	—
Remanded and discharged,	—	—	—	—

Particulars of 106 prisoners who were committed for “riot” and “assaults” on the occasions of the review and illuminations held in celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, 10th of March, 1863 :—

Committed for trial at Sessions, convicted and sentenced—				
To six months,	1			
To four months,	2			
Bound and discharged,	16			
	—	19		
Committed summarily—				
For two months,	33			
For one month,	40			
For fourteen days,	4			
For seven days,	4			
	—	81		
Remanded and discharged,	—	6		
		106		

Of whom 90 were never in prison before.

Of the nineteen convictions at the Recorder’s Court, one was for assault, and eighteen were for riot, which are the only cases of convictions for riot in the criminal return for the year 1863. Of the eighty-one committals

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

by magistrates, forty-six were for assaults, and thirty-five for disorderly conduct and breaking glass.

Richmond
Bridewell.

Return showing the Sentences of Prisoners for the years 1862 and 1863.

Offences.	Felonv.		Misdemeanors.		Summaries.		Larcenies.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Two years, . . .	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eighteen months, . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twelve months, . . .	30	25	13	16	1	1	—	—
Nine months, . . .	6	1	—	3	—	1	—	2
Six months, . . .	36	28	13	11	9	6	7	15
Three months, . . .	29	20	8	16	24	28	52	57
Two months, . . .	—	—	2	5	118	171	109	114
One month, . . .	2	1	3	6	235	292	126	93
Fourteen days, . . .	12	1	5	5	243	296	94	102
Seven days, . . .	—	—	—	1	205	229	4	34
Forty-eight hours, . . .	—	—	—	—	178	230	7	6
Twenty-four hours, . . .	—	—	—	—	67	252	—	4
Bound, . . .	6	—	17	38	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	126	78	61	102	1,080	1,506	309	427

Return of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863; for non-payment of fines; amount of fines; number who paid, and the amount thereof:—

	Number.	Amount of Fines.		
		£	s.	d.
Committed in 1860,	491	356	0	2½
„ 1861,	488	270	2	5½
„ 1862,	737	477	4	3
„ 1863,	886	593	14	5
Paid fines in 1860,	146	101	19	0
„ 1861,	122	89	2	8
„ 1862,	180	131	11	4
„ 1863,	221	149	19	6

Number of juveniles sentenced to Reformatories in the year ended 31st December, 1863:—

To Glenree, . . .	43
„ Upton, . . .	5
„ Rehoboth, . . .	5
Rejected, . . .	4
Total, . . .	57
Number having both parents, . . .	25
„ father only, . . .	9
„ mother only, . . .	10
„ mother and stepfather, . . .	1
Orphans, . . .	12
Total, . . .	57

Number of Juveniles committed in 1863, known to have been discharged from Reformatories, 1.

Parents committed for non-payment of the claims on them for the maintenance of their children in Reformatories:—

In 1863, . . . 6 | In 1862, . . . 3

In the foregoing return, the criminal cases which were dealt with by indictment at commissions and sessions, show a decline from 382 in

1862 to 352 in 1863; and the convictions from 273 to 251, viz., eight in the number "*not convicted*," and of twenty-two in that of the "*convicted*."

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

The criminal cases disposed of summarily by magistrates, under the Larceny Act, exhibit also a slight decrease of eight committals in the same year; but of the other classes of misdemeanors, *both the assaults and the committals for disorderly conduct, &c.*, the increase has been considerable during 1863. The former gives an increase of 168, and the latter of 269, amounting together to an excess of 437 committals in the number 1,485.

Richmond
Bridewell.

This increase is attributable, in some degree, to the short terms of imprisonment in 1863 being in proportion greater under the head of the re-committals, than in the previous year, and to the fact of a new class of offences having been created by the "*Licensed Beer Houses Act*," which in the year 1863 produced 184 cases of persons committed for being found drinking in such houses. This number is included in the committals for disorderly conduct, which, in 1863, amounted to 937 against 668 in 1862, when that procedure did not exist. No person is now made amenable for this offence, an appeal having been tried before the Court of Queen's Bench, which ruled that such arrests are illegal.

Another cause which has evidently contributed largely to the increase of the summary committals, has been the inability of parties to pay the fines—a cause already assigned for a similar increase in 1862, being the result of the general depression of trade, and the consequent distress.

The criminal convictions in 1863 were for offences of an ordinary character, and less grave than those in the year 1862.

The number of discharged convicts, identified as such, has not decreased in 1863—the number actually identified being thirty-two against thirty-three in 1862. Of thirty-three, twenty-five were derived from Dublin convicts, and eight from the country. Of the total number, thirteen were sentenced to penal servitude, and nineteen to terms of imprisonment, one only being acquitted; four others were strongly suspected, but could not be identified; three were sentenced to imprisonment, and one was acquitted. The thirty-seven represented fifty-one committals.

The number of juveniles in custody at the time of inspection and during the past year falls short of the former similar aggregates; the detention in reformatories having withdrawn, as it were, from criminal circulation those, who formerly, by their constant recurrence at short intervals to prison, swelled this category. With regard to the lunatics, who, it will be observed, constituted more than a *fifth* of the whole inmates of the gaol on the day, which I have selected for the record of my inspection, it would be idle for me to recapitulate the evils, which have been so frequently and so fully detailed by my colleagues and myself. I subjoin, however, an extract of a letter addressed upon this head by the medical officers to the Board of Superintendence. The Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Nugent, who frequently visits the bridewell, and has expressed his satisfaction that whatever appliances are available within the walls of a criminal institution are afforded here, observes, in one of his minutes, that "it is but too evident that additional asylum provision must be made for the lunatics belonging to the city of Dublin, and the counties of Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow." And in the other entries he remarks:—

"There are forty-seven committed as dangerously insane, of whom about a dozen have been sent from the South Dublin, and two only from the North Dublin Union.

"These patients are principally epileptic; and, from my observation of them, I think that fully four-fifths of the whole could be very well managed in a workhouse, if due attention was paid them, recollecting that, after epileptic fits, the unhappy sufferers are frequently, as symptomatic simply of the disease, for a short period violent or difficult to manage; but in my opinion, for the most part, not sufficiently so as to need being sent to prison as dangerous lunatics.

"Still, the detention of lunatics in gaol is the melancholy result of the want of proper

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

asylum provision; and I think the Board of Superintendence of the Richmond Bridewell will not confine its attention to administering to their creature comforts within the gaol, but urge the necessity of increased asylum accommodation for the Richmond district.

Richmond
Bridewell.

"On a late visit to the Grangegorman Female Penitentiary, which, too, was crowded with dangerous lunatics, I expressed my views as to the mode of meeting the existing want."

Extract from the letter of the Medical Officers:—

"The mortality in Richmond Bridewell during the past year has been larger than heretofore, the number of deaths amounting to *fifteen*; of this number, however, *twelve were lunatics*, and several of these were committed to prison in a hopeless state of debility and disease, while others had been inmates of the prison for several years, with constitutions so broken and enfeebled that, were it not for the constant care and attention bestowed upon them, they could not have been kept alive so long. It will be seen by the reports furnished to you, that the number of lunatics in both prisons has become still greater since our last report; and the want of accommodation for their efficient treatment has consequently been more urgently felt.

"We have only now to impress again upon the Board the necessity of adopting such measures as will tend to relieve the prisons of the pressure which the committal of so many dangerous lunatics is calculated to exert, the accommodation being altogether insufficient, while the prospect of effecting a material reduction of the number, by their transfer to the District Asylum, is unhappily but too remote."

The Coroners also for the city, from time to time, in recording their inquiries into the deaths of lunatic prisoners, have taken occasion to urge the unfitness of gaols as places of detention for this unfortunate class of the community. It is to be hoped, therefore, that, pending the change in legislation on this head, so imperatively demanded, some further provision may be immediately made for the district above referred to.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Kitchens,	2
Yards,	19	Bakery (not worked),	—
Day rooms (corridors),	34	Store Rooms,	14
Solitary Cells,	13	Laundry,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet		Drying Room,	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet		Lavatories,	15
high=432 cubic feet,	147	Baths,	7
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Water-closets,	45
No. of Beds in Hospital Wards,	97	Fumigating Room,	1
Hospital Rooms and Wards,	8	Reception Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Pumps and Wells,	3
School Room,	1	Tread-wheels,	2
Workshops,	3	Other Machines for Labour,	3
Worksheds,	5	Tell-tale Clocks,	5

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	404½	85	Shirts,	825	87
Sheets, pairs of,	618	76	Jackets,	608	23
Rugs,	422	109	Vests,	471	17
Hammocks or Cots,	235	6	Trowsers,	727	25
Bed-ticks,	171	13	Caps,	480	14
			Socks or Stockings,	101	15
			Shoes, pairs of,	531	47

The condition of the building, both materially and morally, was satisfactory at my several visits, in point of repair, cleanliness, order, and discipline. The supply of water is abundant, the ventilation and the sewerage are effective, and the stock of bedding, clothing, &c., was sufficient, a strong tweed having been provided as a better material for the prisoners' trousers, than the corduroy hitherto in wear. Since the last inspection a new kitchen and bath have been added to the hospital department; a large area has been created by throwing two yards into one; and new quarters for the accommodation of married officers have been laid out, and are progressing towards completion. The original structural defects of the prison, involving as they do the necessity for employing a large and costly staff, have been frequently made the subject of observation in former reports; but I abstain from any suggestions for the correction of them,

as the considerable and important alterations about to be carried out at Grangegorman Female Prison press heavily on the ratepayers at present, and as the legislation, which, undoubtedly, will be grounded on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the condition and discipline of the gaols of England, &c. (those of Ireland being excluded from the scope of the inquiry) presented in the last session to Parliament, may lead to some vital changes in the requirements for the fulfilment of sentences, and the enforcement of certain prescribed forms of treatment of prisoners.

The system of individual separation is applied to all the inmates with the following exceptions—at chapel; at exercise (both these cases being the subject of full discussion in the report above recited); in the hospital, a portion of which is still occupied by sane patients in association; in the laundry, which, however, is about to be stalled; and at some of the prison duties. The lavatories also require to be fitted with partitions, while those already affixed to the schoolroom are not sufficiently deep to prevent intercommunication. The Governor and the Deputy attend the lock-up, and the night patrol is maintained by two watchmen, specially designated for this duty, whose vigilance and regularity are measured by five tell-tale clocks, fines being imposed for any neglect in marking the time of circuit. The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting. The imperfect and straggling form of the building gives great facilities for holding intercourse, and thus leads to a large aggregate of minor breaches of discipline.

Return of the number of Reports against Prisoners for Breach of Prison Rules, and of the Punishments awarded, as recorded in the Punishment Book for 1863.

Punishments Awarded.	Terms of Punishment.								Totals.
	1 Year.	28 Days.	20 Days.	14 Days.	7 Days.	3 Days.	2 Days.	1 Day.	
<i>By authority of Recorder.</i>									
Imprisonment with hard labour, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>By authority of Board.</i>									
Solitary confinement on bread and water,	-	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	8
<i>By authority of Governor.</i>									
Solitary confinement on bread and water,	-	-	-	-	-	205	145	102	452
Handcuffed in refractory cells only,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Forfeiture of earnings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Kept till ten o'clock on the day of discharge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Removed from the post of wardsmen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Supper bread stopped,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Punishments,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502
Admonished,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177
Additional offences for which punishment was added on former reports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Not punished, on grounds of unsound mind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cases dismissed, not proved,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Total number of reports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Richmond Bridewell.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Richmond
Bridewell.

The prisoner sentenced to imprisonment was for having maliciously cut up a warp, and destroying other prison property.

In the number of 452 punishments in solitary confinement, 239 were for communication by talking, chiefly from cell to cell; and in the 177 cases of admonition, one-fifth were for the same offence.

Employment on 31st December, 1863.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Working Treadwheel, . . .	25	Brushmaking, . . .	1
Washing in Laundry, . . .	3	Carpentering, . . .	1
Wardsmen cleaning, . . .	15	Painting, . . .	1
Whitewashing, . . .	7	Smith's work, . . .	1
Labouring, . . .	7	Shoemaking, . . .	4
		Tailoring, . . .	2
		Weaving Matting and Mats, . . .	13
		" Linsey, . . .	1
		Sorting, splicing, and warping	
		Coir Yarn, . . .	13
		Picking Cocoa Fibre, . . .	44
		Matmaking, . . .	16
Total, . . .	57	Total, . . .	97

Summary.

Punitive labour, . . .	57
Industrial labour, . . .	97
Sick, . . .	23
Unemployed, . . .	10
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	1
Lunatics, . . .	53
Under examination at Police Office, . . .	4
Total, . . .	245

The report of the Select Committee mentioned above urges so strongly the enforcement of a more rigid system of punitive labour, that obligatory legislation in reference to this as well as other objects will probably be the immediate result; and I, therefore, withhold any observations with regard to this branch of prison discipline, involving as it does the fulfilment, or non-fulfilment of sentences. The schedule of industrial labour performed on the day which I have selected for the record of my inspection may be accepted as a fair representation of the ordinary employment.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1860, . £311 10s. 4d. | 1861, . £463 11s. 4d. | 1862, . £378 10s. 9d.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to		
31st December, 1862, . . .		58
Ditto, . . . from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, . . .		84
Average daily number of pupils during 1862, . . .		7
Ditto, . . . ditto, 1863, . . .		13
On school rolls at commencement of year, . . .		6
Admitted during year, . . .		78
Struck off or discharged during the year, . . .		74
Remaining on rolls at the end of the year, . . .		10
Average age of pupils, . . .	years, 16½	
Number of days school was open for instruction, . . .		277

School-hours—10 to 11½ o'clock, a.m.

Educational instruction is given here almost exclusively to *juveniles* of all classes, except those, who are undergoing very short sentences of imprison-

ment, whether summary or awarded antecedently to removal to reformatories. Some adults, however, if not beyond twenty-four years of age, if of orderly character, and if of an aptitude and a desire to learn, are also admitted to the school, which is under the superintendence of the National Board. The report of the Inspector is, on the whole, favourable, the system of teaching being stated to be "very good," and the discipline, order, cleanliness, and the keeping of the accounts being commended. The form of registry suggested by the Inspectors-General is observed, as well as that of the National Board, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and record their opinions as to the conduct of the school.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
*Richmond
Bridewell.*

Dietary and Contracts.

First-class Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with a pint of new milk daily for dinner for five days in each week, the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk. First-class prisoners whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same breakfast as above, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of gruel.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk daily for breakfast; and 8 oz. of wholemeal bread, with 1 pint of vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 3d.; meat, per lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 14s.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., 28s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1860,	. 3.098d.		1861,	. 3.5d.		1862,	. 3.36d.
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No complaints were preferred on the part of the prisoners in reference to the diet, which is regularly inspected by the Chaplains. The approved tabular form is in use, and few exceptions are taken to any item of consumption, but no comment is entered upon the gruel, which, however, I have frequently tasted at my visits, and found to be well prepared.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, the several books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are kept here, and appear to be carefully filled. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, the Governor, the Chief Warder, and the Deputy Chief Warder are provided with journals, and the warders with report books for their respective classes.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860,	£6,396 1s. 11d.		1861,	£6,585 5s. 3d.		1862,	£7,270 0s. 3d.
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Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1860,	. £32 6s. 0d.		1861,	. £29 10s. 7d.		1862,	. £28 14s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
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Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the City Treasurer, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners, in both the male and female prisons of Richmond and Grangegorman, for the year 1863, £1,428 18s. 7d.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>			
<i>Richmond</i>	Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, £150	Patrick Duffy, Assistant Court	
<i>Bridewell.</i>	Rev. James Quinton, Protestant	Attendant, .	£56
	Chaplain, . 50	Richd. Donnelly, 1st Class Warder, .	56
	Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, . £33 6s. 8d.	John Lennon, ditto, .	56
	Rev. T. J. Bentley, R.C. Chaplain, 100	John Connor, ditto, .	56
	Awley Banon, Physician, . 125	Thomas Foster, ditto, .	56
	Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon, . 75	Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, .	56
		William Sleith, 1st Class Warder, .	56
		John Conway, <i>Weaving Master</i> , .	56
		William Bell, 2nd Class Warder, .	44
		George Graham, ditto, .	44
	<i>Resident.</i>	William Gregory, ditto, .	44
	Dominick Marques, Governor, . 400	Peter Coleman, ditto, .	44
	H. J. Philpotts, Chief Warder and	John Breslin, ditto, .	44
	Court Attendant, . 120	Denis Kelly, ditto, .	44
	John Whitaker, Chief Clerk, . 135	Edward Ternan, ditto, .	44
	Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, . 110	Robert Foster, ditto, .	44
	Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, &c., 104	William Blackham, ditto, .	44
	Lorenzo Lyons, Asst. Chief Warder, 64	Michael Meagher, ditto, .	44
	William Hogan, Master of Works, 64	Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, .	40
	James Corcoran, 1st Class Warder, 64	Daniel Byrne, ditto, .	40
	John M' Cormick, Gate-keeper, . 64	Michael Murphy, Carter and Mes-	
	Edward J. Gildea, Hospital Superintendent, . 56	senger, .	£31 4s.

There is but one officer (the weaving master) regularly trained to a trade. Two other officers are capable of superintending shoemaking and tailoring, and a few of the other warders teach matmaking.

Since the last inspection, one second-class warder was dismissed; one was allowed to resign, and one first-class warder was elected to fill the situation of court-attendant at Grangegorman Prison. The vacancies thus created; were filled by fresh appointees, nominated by the Board and approved by the Lord Lieutenant.

All the intern officers receive food-rations, and allowances of soap, candles, and fuel, and the warders are provided with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1862.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1863.
Local Inspector,	374	360
Protestant Chaplain,	155	154
Presbyterian Chaplain,	152	154
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	387	358
Surgeon,	156	190
Physician,	192	169

Hospitals.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, number of days therein, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths this year to 31st December, 1863:—

	Number in Hospital.	Number of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1860,	490	15,006	£100	3
1861,	435	14,965	80	2
1862,	406	17,155	80	7
1863,	517	24,820	80	15

The hospital consists of six wards, or rooms, in which the patients are associated, and of eight separate cells, applied also to the reception of the sick, a number, which could be doubled if necessity arose. A new kitchen and bath have been lately completed in this department, and are found to conduce highly to the comfort of the inmates.

Board of Superintendence.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Bridewell.

For 1863.

The Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Hon.
J. P. Vereker.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Councillor Nicholas J. Lalor, J.P.
Councillor Sir John Gray, J.P.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Alderman John Ousely Bonsall.
Alderman Richard Wilson.
Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan.
Councillor Michael Murphy.
Councillor John Draper.
Councillor Edward Lawless (deceased).

For 1864.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Coun-
cillor P. P. M'Swiney.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Nicholas J. Lalor, J.P.
Councillor Robert O'Brien, J.P.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Councillor William Callan.
Councillor Michael Egan.
Councillor Joseph Sweetman.
Councillor Richard Keating.
Councillor John French.
Councillor John Ryan, M.D.

I have appended to my report on Grangegorman my observations in reference to the constitution of the Board, which exercises a common jurisdiction over both the male and female prisons of the city.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF DUBLIN FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED ON
THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1863.

*City of
Dublin
Female Pe-
nitentiary,
Grangegor-
man.*

State, &c., on the 31st December, 1863.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	—	13	13	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	7	7	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	39	39	—	3	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	—	12	12	—	1	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	21	21	—	2	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	16	16	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	—	18	18	—	3	3
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	16	16	—	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	57	57	—	—	—
Total,	—	208	208	—	12	12

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.City of
Dublin
Female Pen-
itentiary,
Grangeor-
man.

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal in any year:—

Sixteen years and above ten.	Convicted Summarily—Vagrants,				1 Females.
	" Other Offenders,				3 "
	Total,				4 "
	Committed once,				2 "
	" twice,				1 "
	" eleven times,				1 "
	Total,				4 "

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the 31st December, 1863, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 231 | 1861, . 187 | 1862, . 205 | 1863, . 208

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the 31st December, 1863, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 3 | 1861, . 7 | 1862, . 1 | 1863, . 4

Number of vagrants in gaol on the 31st December, 1863, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1860, . 13 | 1861, . 4 | 1862, . 6 | 1863, . 1

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

	F.
Criminals,	2,268
Vagrants,	239
Drunkards,	1,839
Lunatics,	55
Total,	4,401

From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1863.

	F.
Criminals,	2,767
Vagrants,	283
Drunkards,	2,230
Lunatics,	45
Total,	5,325

Number of Prisoners.

	F.
Once within the year,	1,640
Twice " "	397
Thrice " "	177
Four times " "	76
Five times " "	50
Six times " "	24
Seven times " "	18
Eight times " "	10
Nine times " "	12
Ten times " "	15
Eleven times " "	2
Twelve times " "	1
Thirteen times " "	3
Fourteen times " "	6
Fifteen times " "	1
Sixteen times " "	1
Seventeen times " "	4
Eighteen times " "	1
Total,	2,438

	F.
Once within the year,	1,730
Twice " "	473
Thrice " "	216
Four times " "	98
Five times " "	61
Six times " "	43
Seven times " "	40
Eight times " "	33
Nine times " "	19
Ten times " "	6
Eleven times " "	7
Twelve times " "	4
Thirteen times " "	8
Fourteen times " "	3
Fifteen times " "	—
Sixteen times " "	—
Seventeen times " "	—
Eighteen times " "	—
Total,	2,741

Averages, &c.

	F.
Average daily number in custody,	203
Average daily number in hos- pital,	12
Highest number at any one time,	261
Lowest ditto,	169

	F.
Average daily number in custody,	225
Average daily number in hos- pital,	12
Highest number at any one time,	285
Lowest ditto,	182

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years :—

23rd February, 1856, . . . 390	16th May, 1860, . . . 314	DUBLIN DISTRICT. <i>City of Dublin</i> <i>Female Penitentiary, Grangevor-mau.</i>
28th October, 1857, . . . 332	18th June, 1861, . . . 272	
2nd January, 1858, . . . 276	23rd September, 1862, . . . 261	
20th August, 1859, . . . 280	16th February, 1863, . . . 285	

The above schedules, I regret to remark, exhibit a considerable increase under most of the categories. In the committals we find a slight decrease in the number of "dangerous lunatics" in 1863, as compared with 1862, and a trifling advance only in that of the vagrants; but the criminals show an excess of 590, and the drunkards of nearly 400. The re-committals also evince a rise to the amount of 200. There were in custody on the day selected for collecting the materials for my report only four juveniles; and during the year but thirteen of this class were transmitted under sentence to reformatories; the lunatics, however, reached the fearful number of fifty-seven—a proportion amounting to more than a *fourth* of the whole. It is needless to recur to the detail of evils so often and so vainly urged on this topic, and the documents, which I have cited in my Report upon Richmond Bridewell, are applicable here.

Accommodation.

	F.		F.
Wards,	15	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	15	Store Rooms,	3
Day Rooms,	15	Laundries,	2
Solitary Cells,	2	Drying Rooms,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	242	Lavatory,	1
Single Cells of larger size,	2	Baths,	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	Privies,	15
Sleeping Rooms,	4	Water-closets,	3
Hospital Rooms,	5	Fumigating Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps and Wells,	6
		Other Machines for Labour,	3
		Tell-tale Clock,	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	324	149	Shifts,	604	382
Sheets, pairs of,	363½	295½	Jackets,	448	170
Rugs,	301	227	Petticoats,	552	85
Bed-ticks,	320	91	Aprons,	615	479
Caps,	598	396	Shoes, pairs of,	330	—

I found the building at my several visits in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order, and in sound general repair. The supply of water is abundant, the ventilation and the sewerage satisfactory, and the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing adequate. The classification described in former reports is still maintained; but it is not necessary that I should recapitulate it, as it is, I am happy to state, about to be superseded by that, which modern experience has shown to be the most effective form of discipline; plans having been duly sanctioned for the establishment of the system of individual separation, by an extensive addition, the particulars of which I subjoin, adopting the summary drawn up at the hands of the architect, Mr. Carson :—

General Arrangement.—The intended new building, which is placed at right angles with the central corridor on the south side, will contain 120 cells, constructed on the separate system. Each cell will be 11 feet × 7 feet, and 9 feet 6 inches high. The building will be three stories high, and built on two separate ranges, divided by a corridor 20 feet wide and 230 feet long, and the whole height of the three stories. Access to the cells on the

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Pen-
itentiary,
Grange-gor-
man.

ground-floor will be got from the floor of the corridor; and to those on the second and third floors by a light cast-iron geometrical stairs at the entrance into the corridor, and at the lower end by a double flight of stairs, communicating with galleries carried round the corridor on the level of the floors of the cells in the different stories. The galleries round the corridor will be supported on metal brackets, sheeted with timber, projecting from the wall three feet, and having iron railings on the outer edge. In the centre of the corridor bridges will be constructed, supported on wrought-iron lattice girders, to afford easy communication with each gallery.

The entrance into the new building will be from the central corridor, and through a passage from the Matron's office, which will afford complete supervision of the prison.

Outside Walls.—The outside walls of the new building will be built on rubble masonry of limestone two and a-half feet thick, lined on the inside with brick. The internal walls will be built of brick 18 inches thick on the first floor, and 14 inches thick on the others. All the ceilings of the cells will be arched, built of brick set in mortar nine inches thick.

Floors.—The floors of the cells will have joists sheeted with inch-flooring, and a cement skirting round it.

The corridor will be floored with granite flagging, laid in regular courses.

All the walls of the cells and corridor will have the joints of the brickwork flat-jointed, and the whole twice whitewashed.

Windows.—The large window at end of corridor to be made of timber and glazed; made to open so as to ventilate the corridor, and strongly barred on the outside. The windows of cells to be 3 feet 6 × 12 inches high, with granite stone dressings on the outside, and iron bars let into and leaded in the stone jambs. The window frames to be of cast-iron, glazed and hinged at sill, and made to open a few inches for the admission of air.

Doors.—The doors of cells to be of 2-inch memel, lined on the inside with sheet-iron, and having a strong door-frame of wood. The doors to have strong lock and hinges; inspection-aperture with movable flap, and also small door with hinged board on it, for handing provisions into prisoners.

Supply of Water.—It is intended to erect a large iron cistern over the central corridor, capable of containing 10,000 gallons of water for the supply of the prison. The supply to cistern to be taken from the public mains in street.

Bath, Water Closet, &c.—On each story it is intended to have water-closets and lavatories conveniently placed in the centre of the building, with an ample supply of water. Baths are to be fitted up on the ground-floor in one of the old buildings, adjoining the new; also a fumigating-stove and a store-room for clothes, &c.

Gaslights.—The new building is to be lighted with gas, each cell to have one light; and a sufficient number of lights to be placed in the corridor and other parts of the prison.

Bells and Gong.—Each cell is to have a handle which will communicate, when turned, with the gong placed in the centre of each row of cells.

Warming and Ventilating.—The cells to be heated by hot water circulating-pipes, placed along the floor of the cells. The boilers are fitted up in apartments under the principal floor, which will also afford ample accommodation for coals, &c.

Each cell is to be provided with ventilating flues, having proper gratings and communicating with the horizontal air flue immediately under the roof, which discharges into the shafts of large chimneys.

Reception cells are provided on the ground floor, in one of the old buildings, from which the prisoners will be taken to a cleansing room, adjoining which is the fumigating-room and room for dressing and undressing, from which they can be conducted into the new prison, through the corridor.

Laundry.—The old laundry is to be considerably enlarged, and divided into compartments, for the purpose of separation; also new mangling, ironing, and drying-rooms are to be erected, the entire to accommodate fifty women at washing and ironing.

Chapel.—It is intended to enlarge the chapel to accommodate 200 persons.

School.—A schoolroom will be fitted up on the second story in part of the old building, which is allowed to remain by removing the old cells, and throwing them into the corridor, which will form one spacious apartment.

The passage into the schoolroom from the gallery of the new building will be easy and convenient.

The schoolroom will accommodate about fifty persons.

Sewerage.—The main sewer from closets, &c., will be large and built of stone, flagged top and bottom, with branch drains of 9 inches × 12 inches fire clay pipes, properly trapped, and having at the junction of the drains a man-trap, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the sewer at any time. The main sewer will have an excellent fall, and will discharge into the river Badogue, which runs underneath the present building.

I trust, therefore, that no further delay may be interposed, but that this most desirable work may progress, without interruption, to completion.

The lock-up is attended by the Matron or her Deputy, and frequently by both together—gas being supplied in the cells up to 8 o'clock P.M., in

the seasons, when it is required. There is a night patrol performed by two Matrons, but the structure of the female prison is very unfavourable to supervision. There is also only one tell-tale clock—two at least, placed in opposite quarters, being indispensable for testing the regularity of the circuits.

The punishment-book is submitted, and signed at each meeting of the Board.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
City of Dublin
Female Penitentiary,
Grange-gorman.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1863.	
Punishment Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	52	Punishment Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	13
Other Punishments,	23	Other Punishments,	70
Total,	75	Total,	83

Employment on 31st December, 1863.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Laundry,	18	Sewing,	35
Cleaning,	14	Knitting,	4
		Nursing,	16
		Cooking,	5
Total,	32	Total,	60

Summary.

Punitive labour,	32	Untried,	20
Industrial labour,	60	In Reception Ward,	4
Sick,	12	Drunkards,	4
Unemployed,	3	Total,	208
Lunatics,	57		
At school,	16		

In consequence of a failure in obtaining the contract for female-washing, a considerable diminution has taken place in the means of affording employment; but during the present period, in consequence of the very extensive alteration of the building above referred to, the suspension of this branch of occupation (for it is to be hoped that the withdrawal of the contract may prove to be only temporary) is rather a matter of convenience, than otherwise. In this prison, as in the female departments of all other gaols, it is difficult to establish a broad distinction between industrial and punitive labour.

Return of net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1861, . £233 13s. 2d. | 1862, . £178 11s. 8d. | 1863, . £216 10s. 4d.

Schools.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school from 1st January to 31st December, 1862,		112
Ditto,	from 1st January to 31st December, 1863,	157
Average daily number of pupils during 1862,		9
Ditto,	in 1863,	12

School-hours.—From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

When we deduct the large aggregate of lunatics, together with their sane attendants, of the sick in hospital, and of those under such brief rules of imprisonment, as to render nugatory any attempt to produce tangible results by educational training, a comparatively small number remains available for profitable attendance, not to speak of those who are engaged in indispensable prison duties. The Chaplains visit from time to time, and the school is subject to the supervision of the National Board, the Inspector of which reports that the teacher is attentive and painstaking, of fair acquirements, and of good character; but that, being only of the third-class in rank, her mode of conducting the school is "middling."

*Dietary and Contracts.*DUBLIN
DISTRICT.City of
Dublin
Female Pen-
itentiary,
Grangegeor-
man.

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk; 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk to each prisoner committed for one month or under.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., white, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$, brown, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., $14s. 3d.$; meat, per lb., $5\frac{7}{8}d.$ and $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per cwt., $2s.$; coals, per ton, $14s. 3d.$; candles, per lb., $5d.$; soap, per cwt., $28s. 6d.$

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1860, . $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1861, . $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1862, . $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners as to the provisions, which the Chaplains inspect with regularity, recording their comments in the approved tabular form.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor, are duly provided with journals. The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench and those recommended by the Inspectors-General are generally kept with accuracy. The "Dietary Check Book" has not hitherto been in use, but is about to be adopted. The "State of the Prison at Lockings" is not in the correct form, and is deficient in the record of prisoners committed or discharged after lock-up; and the "Visitors to Prisoners' Book" does not contain the names of those (including legal advisers) who visit *untried* prisoners; but these defects will be remedied in future.

The Inspectors-General are not officially the Auditors of the accounts of the prisons under their supervision; but in the course of an inquiry, detailed below, into the defaults of some of the officers in relation to their department, they were necessarily brought into a knowledge of the mode in which it is conducted; and I lament to observe that the system (if such a phrase be applicable) of keeping a certain portion of them is slovenly, irregular, and imperfect, and contrasts very unfavourably with Richmond Bridewell. The suggestions, however, for improvement, contained in the Report of the City Accountant, will doubtless, enable the Board to place this important branch of gaol management upon a satisfactory basis.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £5,191 0s. 8d. | 1861, . £5,479 8s. 8d. | 1862, . £5,609 3s. 1d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1860, . £21 16s. 2d. | 1861, . £26 9s. 4d. | 1862, . £27 12s. 7d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident Officers.</i>				<i>Resident Male Officers.</i>			
Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector,	150	0	0	Thos. L. Synnott, Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. W. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Benjamin Warren, Clerk,	115	0	0
Rev. J. J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8	Edward J. Gildea, Court Attendant,	60	0	0
Rev. J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0	Edward Dunne, Storekeeper and Assistant Clerk,	60	0	0
Awley Banon, M.D., Physician,	125	0	0	Thomas M'Dermott, Guardsman and Assistant Clerk,	52	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, M.B., Surgeon,	75	0	0	James Coffey, Hall Porter,	50	0	0
				Thomas Coogan, Guardsman,	45	0	0
				John Donnellan, do.,	40	0	0
				Bernard Kearns, Night Watchman,	40	0	0

Officers and Salaries—continued.

Resident Female Officers.				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	DISTRICT.
Marian Rawlins, Matron,	200	0	0	1st Class Matrons.	Eliza Murphy,	48	0	0	City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grange-gorman.		
Mary C. O'Carroll, Deputy Matron,	100	0	0		Margaret Sinnott,	40	0	0			
Jane Miles, Store Matron,	80	0	0		Mary Colgan,	40	0	0			
Margt. Ryan, Hospital do.,	50	0	0		Anne O'Brien,	40	0	0			
Mary J. Larkin, School do.,	40	0	0		Eliza Dillon,	40	0	0			
Mary Coleman, Kitchen do.,	48	0	0	2nd Class Matrons.	Alice Keshian, Messenger Matron,	30	0	0			
Frances Moran, Laundry do.,	48	0	0		Mary Bidella Lardner,	30	0	0			
Emily Yeates, do. do.,	40	0	0		Teresa Mitchell,	30	0	0			
Elizabeth Kennedy, Matron of Lunatics,	40	0	0		Susanna Lambe,	30	0	0			
Maria Hitchcock, do.,	40	0	0		Catherine M. Belton,	30	0	0			
Mary E. Carey, Reception Matron,	40	0	0		Eliza Conry, Night Matron,	30	0	0			
					Margaret M'Donnell, do.,	30	0	0			
					Mary Reynolds, Servant,	12	0	0			
					Jane Murtha, do.,	12	0	0			

The intern officers and the servants are all furnished with the gaol allowance. Since the last inspection, Edward J. Gildea has been appointed Court Attendant, in the place of Michael Plunkett, resigned ; and the Clerk and Book-keeper, Benjamin Warren, has also resigned, with the view of being placed on a superannuation allowance, in consequence of bodily infirmity. The duties attached to this department having been for many years almost wholly discharged by a subordinate, it will be unnecessary to make a fresh appointment in succession. I refer to the general observations submitted below for a further detail of the conduct of the officers.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1862.	From 1st Jan. up to 31st Dec., 1863.
Local Inspector,	179	153
Protestant Chaplain,	164	159
Presbyterian Chaplain,	120	130
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	440	438
Surgeon,	154	174
Physician,	182	176

Hospital.

The rooms allocated to the sick and to such of the lunatics as require constant medical supervision, are spacious, airy, and fitted with all requirements. The administration of this department is highly creditable to the Medical Officers.

Number of prisoners admitted into hospital, cost of medicine, and number of deaths in the gaol for the last three years; also the number admitted into hospital, and the number of deaths from 1st January to 31st December, 1863:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863.
Number in hospital, { Interns,	389	352	325	349
{ Externs,	1,837	1,638	1,916	2,165
Cost of medicine,	£100	£80	£80	£80
Deaths,	4	6	8	3

Board of Superintendence.

For 1863.	For 1864.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Hon. J. P. Vereker.	The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councilor P. P. McSwiney.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.	Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.	Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Nicholas J. Lalor, J.P.	Councillor Nicholas J. Lalor, J.P.
Councillor Sir John Gray, J.P.	Councillor Robert O'Brien, J.P.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.	Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Alderman John Ouseley Bonsall.	Councillor William Callan.
Alderman Richard Wilson.	Councillor Michael Egan.
Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan.	Councillor Joseph Sweetman.
Councillor Michael Murphy.	Councillor Richard Keating.
Councillor John Draper.	Councillor John French.
Councillor Edward Lawless (deceased).	Councillor John Ryan, M.D.

General Observations.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.City of
Dublin
Female Penitentiary,
Grangeor-
man.

It is with great regret that I discharge the painful duty of reporting certain matters, which vitally affect the administration and the discipline of this gaol and the conduct of the officers; and I avail myself of the prison records, as far as they are available, for conveying the facts, upon which I feel bound to comment.

In former reports I took occasion, with the entire concurrence of my then and present colleagues, to point out, in language, which I now repeat, the evils arising from the mode of electing the Board of Superintendence, viz., by lot, as—

"I cannot withhold my conviction that it necessarily tends to impair the weight and authority of that body, wanting as it is in the stability and continuity which all other Boards throughout the kingdom possess. In our county and borough gaols the Grand Juries and Councils elect, and uninterruptedly re-elect, persons who are capable of giving their constant attendance, and who take a special interest in prison discipline and management; and thus a government is formed which always contains a certain number of members familiar with the whole subject, *and, above all, with the character and conduct of the officers, and which consequently exercises a paramount and unbroken control.* But here it frequently happens that a large proportion of the members is derived from those whose avocations render it impossible to expect that they shall devote their time and attention to a duty which is new to them, and which, thus fortuitously cast upon them, may not recur again."

The principle here condemned happens, however, to have been pushed to extremity in the formation of the existing Board, and to have caused an antagonism between them and their immediate predecessors, which is subversive of all government, as will appear by the following details.

The Board appointed for 1863, at the close of their year of office, viz., on the 30th of December—

"Examined the accounts of the Governor of Grangegorman Prison up to the present date, and found that a balance of £9 13s. 3d. remained in his hands, which they directed him to lodge in bank."

"An item of £7 5s., the produce of a sale of old rags, on the 18th March, 1863, came under consideration, whereupon the Board passed the following order:—

"In March last some old stores were sold from the prison. The Storekeeper, Mr. Edward Dunne, who sold them, received the amount, £7 5s., but gave Mr. Warren, the Bookkeeper, only a sum of £3 8s. 6d., *retaining improperly £3 16s. 6d., the balance, belonging to the Board.* The Bookkeeper, aware that the balance was thus improperly retained, made in the cash-book only a pencil memorandum of the amount paid. *The Governor never allowed the Board to learn this state of things;* and the Board, only by accident, on the 30th December, 1863, *discovered the conduct of Mr. Dunne and of Mr. Warren.*

"The Board felt it a duty due to themselves to record their grave uneasiness on thus accidentally discovering, at the last hour, that *they cannot place implicit confidence in the fidelity of the Bookkeeper or the Storekeeper, nor in the strict supervision of the Governor, who thus allowed such misconduct to remain unreported to the Board; and that the Governor, Mr. Synnott, and Mr. Dunne, and Mr. Warren, stand suspended, the Local Inspector and Mrs. Rawlins, Head Matron, to make such arrangements as under the circumstances may be necessary for the management of the prison.*"

At a subsequent and final meeting, held on the 7th of January, 1864, the annexed minute was entered in the Book, *ten members being present:—*

"The Board *have devoted considerable time and taken great pains to investigate the facts in connexion with the suspension of the Governor, the Bookkeeper, and the Storekeeper of Grangegorman prison; but owing to the short period during which this Board will be in office—three days—they feel that they cannot investigate the whole case in that detailed and satisfactory manner which the case seems to them to demand. From the investigation they have made they desire to record their approval of the suspension of the late officers at the last meeting of the Board, and continue the same; and also that the first act of their successors should be to enter into a full investigation of the case; and they urge this on them more particularly as they feel that grave irregularity has been manifested in the keeping of the prison accounts, and in the auditing of the Books by the Local Inspector and that the Governor has not, as was his duty, reported to the Board the gross irregularities of the subordinate officers.*"

Upon this resolution the annexed amendment was proposed, but lost on a division :—

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

"The Governor appears to have kept his accounts in a loose and irregular manner, to have allowed entries manifestly false to be made in the books, and to have concealed from the Board since March last the retention by the Bookkeeper and Storekeeper of money payable to the Board. Under these circumstances we consider the Governor has forfeited the confidence of the Board, and that his dismissal is necessary for the maintenance of the good government of the prison."

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grange-gorman.

The jurisdiction of the Board of 1863 having thus completely terminated, the Inspectors-General of Prisons addressed a letter to the Chairman of the new Board, calling his attention to the resolution above recited, which pointed out the necessity of a full and searching investigation, and suggesting that the City Accountant, as an experienced officer of the Corporation, should be employed to furnish a detailed report, "*specifying all the instances of default, suppression, misrepresentation, and neglect, as well as the several relations of the officers one to another in pecuniary transactions.*"

In this interval, also, Mr. Synnott lodged the sum of £9 13s. 3d., and Mr. Warren that of £7 5s., to the credit of the Board ; while the election of the new Board was duly proceeded with, and resulted in the chance combination of twelve members, only *two* of whom had been connected with the former Board—one, moreover, *having never been present, nor having taken any part in the matters recorded above.*

Another member, however, of the new Board having declined to undertake the office, Alderman Campbell, who had served in 1863, consented to act in substitution.

The Board for 1864 accordingly assembled for the first time on the 20th of January, and *at once* rescinded a part of the proceedings of their predecessors by the annexed resolution, which was carried by a majority of *seven* to *two*, the latter having been members of the Board for 1863 :—

"*That after a full and minute investigation of all matters connected with Mr. Synnott's conduct as Governor of Grange-gorman Prison, we entirely acquit him of any intention to do or sanction any improper act; and although we are of opinion that he ought to have insisted on the immediate payment of the balance of £3 16s. 6d., received for rags, still we acquit him from criminal intention. Resolved, therefore, that his suspension be cancelled, and that he be restored to his office of Governor of this prison.*"

The value of this resolution may be best measured by the fact, that of the seven persons, constituting the majority, who thus at their *first* meeting, and at a *single* sitting, undertook to review and pronounce upon the whole of Mr. Synnott's character in relation to his office, one, though he had frequently acted on former Boards, had not served for the last *six* years; *two* had served only once before, *but not in 1863, and four never at any time.*

Mr. Synnott was then apprized by the Chairman of his restoration, and warned "that his responsible situation required the exercise of due severity and strictness, and to avoid the indulgence of mistaken leniency."

At the next meeting, which took place on the 22nd of January, I find the following minute and resolutions, and I would call special attention to that which deals with the storekeeper, Edward Dunne :—

"The Board again examined the ledgers of Grange-gorman Prison, and sent for the City Accountant and consulted him upon the *advisability* of altering the system of keeping the books.

"*Ordered*—That this Board are of opinion that there is no entry of a false or fraudulent nature in the Prison Books of Grange-gorman Prison, but they believe that the form and method of keeping the books may be materially improved; and therefore request the City Accountant will please examine the Prison Books of the two prisons and report what *improvements he would suggest in the method of keeping the books.*

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Pen-
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Grangegor-
man.

"Resolved unanimously—That we have carefully examined and inquired into the conduct of Edward Dunne, the Storekeeper of Grangegorman Prison in connexion with the transaction of the 16th March, 1863, regarding the sale of old rags, amounting to £7 5s., and we entirely acquit him of all blame in this matter, and we consider that his suspension was totally unwarranted by the facts. We, therefore, feel pleasure in cancelling his suspension, and in now restoring him to his office of Storekeeper.

"Resolved unanimously—That we are of opinion that Benjamin Warren is incapable of discharging the duties of Bookkeeper of Grangegorman Prison in a satisfactory manner, and that he should be superannuated on the scale to which, by his long services, he is legally entitled. And we are of opinion that he had no criminal intention in reference to the transaction of the sale of old rags on the 16th March, 1863, as he became personally responsible for the balance of £3 16s. 6d., which has been since paid. We are therefore of opinion that his suspension should be cancelled, and that he shall be permitted to act as Bookkeeper until a more competent person shall be appointed."

Mr. Connolly, the City Accountant, having, in accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, drafted a report upon the improvements to be suggested in the mode of keeping the accounts, *to which exclusively his instructions were limited*, my colleague and I, after an interview with that gentleman, proceeded to investigate the case involving the retention of the sum of £7 5s., as recorded in the order made by the late Board on the 30th of December, 1863, and also that of another violation of duty on the part of the Governor, which will be discussed below.

With regard to the first subject of inquiry, we found that the statement of facts in the order referred to was substantially correct, except that the default in question was brought under the cognizance of the Board by the refusal of the Local Inspector to certify the accounts of the Governor, in consequence of the entire omission of this sum.

We ascertained also that the receipt of the sum of £7 5s. was noted by the storekeeper, Dunne, in his day-book, but that, although the sale of the rags produced the sum of £7 5s. on the 18th of March, no entry bearing upon it was made in the Bookkeeper's cash-book for *nearly two months afterwards*, when the following memorandum *in pencil, and therefore effaceable*, was written by a subordinate officer, M'Dermott, at the instance and by the direction of Warren:—

"Cash from Mr. Dunne, on account of condemned clothing, £3 8s. 6d. Amount of tender for same, and received by Mr. Dunne, £7 5s."

No explanation appeared of the balance between the sum of £3 8s. 6d. and of £7 5s., admitted to have been received by Mr. Dunne, the storekeeper; but upon inquiry we discovered that Mr. Dunne had handed £5 to Mr. Warren, *retaining himself, for his own purpose, £2 5s. the property of the Board*, and that Mr. Warren deducted from the £5, £1 11s. 6d. which, he alleged, Mr. Dunne owed him *as a private debt, and retained the remainder*.

Now, it is to be observed, that the cash-book in question is a running account between the Governor and the Bookkeeper, partaking, however, of a private character, and containing entries of various items of personal and household expenditure; while the Storekeeper's day-book is a mere record of the delivery to *him* of all articles received into the prison, and is not in any sense a money account. We ascertained further that the Governor, though cognizant of this transaction, and *responsible for the immediate lodgment of the money to the credit of the Board*, neither enforced the payment, nor withheld the amounts, (thus misappropriated by Warren and Dunne), from their salaries, which were paid *through his hands* every month from March down to January; that he never took any note of the matter in his journal, nor caused it to be entered in any other prison book kept by him or under his supervision, nor brought it under the notice of the Board; that the whole accounts of both prisons, which are kept in Richmond Bridewell, were examined and certified by the auditors of the Board

on the 16th December, *with the exception of the accounts and moneys for which Mr. Synnott was answerable*; that although stringent orders had been issued, and the auditors had urgently remonstrated, and although, as afterwards appeared, the total did not amount to £70, Mr. Synnott continued to disobey and evade their orders; so that when the Board assembled for their *last meeting, at the very close of the year, viz., on the 30th December*, the accounts were still withheld; that upon a final direction that they should be furnished before the rising of the Board, he produced them, *but entirely suppressed this item of £7 5s., for which he was distinctly, and upon his own admission, liable*; these several facts necessarily leading us to the conclusion that, if the Local Inspector had not produced the document, which revealed this most culpable omission, both the retiring and incoming Boards would, as far as it rested with Messrs. Synnott, Warren, and Dunne, have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the detention and misapplication of the public funds.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Pe-
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Grangeor-
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Thus we see that the very temperate and proper course of action (a course which appears to us to have been imperatively called for), adopted by the former Board as to the suspension of the officers involved in this breach of trust, was in the face of these glaring facts, and of the subjoined by-laws, affecting the Governor, condemned by their successors, who restored all three; and in the case of Edward Dunne, who had been the *first* to intercept a portion of the public moneys which had reached his hands solely in his official capacity, specially exonerated him *from all blame in the matter, declaring that his suspension was totally unwarrantable, and expressing pleasure in reinstating him.*

"By-laws Affecting the Governor.

"Rule 7.—All the registries and other books in the public office shall be under his charge, and he shall be held responsible for the correctness of all the entries therein, and for all the accounts connected with the expenditure of the prison, and with the employment of the prisoners.

"Rule 8.—He shall be responsible for the due performance of the duties of all the male officers under him: shall strictly observe their conduct, and shall report to the Local Inspector, and, if necessary, to the Board of Superintendence, any neglect of duty, misconduct, or violation of rules, which may come to his knowledge."

While such views as to the conduct of the officers in the administration of the prison are deliberately embodied in a resolution, it is idle to expect that the subordinates should look up with respect or attach any weight to the governing body, liable moreover as it is to such an entire change, as to produce a sudden conflict of opinions, and reversal of decisions. Nor is this the only evil.

The present constitution of that body, as we have seen above, prevents the existence of a *continuous* knowledge of the character and the efficiency of the officers, and consequently every successive Board, upon its formation, *begins* to deal with these matters, as if *de novo*, being ignorant of, or not taking the trouble of becoming acquainted with the several antecedents, so that each case, as it arises, is considered apart on its own merits without regard to *perhaps* a long list of former shortcomings, irregularities, and even grave derelictions of duty.

Thus, for instance, the *second* matter alluded to above, as having been investigated by my colleague and myself, proved to be as follows:—

At the end of last November a charge, to which I shall not more particularly advert, was brought against one of the superior male officers of the gaol, before a divisional magistrate, who sent the case for trial at the Commission, but accepted bail. Under these circumstances, the Local Inspector, as he was bound to do, ordered by letter the Governor to suspend the accused forthwith, which order Mr. Synnott *disobeyed*, in direct

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Penitentiary,
Grange-gorman.

contravention to the subjoined by-law, as will be seen by his own entry in the Record-book of the Board:—

"December 2nd.—It is with deep regret that I am obliged to inform the Board that a charge of the most *heinous character* has been preferred against one of the officers of this prison, and for which he has been sent for trial. I on Saturday last received an official notification from the Local Inspector on this matter. I have given the case *my most mature consideration*, and in consequence of the early meeting of the Board *I have refrained from taking any step in the matter, more particularly feeling that any act of mine might prejudice the case.*

"T. L. SYNNOTT."

"By-Law.

"The Local Inspector is the principal officer of the prison; he is, therefore, to be obeyed as such by the Governor and other officers, except so far as his orders may appear to endanger the safe custody of prisoners, or be contrary to the established regulations, in which case, the enforcement of such orders is to be suspended by the Governor until the case can be submitted to the Board of Superintendence."

Now, as no such exceptions as those stated in the by-law arose in this case, Mr. Synnott had no option, and no subject for "mature consideration;" but his duty was clear and peremptory to carry out the order, his fulfilment of which would not be construed into the expression of any opinion upon the truth of the charge; and I cannot but consider that the putting forward this plea was an act of folly and presumption, and a great aggravation of his disobedience. But, upon examining his journal, and upon his own admission, we found that the statement made in his report to the Board, "*that he had refrained from taking any steps in the matter,*" was not the truth; for he had sent for the accused, and though he did not suspend him *officially*, he told him *privately* to absent himself from the prison, but did not give him *formal* leave of absence, thus adding another violation of discipline to his disobedience. We further ascertained, that Mr. Synnott was *under pecuniary obligations to the officer so inculpated*, and was thus placed in a relative position incompatible with an impartial, strict, and fearless execution of duty towards his subordinate. The Board upon meeting, as a matter of course, made an immediate order for suspension, which remained in force until the resignation of the officer in question after the Commission; for although the bills against him were ignored by the Grand Jury, the offence of intoxication at the time, when the charge was preferred, having been admitted, he requested permission to resign, which was accorded.

Throughout both these transactions, as on former occasions, Mr. Synnott appears to have acted without a sense of duty and a proper perception of his official responsibilities. The latter offence, which was very inadequately dealt with on the part of the *late* Board by a slight reprimand—(they having acted thus, as I have been informed by some of its members, in ignorance of the by-law, and in the belief that the Governor possessed a *discretionary* power)—was probably unknown to, and, at all events, was unnoticed by the *present* Board, when considering, to adopt their own phrase, "all matters connected with Mr. Synnott's conduct as Governor," as were also the cumulative instances of former irregularities and derelictions, which were recorded in the Reports for the years 1859 and 1861, but especially the latter.

Again, it is to be remembered, that the accounts of the barrack washing, constituting the largest source of remuneration derived from prison labour, were confided originally to Mr. Synnott, but, owing to the delay and difficulty experienced in obtaining his accounts, and the lodgment of the moneys received by him, his *arrears sometimes extending to more than a twelvemonth*, the whole control was withdrawn from him, and transferred to the Head Matron, leaving in his hands only the keeping of accounts for incidental expenses, and such occasional sales, &c., as that which has given rise to this painful disclosure.

Another result, however, and a most important one, of his *laches*, and disregard of the orders of the Board, as to submitting his last accounts, has arisen—viz., the inability of the *outgoing* Board to complete and agree to their Report *before* the expiration of their year of office, at the very close of which this gross dereliction of duty came to their knowledge, *too late for a full investigation*. The members of the Board for 1863, to whom the final preparation of the Report had been delegated, were about to fulfil their task, when I received, while these sheets were passing through type, an official communication from one of that body, apprizing me that an attempt was being made to intimidate the Board from publishing a Report, by means of allegations—

That “they would act illegally in publishing a Report after the expiration of their year of office, and might thereby subject themselves to proceedings at law;” and stating, moreover, that some of the members had consequently expressed their unwillingness to take further action in the matter, from fear of exposing themselves to litigation. Upon receipt of this letter, feeling that it gave rise to very grave doubts, I forthwith submitted, for the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown, two queries, copies of which, together with the opinions thereon, I subjoin:—

FIRST QUERY.

“Is the word ‘their’ in the subjoined portion of the fifty-first section of the 12th and 13th Victoria, cap. 97, ‘And the said Council shall and are hereby required to lay a copy of *their* half-yearly reports before the Judges of the Court of Queen’s Bench at the Trinity and Hilary terms in every year,’ to be taken as applying to the *Board*, and to be mandatory upon them to prepare such reports for the Council, or is such requirement valid only in the Bye-Law No. 19.”

19.—“They shall, at the close of their year of office, report to the Municipal Council upon the state of the prisons, and of such repairs, additions, or alterations, as shall have been made, or may be required, or of any abuse which they may have observed relative to the conduct of the officers, the management of the prison, or general state of the prisoners, as to health, morals, discipline, improvements, employment, hard labour, earnings, and observance of Rules; and they shall, at the same time, render an account of the expenditure of each prison, duly audited and certified by a Committee of the Board appointed each year for that purpose.”

SECOND QUERY.

“Can the Board appointed for 1863 legally adopt and deliver a Report for *that* year, which report was not drawn up and agreed to until *after* the determination of their own period of office, and *after* the complete appointment of the present Board for 1864.”

“We think that the word ‘*their*’ in the section referred to must apply to the Board of Superintendence; but we think it is not mandatory on the Board of Superintendence to make *half-yearly* reports; there is a manifest inaccuracy in the framing of the section in this respect, having regard to the enactment therein contained, viz., that the Board was to be elected *annually*; and looking to the Bye-law mentioned the fair result is, that *one report only in the year* need be made.”

“We think that the Board of Superintendence for any year has *no power* or authority to make or adopt any report *after its term of office has expired, and the appointment of its successor*.”

“We are of opinion that the Board as such ceases to exist in the events which have been mentioned, and that no power of subsequently reporting can be implied. The Report must be the act of the Board whilst in office.

Signed, J. A. LAWSON.

EDWARD SULLIVAN.

9th March, 1864.”

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin
Female Penitentiary,
Grange-gorman.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Pen-
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Grangegor-
man.

We thus see that the late Board has been precluded from rendering to the Council, and to the citizens, whom that body represents, an account of their trust in conformity with the law; and that, if the Inspectors-General were not invested with powers of investigation, and consequently enabled, to some extent, to correct the evil, all the instances of maladministration detailed herein would have been withheld from public notice. The sepowers, however, are occasionally impeded by the absence of complete and reliable records upon which to found an inquiry—I allude to the omission of matters vitally affecting the discipline of the prison, from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, the Inspectors-General being thereby compelled to resort to other sources of information less direct and accessible.

In my Report for 1861, I took occasion to animadvert upon the fact, that an order acknowledged to have been made verbally by the Board of Superintendence, in *direct violation* of the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, which prescribes the form of nominating substitutes for Chaplains, was *never entered on the minutes*, although under this order *no less than four illegally appointed, and therefore irresponsible persons*, were admitted into the prison, and were permitted to usurp for a considerable time the position, and to assume the functions of, gaol officers. Again, in 1863, I found that although properly drawn minutes ought to present a faithful transcript of every occurrence of importance, as well as of the Resolutions, Orders, and comments of the Board, *no notice appears of the following case*, involving, as it does, disrespect and untruthfulness. Having received from some members of the late Board information with regard to it, my colleague and I examined on oath the persons implicated; and ascertained that the Board having met at Richmond Bridewell on the 16th of December, 1863, and having before them a complaint from a creditor of Dunne's that he could not obtain payment from the latter, postponed the consideration of the matter until their next meeting at Grangegorman Prison, of which Dunne is a resident officer (Mr. Synnott, *who was present, being thus aware of their object and intention*); and ordered by a resolution "*that Dunne inform the Board why this debt remains unpaid*." At the next meeting, accordingly, which took place at Grangegorman, a *letter* from Dunne in explanation was produced; but, when he was summoned to appear in *person*, Mr. Synnott stated that *he* had given leave to Dunne to absent himself for the whole day from the prison, which he had left about seven o'clock in the morning. The Board having, thereupon, strongly censured Mr. Synnott (as by this act their order had been stultified), and called for an explanation; he distinctly conveyed to them that he had given leave to Dunne, to enable the latter to see his brother, with the view of procuring money to meet the demands against him.

The Board having again postponed the case, made a further order, directing the Local Inspector to require the *personal* attendance of Dunne at their next meeting, unless in the interval the demand should have been satisfied. At that meeting, their final one, Dunne accordingly appeared; but when questioned as to his reasons for absenting himself, he directly contradicted Mr. Synnott, declaring that when asking leave he had not only *not* assigned it as a reason that he wanted to meet his brother for the purpose of requesting aid, but that from family circumstances he *entertained no such intention*; that he had given *no reason whatever*; that Mr. Synnott had *not required any*, but had replied to his simple request for leave, "*By all means*." He further added, that he had sent a *written* reply to the Board, and absented himself from the *sole motive* of avoiding the humiliation of appearing before them in such a matter; and that, in point of fact, he had passed the day in question at Leixlip; a frank confession, which presents a very favourable contrast on his part to that of the Governor, who in this last instance evaded, or

permitted to be evaded, without *any reason assigned*, the order of the Board, and, when reprehended, attempted to palliate such evasion by *inventing* and putting forward a *wholly fictitious excuse*.

Thus, in the principal and most important functions which attach to his office—namely, in correct financial supervision, in faithfully reporting all irregularities to the ruling body, and in strict fulfilment of discipline, in all the departments, whether by himself or his subordinates, Mr. Synnott has shown a lamentable deficiency, and has proved his unfitness for a position of high trust, after many years of unavailing experience; and I regret to be constrained to add, that such is his normal inaccuracy of mind (to use no harsher phrase) that it is impossible to place reliance on his statements, if unsupported. It may be, perhaps, beyond the province of the Inspectors-General to dwell on the impolicy of confiding to such a system of administration the large expenditure of the city gaols; but it is their paramount duty to point out and condemn the incompetence or unfitness, from any other cause, of the officers to maintain due discipline in this prison, particularly at this moment, when the Council, with a provident liberality, has voted a large sum for placing the whole building in a condition to give effect to the most improved form of it, and also by virtue of the powers placed in their hands under the 3rd section of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 51, to state their opinion as to the necessary “establishment,” which appears to them to exceed the indispensable requirements. The position of Governor in this gaol is a somewhat anomalous one, as the office was created solely in order to avoid a conflict with the first rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, viz., “*That it shall not be lawful for any woman to be the keeper of any prison,*” the whole practical supervision and management of the prisoners, and of the profits of their labour, being vested in the Head Matron—a very able, experienced, and thoroughly trustworthy officer, who, moreover, *adjudicates* all punishments, the action of the Governor being limited to affixing his initials as an evidence of approval. It appears, however, that such an appointment was not necessary, inasmuch as Grangegorman may be considered to be merely the female side of Richmond Bridewell, both institutions being under the jurisdiction of *one* Board, and under the superintendence of *one* Local Inspector, and the accounts of *both* being kept at Richmond. It would therefore be more advantageous, in point of discipline and of economy, to extend the authority of the Governor of Richmond over Grangegorman; for even, if the duties, which the Governor of the *latter* is bound to perform, were discharged with vigour, punctuality, and strictness, they could not occupy a *fourth* part of the time, which is demanded daily in the case of the Governors of other gaols, whose salaries are of the same or of a lesser amount.

For the purpose of protecting the *female* officers, of quelling any outbreak, and of guarding the prison, a certain proportion of *male* officers would be, of course, indispensable, over whom a responsible chief of the same sex should be placed, and armed with authority to enforce discipline among them, while at the same time he might be invested with the functions of Steward, Storekeeper, and Deputy-Governor, in order that, in the unavoidable absence or illness of the Governor, he might exercise the powers referred to above in regard of the punishments. The other duties which now devolve on male officers, such as attending the courts with prisoners, and keeping the registries, might be discharged, at much lower salaries and with more efficiency, by females, who would possess a greater familiarity with the character and antecedents of re-committed prisoners, among whom they would circulate daily throughout the interior of the gaol, from which, of course, the males of the rank referred to are excluded; and in support of this opinion, we would cite the instance of the Female Convict Prison at Mountjoy, in which all these branches of management

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Pen-
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Grangegor-
man.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

City of
Dublin
Female Pe-
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are conducted, with great correctness, to the entire satisfaction of the Directors, by highly educated officers of this sex.

Having offered these observations upon the re-casting of the staff, I proceed to deal with a plan for bettering the constitution of the Board, which has already been sanctioned by the Council, some of the objections detailed above having forced attention to this vital subject :—

“That the mode of selecting and appointing the Board of Superintendence of City Prisons be henceforth as follows :—

“1st—*From the six Justices of the Peace on the outgoing Board two shall be selected either by lotting or ballot, by the outgoing Board, at the last meeting in December previous, and shall be recommended to the Council for approval as members of the incoming Board.*

“2nd—*From the Justices of the Peace being members of the Municipal Council, but who have not been members of the outgoing Board, four shall be drawn by lotting by the Council (according to the present system), and shall be members of the incoming Board.*

“3rd—*From the six members of the outgoing Board, who are not Justices of the Peace, two shall be selected either by lotting or by ballot by the outgoing Board, at its last meeting in December previous, and shall be recommended to the Council for approval as members of the incoming Board.*

“4th—*From the members of the Council who are not Justices of the Peace, and who have not been members of the outgoing Board, four shall be drawn by lotting by the Council (according to the present system), and shall be members of the incoming Board.*

“Provided always that the name of no member shall be placed for drawing by lotting by the Council, who shall not, either by verbal or written notice to the Town Clerk, previous to the drawing, signify his willingness to act, if drawn upon the incoming Board.”

I regret to state that, in the opinion of my colleague and myself, this proposition would not only fail to redress the present evils, but would probably tend to perpetuate them, for it takes, as the permanent basis of all future Boards, the existing Board, which, in addition to the objection that it contains an unusually large proportion of inexperienced members, happens further by a singular casualty to consist of twelve persons, *eleven of whom profess the same religious creed, and all of whom hold the same political bias.* Thus, under the machinery suggested in paragraphs 1 and 3, with regard to the magisterial and non-magisterial members, whether the proceeding be by lot or ballot, one-third of the whole body must *inevitably* be persons of the same political tendencies; while with regard to the remaining two-thirds, as there prevails already in the Council a preponderant number entertaining these opinions, it is scarcely conceivable, either in the doctrine of chance or of selection, that any other result would be arrived at than an overwhelming majority, which would wholly nullify, and leave virtually unrepresented the minority. It is right, moreover, in dealing with this matter, to urge the consideration, that the appointment of the intern officers of the city prisons is by law vested in the Lord Lieutenant, and that each Viceroy, *temporarily* only, and during his *own* tenure of office (reserving, however, the power of *resumption*) places the nomination in the hands of the Board, as acting on behalf, *not* of a *particular* section, but of the citizens *at large*. We would further add, that for the reasons before assigned, *viz.*, in order to ensure an acquaintance with the principles of prison discipline, with the statutes and by-laws, and with the previous personal character and competence of the officers, as well as to provide against unseemly collisions, to the subversion of all authority, a different basis, and a much larger proportion of the members remaining in office should be taken. We trust, therefore, that the Council may be induced to reconsider their decision, and to adopt such measures as will guarantee a fairer representation, and a more efficient and self-consistent administration; and we venture to throw out that probably the best mode of attaining this object would be to form, in the first instance, by *special selection*, the Board, which is to be the foundation of all succeeding bodies.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, AT DUBLIN.—VISITED ON THE 12TH
SEPTEMBER, 1863.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Four
Courts
Marshalsea

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1862,	44	3	47
Committals from 1st January, 1863, to 12th September, 1863,	247	18	265
	291	21	312
Discharged from 1st January, 1863, to 12th September, 1863,	247	16	263

Prisoners in custody on 12th September, 1863,	44	5	49
Greatest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1863, to 12th Sept., 1863,	59	8	67
Lowest number in custody for like period,	32	6	38
Greatest number of females in custody for like period,	—	9	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	—	3	—
Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1863, to 12th Sept., 1863,	46	6	52
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	25	4	29
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1862,	20	2	22
Pauper prisoners in custody on 12th September, 1863,	22	3	25

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 12th September, 1863.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	14	—	14			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	—	1	1			
In furnished free rooms, under remand,	1	—	1			
In unfurnished free rooms, under remand,	1	—	1	16	1	17
2.—In furnished common halls,	3	1	4			
In unfurnished common halls,	2	1	3	5	2	7
3.—In pauper-building,	17	2	19			
In hospital (paupers),	6	—	6	23	2	25
Total in custody,				44	5	49

*Prisoners committed to the Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1863, to
12th September, 1863.*

Date.	Names.	Class.	Offence.	Punish- ment.
1863. July 20	W. B.	Pauper, {	Assaulting Watchman and breaking two panes of glass,	Hours, } 5½

*Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in spirits concealed on
their persons.*

Males, 34 | Females, 3

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

Four
Courts
Marshalsea

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	170	0	0
James Houston, Store-keeper, and in charge of pauper building,	100	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0
William Semple, Hatchman,	52	0	0
John Kirwan, do.,	52	0	0
Luke Reilly, do.,	52	0	0
Henry Lilburne, Messenger,	35	0	0
Peter Breen, Night Watchman,	35	0	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coals yearly, for his office. The Deputy Marshal receives 10 tons for his own use. The store-keeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, and the watchman (for the guard-room), receive each 5 tons yearly; 5 tons are also allowed for the hatchman's sleeping-room. There is a further allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of candles weekly, during the winter half-year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in the summer half-year to the resident hatchman.

Non-resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0

Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1863, to 12th September, 1863.

Local Inspector, 85	Presbyterian Chaplain, 65
Surgeon and Physician, 104	R. C. Chaplain, 81
Protestant Chaplain, 76	

In the upper yard there are thirty-seven rooms, three of which are occupied by the store-keeper, who resides in the prison, and one (which is furnished by the Government) by the messenger; one is appropriated as a temporary common hall, in which there are no prisoners placed at present; one of the lower rooms has been fitted up as a kitchen, and is appropriated to the prison servants. Two rooms are occupied by prisoners under remand, who pay no rent; and fifteen by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2s. 6d. per week each; fourteen rooms being thus left vacant, and available for first-class debtors, six of which are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms. Fifteen of the prisoners in this yard are provided with furniture and attendance, which are supplied by Government, and for which they pay 5s. 6d. per week each; there are sixteen rooms in this yard furnished, but the guard-room occupied by the watchman at night is not included in the above number.

In the lower yard there are four common hall rooms, two of which are furnished by the Government, and contain four beds each—one of these rooms is at present unoccupied; in the other there are three male prisoners, paying 4s. per week each for furniture and attendance; one room is occupied by two male prisoners, who provide their own furniture, and one is set apart as a visiting room for females to pauper prisoners.

The pauper building consists of six rooms, one of which is allocated as a store-room for this department; one has been fitted up as a kitchen; the remainder are furnished to accommodate six males each; there are at present seventeen male prisoners in the four rooms.

The hospital department or letter E, consists of five rooms, of which two are occupied by hospital patients, and two by the matron and her family; the other is the store-room for spare bedding, furniture, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
Four
Courts
Marshalsea

Letter F.—The female ward consists of six small rooms, one of which is the dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital; one is furnished as a female common hall, in which there is one prisoner; one is appropriated as an unfurnished common hall, in which there is also one prisoner who provides her own furniture; one is occupied by two female pauper prisoners, and the remainder are vacant.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

42, Fitzwilliam-square, October 8, 1863.

Since my last report was sent in, the health of the prisoners has been very good; no epidemic has shown itself, and only one death has occurred. The death was that of an old man, aged about 80 years, who was sent into prison labouring under chronic bronchitis, and cardiac asthma. He lived eight months, and during that time recovered his health in a great degree, but was then seized with apoplexy, of which he died. There is always a large number of the prisoners requiring medical care, but their diseases are brought in with them, and are generally cured or greatly relieved during their confinement—very few cases of sickness commence in the prison. Many of the persons committed to the marshalsea are, at the time of their committal, labouring under chronic diseases, or have constitutions broken by old age, irregular habits, reverses of fortune, or such like causes. It is frequently necessary to allow these persons some extra diet, but this is done with much caution, very sparingly, and for the shortest time possible.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners.

Each pauper prisoner receives for breakfast $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meal for stirabout, and 1 lb. of best quality bread for dinner, together with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk daily. 1 lb. of best white bread in lieu of stirabout, if the Doctor should order it.

The above dietary has now been fully established for a considerable period, and is observed as strictly as is consistent with its infringement by the issue of extra diet, under the authority of the Medical Officer, and by the irregular contributions of the master debtors, who, in consequence of the structural defects of the prison, have unrestrained access to the paupers. These defects as well as others, which have frequently been noticed in former reports, in relation to the want of proper separation of the sexes to the privies, the baths, the punishment cells, the racket-court, and the hospital, are irremediable, except by an entire rebuilding of the prison; a measure not advisable in the present uncertain position of the law in this country, as public opinion calls loudly for an assimilation to that of the other portions of the United Kingdom. The repairs of the marshalsea is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the supply of bedding, clothing, and furniture, is generally adequate. The racket-court, however, requires to be fitted with wire netting, the wall of the back yard to be coped, the boiler of the kitchen allocated to paupers to be repaired, as well as the covers of the pumps, and the hospital to be provided with additional towels, utensils, basins, and footpans.

A pauper prisoner, T. F., contrived to effect his escape in the dusk of the evening, in the month of September last, by passing along the top of one of the walls of the racket-court. The case was immediately investi-

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
*Four
Courts
Marshalsea*

gated by the Local Inspector, who came to the conclusion, that no blame could possibly be attached to any of the officers, as the difficulty and the danger attending such an attempt in that particular quarter, precluded all expectation of a successful result. Instructions were consequently immediately given to the architect of the Board of Works to make an adequate provision of means of security, and orders were issued, that henceforth the door leading from the upper yard to the locality in question shall be closed at sunset.

A revision of the rules and regulations is at present under consideration, in order to clear up certain doubts and obscurities, and to strengthen the superior officers in the enforcement of discipline, which is constantly exposed to infraction, by the surreptitious introduction of spirituous and other liquors. The above schedule, which shows that in the course of *nine* months no less than thirty-four males and three females were excluded, for endeavouring to smuggle in this article of prohibition, the chief, I might almost add the *sole* source of all the quarrels and disturbances arising within the walls, attests the necessity for the maintenance of the most constant vigilance, and for the most trustworthy execution of the duty of searching on the part of the subordinate officers of both sexes. My colleague, in a note annexed to his last report, alluded to the consequence of the neglect of this duty, which *inter alia* led to the dismissal of certain officers, a measure which already has told with salutary effect upon the staff, and which, in the event of any similar dereliction, it is the firm determination of the Inspectors to recommend again, wholly unaffected by audacious and unscrupulous attempts to deter them, by the institution of frivolous and vexatious legal proceedings, from the rightful exercise of their authority.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS
IN IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1863;
WITH APPENDIX.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[3367]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
GENERAL REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,	5
Accommodation,	5
Number of Convicts,	5
Disposal of Convicts,	6

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON :

Directors' Report,	10
Governor's Report,	11
Statistics,	12
Medical Officer's Report,	15
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	18
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	21
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	22
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	23

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON :

Directors' Report,	25
Governor's Report,	27
Statistics,	29
Medical Superintendent's Report,	32
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	35
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	36
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,	37
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	37
Head Schoolmaster's Report,	38

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON :

Directors' Report,	42
Superintendent's Report,	44
Statistics,	44
Medical Officer's Report,	46
Protestant Chaplain's Report,	48
Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports,	48
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,	50
Schoolmistress's Report,	50

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS :		Page
Directors' Report,		51
Protestant Chaplain's Report,		52
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report,		53
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report,		54
Medical Officer's Report,		55
Superintendent's Report,		56
Statistics,		57
Lecturer's Report,		59
Protestant Chaplain's Report (Lusk Prison),		62
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report (Lusk Prison),		62
Lecturer's Report (Lusk Prison),		62
RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT :		
Inspector's Report,		65
APPENDIX :		
Regulations with reference to Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude, under the Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict., cap. 3),		67
Conditions endorsed on every Ticket of Licence, and	}	68
Regulations for the enforcement of these conditions,		
Notifications made with reference to Convicts released on Licence,		68
Particulars furnished in the case of a Prisoner who is suspected to be a discharged Convict,		69
Letter forwarded in the case of every discharged Convict again brought to trial,		70
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1854 to 1863,		70

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
March, 1864.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, we beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1863.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1864, may be estimated as amounting to *2,350.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1864, . . .	1,297	471	1,768
Accommodation on 1st January, 1864, . . .	*1,800	550	*2,350

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1864, . . .	10	5	15

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,783.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years,	132	58	190
4 "	50	21	71
5 "	61	31	92
6 "	23	5	28
7 "	43	22	65
8 "	8	—	8
10 "	29	7	36
14 "	11	1	12
15 "	—	1	1
20 "	1	—	1
Life,	7	—	7

Gross Total sentenced in 1863, . 365 146 †511

* Not including the closed prison at Philipstown, which has accommodation for 750 males; but including Fort Carlisle, where additional accommodation is provided for 200 males.

† Four of these are military convicts.

DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . . .	105
Released on Orders of Licence,	221
Total,	326

Subjoined is a table similar to the one given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody, &c.," "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive:—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3933	1854	710	658
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	389	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2277	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	595
1631	1860	331	524
1492	1861	368	561
1314	1862	592	317
1575	1863	†511	326
1768	1864	—	—

The reduction in the number of discharges in the year 1862 in comparison with previous years, which was referred to in our previous Report, is shown by the above table to have continued in the year which is now reported on, the number of discharges in 1862 and 1863 being respectively 317 and 326, while the discharges in the three previous years were respectively 595, 524, and 561. Hence, although the number of convictions in the year 1863 fell from 592 (the number in the previous year) to 511, or about one-seventh less, the end of the year 1863 shows a greater total number remaining in custody than at the end of the year preceding. An increase in the number of prisoners in the Convict Prisons must be expected similarly to continue during some years in consequence of longer sentences of penal servitude having lately been awarded, notwithstanding that there may continue to be, as in the past year, a considerable diminution in the actual number of convictions. The prison at Philipstown, now vacant, is, however, in reserve, and is maintained in good order in case of being again required for occupation.

The year 1862 was stated in the Directors' last Annual Report to have been an exceptional one as regarded the sudden rise in the number of convictions to penal servitude as well as to minor sentences of imprisonment throughout Ireland, and the experience of the year now reported on has been found to confirm that observation.

The number of re-convictions has not increased within the year,

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Four of these are military convicts.

nor has there been any matter connected with these re-convictions to call for remark, except that the practice of registration and supervision of discharged convicts, the continual communication between the authorities of the city and county gaols and the Directors concerning prisoners suspected to be convicts with a view to their identification, and the notification to the Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, after conviction, of prisoners thus identified, all continue to work advantageously for the protection of the public, by helping to bring these offenders, as known habitual criminals, under lengthened sentences of penal servitude, instead of their being dealt with in many cases by sentences of ordinary imprisonment.

The whole subject of penal servitude, and all matters connected with its administration and effects, have been fully inquired into and reported on in the past year by the Royal Commissioners on the Penal Servitude Acts, and legislation thereon is at present proceeding. It appears, under these circumstances, to be unnecessary for the Directors to enter upon such matters in their present Report, and it may be sufficient, therefore, for them here to state that nothing has occurred within the year to disturb the confidence which has been expressed in their previous Annual Reports in the beneficial working of the system of treating Convicts in Ireland, whether in confinement in the ordinary or in the intermediate prisons, or at large on licence under the authorized registration and supervision. The successful working of the Intermediate Prisons and of the registration and supervision of convicts after discharge appears indeed to have been so generally admitted in Ireland, that it would under any circumstances have been almost unnecessary to have now enlarged upon it or reiterated what has already been presented on the subject in the Directors' Annual Reports.

In immediate connexion with the subject, however, the Directors have, as in previous reports, to make favourable mention of the zealous and effective exertions in the performance of his duties of Mr. Organ, as the Inspector of released convicts in the County and City of Dublin and Lecturer of Smithfield and Lusk Intermediate Prisons. They have also satisfaction in stating with regard to the registration and supervision by the Constabulary of the discharged convicts in the country districts of Ireland, that during the many years that this portion of the Irish Convict System has been in operation, no instance has come to the knowledge of the Directors of persons subjected to this control having had cause of complaint against the Constables who had to perform the duties connected with it.

Of eight male convicts whose licences were revoked during the year, two only were thus dealt with as the consequence of their commission of criminal offences; the remaining six had the privilege of being at large on licence withdrawn in consequence of their breaking the conditions on which they had thus been liberated for a portion of their sentences.

To the value of the Refuges at Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street for female convicts discharged on licence, and to the

manner in which these establishments have been conducted, the Directors have again to add their testimony in the strongest terms. The difficulties in the way of discharged female convicts are so great, that without such adjuncts as the Female Refuges to the Convict System in Ireland (of which indeed they have formed a distinctive part), the Directors would have felt no confidence in the well-doing of the great majority of the discharged women, who must, without such aid, have returned on licence to the city or country districts from which they were convicted, or proceeded to new localities where, however well disposed, they would be in a very unfavourable position as compared with discharged male prisoners in seeking for honest employment.

The conduct of the prisoners generally, both male and female, in all the Convict Prisons, has been good throughout the year, the most unfavourable exceptions being chiefly in the cases of individual prisoners of known evil temper and habits; and there has been no instance of any attempt at combined misconduct in any of the prisons. In large prisons one practically beneficial effect of a consistent and plain system of denoting progress towards known advantages, by means of the attainment of marks for good conduct and industry, is that it operates directly to prevent tendency to combination among the prisoners, even when in continued association; individual interests being clearly defined, as well as the certainty of danger to those interests from any intermeddling or combination, on the part of those who have the desire to maintain them, with other prisoners of an unsteady or actually evil disposition. This latter class must be found to some extent in all Convict Prisons, but has not obtained any visible sympathy from the general body of prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons. Strong measures are occasionally necessary to repress individuals of this class, and to deter by example others of them from acts of gross misconduct, and for these objects it was considered necessary early in the year to have recourse to corporal punishment in two cases of premeditated violent assaults by individual prisoners. These are the only instances in which this description of punishment has been resorted to for several years in the Irish Convict Prisons, the Penal Class, in which prisoners of proved evil disposition and conduct have been kept separated under more stringent discipline from the rest of the prisoners, having been found in general sufficiently repressive. In the above exceptional cases there was reason to believe that the continued disuse of corporal punishment was calculated upon by the offenders, and an example became therefore more necessary.

With reference to the observations made in the last Annual Report by the then sole Director respecting the difficulty of providing for the due performance of the duties that formerly devolved on a Board of Directors, further experience having shown the necessity for the appointment of an additional Director, and Mr. Murray, the Inspector of Juvenile Reformatories, having in November last been appointed to that office (still retaining charge of the duties of his former appointment), we are enabled by the experience of some months to report that, with the aid of Captain

Barlow and Mr. Netterville, as Inspectors, the duties of supervision and management of the present Convict Prisons can be effectively conducted. The re-occupation of Fort Carlisle, at the entrance of Cork Harbour, as a detached Convict Station for Public Works from Spike Island, which was commenced at the instance of the War Department towards the close of the year, requires however the exclusive attention of one of the Inspectors to that district and his continued residence within it.

Appended hereto are the usual Reports from the Governors and others superior officers of the several Convict Prisons, with the Directors' observations on the matters requiring to be noticed, prefixed to the collected Reports from each of the prisons in succession.*

I. S. WHITTY, }
P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

* Mountjoy Male Prison,	Page 10
Spike Island "	" 25
Mountjoy Female "	" 42
Smithfield and Lusk Intermediate Prisons,	" 51



MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Directors'
Report.

There is nothing of an unusual character to report upon with respect to this prison for the past year.

The conduct of the officers has been generally satisfactory, and there has been no occasion for dismissal, or the infliction of any severe penalty on any officer for misconduct.

The prisoners have generally conducted themselves well, and of 370 who have been removed to public works, 326 have qualified themselves for such removal at the end of eight (instead of nine) months' separate imprisonment, by having incurred no punishment during the whole of that period. There has been no occasion for the infliction of corporal punishment.

The prisoners in the associated class, numbering 68 on an average, and composed of the class of tradesmen (shoemakers and tailors) who, till the year preceding, had been, as mentioned in the previous Report, employed at Philipstown Prison, have generally worked industriously and been otherwise regular in their conduct. In location, means of employment, exercise, and schooling, they are kept entirely separate from the ordinary prisoners, without any inconvenience arising to the general purposes of the establishment as otherwise a separate confinement prison. The prisoners undergoing separation as the first stage of their sentence have also worked industriously. They have been employed, as in several previous years, at oakum-picking only for the first three months, and afterwards at such simple work as boot-closing and repairs of clothing, with the exception of practised tailors and shoemakers who have been employed at their proper trades in their own cells during the later period of their separation.

The amount of earnings from the prisoners' labour is given in the Governor's appended Report.

The health of the prisoners is favourably reported on by the Medical Officer. Five deaths occurred during the year, of which one was caused by suicide, the prisoner having hanged himself in his cell. The verdict returned was "Temporary Insanity," and the particulars of the case are given in the Medical Officer's annexed Report. Fifteen prisoners were removed from the prison to association at Spike Island, on medical grounds; of these ten were considered by the Medical Officer as giving "Evidence of such a condition of disturbed mental health as to make it appear injudicious that they should be submitted to the cellular discipline of the prison." The others were cases of blindness or epilepsy.

There has been no alteration in the scale of diet during the period of the present Report. Meat is excluded from the prisoners' diet during the first four months of their confinement in this prison. The tradesmen working in association have a diet better than that of the prisoners undergoing separate confinement

during any part of such separation, but inferior in quantity to the diet of the convicts at Spike Island employed on the public works.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

The Chaplains all report in favourable terms of the general disposition of the prisoners to attend to and profit by the opportunities afforded them of religious instruction. *Directors' Report.*

The attention of the prisoners to their school instruction and their progress in learning are satisfactorily reported on by the Head Schoolmaster, Mr. M'Gauran, in his annexed Report. The school is inspected occasionally and reported on by the Inspectors of National Schools, and their Reports of the state of the school and of the attention and qualification of the schoolmasters have been favourable.

There has been no alteration in the staff of the prison since the last Annual Report.

The buildings have all been maintained in good order and repair under the Board of Works, and no alterations of any importance have been found necessary.

The expenses of the prison have been only such as comprise the usual annual expenditure, and the items will be found in the Governor's appended Report.

I. S. WHITTY, }
P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

*Governor's
Report.*

Mountjoy Government (Male) Prison.
January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting the Statistical Details of this prison for the past year, I am again enabled to report most favourably.

With reference to the system, there has been no change from that of the preceding year; a similar mode of treatment as regards the prisoners has in every respect been observed, and attended alike with the same satisfactory results.

They were employed as usual—those on probation picking oakum for the first three months, and afterwards at shoemaking work, and repairing clothes in their separate cells; and the associated class engaged at their respective trades of tailoring and shoemaking in the prison workshops.

Concerning their religious and secular instruction and sanitary state, the usual attention has been paid, and the advantage to be derived from strict conformity to the regulations duly explained.

In proportion to the daily average number of prisoners in custody, the punishments have been very few, and cases of a grave or aggravated nature comparatively rare; in short, the conduct of the prisoners in general has been remarkably good—orderly, respectful, and amenable to the rules—and out of 370 convicts removed to association in the year 1863, 326 of these passed only eight, instead of nine months in separate confinement, owing to the creditable way in which they conducted themselves during their probationary term.

There were no attempts at escape.

I have continued to receive the zealous co-operation of the principal officers of this establishment in carrying out your directions, and the subordinate officers, in general, have properly and efficiently discharged their duties.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

—
Governor's
Report.

The prison buildings have been kept in good repair, and two new and commodious exercising sheds erected by the Board of Public Works.

"I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director or the Visiting Inspector."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. SPREAD, Governor.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,

&c., &c., &c.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

Offence.	No.	Offence.	No.
Communicating and other minor offences, - - - -	75	Feigned attempt at suicide, - - - -	4
Disobedience and insolence, - - - -	29	Wilfully damaging prison property, - - - -	3
Disorderly conduct, - - - -	23	Assaults on officers, - - - -	1
Assaults on convicts, - - - -	4	Gross Insubordination, - - - -	2
Insolence, - - - -	17		
Insubordination, - - - -	4	Total, - - - -	167

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson, - - - -	15	Larceny, - - - -	45
Arson in workhouses, - - - -	3	" from the person, - - - -	13
Assault, - - - -	7	" and previous conviction, - - - -	23
" and robbery, - - - -	7	" and felony, - - - -	4
Attempt to steal, - - - -	1	Malicious assault, - - - -	2
Appearing armed by night, - - - -	2	Manslaughter, - - - -	7
Ass stealing, - - - -	2	Military offences, - - - -	9
Bigamy, - - - -	3	Obtaining money under false pre-	
Breaking and entering dwelling, - - - -	3	tences, - - - -	1
Burglary, - - - -	24	Passing base coin, - - - -	2
" and felony, - - - -	1	Perjury, - - - -	1
" and larceny, - - - -	2	Picking pockets, - - - -	15
" and robbery, - - - -	11	Rape, - - - -	8
Cattle stealing, - - - -	21	Robbery, - - - -	16
Cutting and wounding, - - - -	2	Receiving stolen goods, - - - -	13
Embezzlement, - - - -	1	Receiving stolen money, - - - -	1
Felony, - - - -	15	Sheep stealing, - - - -	28
Felonious assault, - - - -	3	Subsequent felony, - - - -	8
Feloniously wounding, - - - -	5	Sacrilege, - - - -	2
Forgery, - - - -	2	Stealing post-office letters, - - - -	1
Grievous assault, - - - -	9	Soliciting to murder, - - - -	2
Housebreaking, - - - -	5	Uttering base coin, - - - -	2
" and felony, - - - -	5	Whiteboy offences, - - - -	3
" and robbery, - - - -	1	Writing threatening letters, - - - -	5
Highway robbery, - - - -	10		
Horse stealing, - - - -	7	Total, - - - -	378

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1863, and instructed in trades—

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	27	Removed Tailors, - - - -	8
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - -	12	" Shoemakers, - - - -	9
Tailors, from Spike Island Prison, - - - -	2	" Carpenters, - - - -	1
Carpenters, - - - -	-	" Garden labourers, - - - -	1
Smiths, - - - -	-	" Smiths, - - - -	-
Remaining on 31st December, 1862, - - - -	64	Remaining on 31st December, 1863, - - - -	86
Total, - - - -	105	Total, - - - -	105

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

	No.		No.
Men's Blucher boots made, pairs,	104	Gray frieze trowsers made, -	1,244
„ shoes made, - - „	1,408	„ „ caps „ -	971
Women's shoes made, - - „	84	„ „ braces „ -	1,113
Officers' slippers made, - - „	87	Flannel shirts „ -	265
Frieze slippers made, - - „	100	„ drawers „ -	744
Special work—Men's boots made, „	134	Monkey jackets „ -	25
„ „ „ „ „	148	Tweed trowsers „ -	25
„ Women's boots made, „	122	Cord „ „ -	2
„ Boys' boots made, „	171	Barragon vests „ -	34
„ Clog uppers closed, „	360	Tweed „ „ -	16
Men's Blucher boots repaired, „	28	„ coats „ -	15
„ shoes „ - „	634	„ trowsers „ -	16
Women's shoes „ - „	154	„ caps „ -	40
Officers' slippers „ - „	158	Boat jackets „ -	4
Special work „ - „	10	„ shirts „ -	12
Uniform top coats made, - - „	54	Cap covers „ -	50
„ frock „ „ - - „	128	Warders' calico coats „ -	10
„ trowsers „ - - „	134	Prisoners' „ „ -	14
„ caps „ - - „	159	„ badges „ -	956
„ top coats repaired, - - „	45	„ aprons „ -	8
„ frock „ „ - - „	67	Gray frieze jackets repaired, -	577
„ trowsers „ „ - - „	75	„ vests „ -	315
„ caps „ - - „	21	„ trowsers „ -	745
Drab frieze jackets made, - - „	543	„ caps „ -	20
„ vests „ - - „	472	Flannels repaired, - - „	203
„ trowsers „ - - „	537	Shirts „ - - „	307
„ caps „ - - „	334	Cots „ - - „	50
Gray frieze jackets „ - - „	1,181	Jackets faced, - - „	307
„ vests „ - - „	594	„ badged, - - „	207

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.
Governor's
Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE for the year ended 31st December, 1863.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, - - - - -	3,593	0	4
Victualling, including officers' rations, - - -	2,891	10	10
Lighting, - - - - -	673	9	2
Contingencies, - - - - -	152	4	6
Utensils and furniture, - - - - -	117	16	6
Medicines and surgical instruments, - - -	87	6	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick), - -	85	15	9
Gratuities to prisoners, - - - - -	40	17	1
Freights and charges, - - - - -	18	12	10
Travelling expenses, - - - - -	2	7	0
Prisoners on discharge, - - - - -	26	19	1
Prisoners' clothing, - - - - -	1,076	15	8
Funeral expenses, - - - - -	1	19	0
Washing and soap, - - - - -	206	9	11
Cleaning prison, - - - - -	47	10	3
Bedding, - - - - -	15	5	10
Officers' clothing, - - - - -	269	13	9
Advertising, - - - - -	9	6	4
Allowance to officers in charge of the penal class of prisoners, - - - - -	36	0	0
Rates and taxes, - - - - -	40	0	0
Total, - - - - -	9,393	0	3

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.

Received from—	Removed to—
County and City Gaols, - - -	357
Convict Depots, - - -	7
Head Police Office (ticket of licence revoked), - - -	5
Military Prisoners, - - -	9
Total, - - -	378
	Convict Depots, - - - 377
	Died, - - - 5
	Discharged, - - - 21
	Remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1863, - - - 312

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON. TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

<i>Governor's Report.</i>	Not reported to have been in prison before,	- - - - - 120	Eight times, - - - - -	7
	Once, - - - - -	72	Nine „ - - - - -	2
	Twice, - - - - -	44	Ten „ - - - - -	2
	Three times, - - - - -	34	Ten and under fifteen times, - - - - -	9
	Four „ - - - - -	22	Fifteen times and over, - - - - -	14
	Five „ - - - - -	13	Antecedents not known, - - - - -	27
	Six „ - - - - -	9		
	Seven „ - - - - -	3	Total, - - - - -	378

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

Under fifteen years of age, - - -	1	Forty, and under fifty, - - -	17
Fifteen, and under twenty, - - -	49	Fifty, and under sixty, - - -	17
Twenty, and under twenty-five, -	138	Sixty, and over, - - -	7
Twenty-five, and under thirty, -	75		
Thirty, and under forty, - - -	74	Total, - - -	378

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

Fourteen years' transportation, -	*1	Eight years' penal servitude, -	8
Fifteen „ „ - - -	†1	Ten „ „ - - -	31
Three years' penal servitude, -	132	Fourteen „ „ - - -	12
Four „ „ - - -	56	Twenty „ „ - - -	1
Five „ „ - - -	64	Life, - - - - -	7
Six „ „ - - -	21		
Seven „ „ - - -	44	Total, - - -	378
	Married, 119.	Single, 259.	

Protestants, 55.

Roman Catholics, 319.

Presbyterians, 4.

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the number Employed during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 303 days.	Estimated value of the work performed.
Tailors, - - - - -	†104.59	£ 529 14 4
Shoemakers, - - - - -	\$99.08	332 18 8
Carpenters, - - - - -	1.84	41 16 3
Smiths, - - - - -	1.	22 14 6
Gardeners and labouring work, - - - - -	14.02	212 8 0
Tinmen, - - - - -	.89	20 4 6
Net-makers, - - - - -	.24	5 9 0
Mop do., - - - - -	.80	18 3 7
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking oakum, - - - - -	123.40	460 19 4
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above, -	345.86	—
Daily average non-effectives (in the hospital, unable to work, and sick in cells), - - - - -	24.54	—
Total daily average, - - - - -	370.40	—
Total, - - - - -	—	1,644 8 2

* Received from Head Police Office (licence revoked).

† Received from Kilmainham Gaol, under additional sentence.

‡ Of this number seventy-three were in separation at tailoring work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy.

§ Of this number sixty-seven were in separation at shoemaking work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Prison (Male),
January, 1864.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

*Medical
Officer's
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of laying before you a report of the sanitary condition of the Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison during the year 1863.

I am happy to be able to state that during the year now ended the health of the inmates has, as compared with former years, been as good as usual, and that during this period no outbreak of contagious or epidemic disease has taken place, neither has any case of scurvy occurred.

Five deaths took place among the prisoners this year. Of these, four were the result of pulmonary consumption. In three of these cases the disease was of long standing, having probably begun to exist before the prisoners were committed to prison. In one the complaint was of a more acute kind, having been consequent on typhoid fever, from which the patient (P. R., reg. No. 6,263) was convalescing. One death was the result of suicide by hanging. This was the first death resulting from this cause which has taken place in this prison since I have been appointed Medical Superintendent in 1857.

If it be remembered that, from that year to the end of 1863, upwards of 3,500 convicts have been admitted to this prison, it will be obvious that the per-centage of deaths from this cause is not greater than in other communities—not indeed nearly so great as among the soldiers of the French army, for instance; which is remarkable, when it is borne in mind that in our convict prisons there are always to be found not a few persons who occupy that neutral territory, as it were, where criminality and insanity almost blend into each other by imperceptible degrees. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned by the jury who investigated the circumstances in the case alluded to, a verdict in the correctness of which I fully concurred.

That the temporary insanity was not the consequence of the cellular discipline followed in this institution is proved by the following facts. J. M., reg. No. 6,156, was admitted to this prison on November 4th, 1862; he committed suicide on March 10th, 1863. Thus it appears that he had only been four months in the prison, and during this time he had been twice admitted to hospital, and was in association with others on one occasion for a fortnight at a time. During the time that he was under observation in hospital, I could perceive in his case nothing which could be regarded as evidence of insanity.

One individual died in the hospital of the Mountjoy Prison during the past year, whose death is not registered in the table of mortality. At the time of his death he was not a prisoner, his sentence having expired some time before; but the patient, who was sinking from cancerous disease, being too weak to bear removal to the workhouse hospital, was permitted to end his days in the hospital of the prison.

Fifteen prisoners were recommended for removal from this prison on medical grounds during the past year. Of these, four were epileptic, one blind, while the remainder gave evidence of such a condition of disturbed mental health as to make it appear injudicious that they should be submitted to the cellular discipline of this prison.

The following tables show the comparative state of the health department of this prison since it was first opened, as well as the monthly state of the hospital, diseases of the prisoners, &c., during the year 1863:—

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.*Medical
Officer's
Report.*

TABLE.

Year.	Total No. committed to this Prison.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	253	2
1851	1,075	355	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,052	344	9
1856	841	292	3
1857	756	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	472	153	3
1862	508	193	5
1863	378	144	5

HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1863.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1863,	337	} 715
Number of Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	378	
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1863, - - - - -	19	} 163
Admitted during the year, - - - - -	144	
Discharged, - - - - -	132	} 152
Removed to Spike Island, - - - - -	15	
Deaths, - - - - -	5	}
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1864, - - - - -	11	

DEATHS.

Registe No.	Initials of Names.	Age.	Date of Admission to the Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
6,156	J. M.	22	—	10th Mar., 1863,	Suicide by hanging.
6,207	W. R.	19	17th Feb., 1863,	16th July, 1863,	Pulmonary consumption.
5,900	T. D.	30	15th Sept., 1862,	12th Aug., 1863,	Pulmonary consumption and fistula in ano.
6,263	P. K.	21	28th Aug., 1863,	21st Sept., 1863,	Fever.
6,269	J. H.	22	7th May, 1863,	18th Oct., 1863,	Pulmonary consumption.

MONTHLY STATE of HOSPITAL for the year 1863.

Admitted, 1863.	Under treatment in Hospital.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital, - 19)	33	16	-	17
admitted, - 14)				
February, - - - - -	36	21	-	15
March, - - - - -	29	8	1	20
April, - - - - -	31	23	-	8
May, - - - - -	20	8	-	12
June, - - - - -	19	6	-	13
July, - - - - -	28	10	1	17
August, - - - - -	24	10	1	13
September, - - - - -	25	9	1	15
October, - - - - -	30	10	1	19
November, - - - - -	26	14	-	12
December, - - - - -	23	12	-	11 in Hos.
				1st Jan., 1864.

DISEASES of PRISONERS admitted to HOSPITAL during the year 1863.

Abscess, - - - 2	Injury to hand, - 1	Suicide by hanging, - 1	MOUNTJOY GOVERN- MENT PRISON. <i>Medical Officer's Report.</i>
Chorea, - - - 1	Observation, for, - 28	Stricture, - - - 5	
Contracted finger, - 1	Ophthalmia, - - 9	Scrofulous glands, - 17	
Diarrhoea, - - - 25	Porrigo capitis, - 1	Syphilis, - - - 2	
Epileptic, - - - 6	Phthisis, - - - 4	Tumor on scalp, - 1	
Feverish attacks, - 23	Pleuritis, - - - 1	Whitlow, - - - 1	
Hydrocele, - - - 4	Paralysis, - - - 1	Urticaria, - - - 1	
Hæmoptysis, - - - 2	Pneumo-thorax, - 1		
Inflamed Bursæ, - 5	Rheumatism, - - 1		
	Total, - - - 144		

Total number of individuals admitted to hospital during the year,	104
„ „ prisoners prescribed for in the prison, - - -	3,273
* { Individual prisoners that had change of diet, - - -	21
„ „ that had extra diet, - - -	6
„ „ that had extra exercise, - - -	72

PRISONERS removed during the year 1863 on Medical Grounds.

Regis- try No.	Initials of Name.	Date of recommending. 1863.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
6126	A. R., .	Jan. 24, .	He is one of those cases which I hesitate to pronounce to be absolutely insane; yet he is subject to delusions—fancies poison is put in his food, and has on one occasion been so violent as to require the treatment of the padded cell. On these grounds I consider him unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison.
6143	D. D., .	Jan. 24, .	He has had an attack of acute mania, from which he has now recovered; but when anyone has once had such an attack, I consider that it would be injudicious to submit them to the cellular discipline.
6279	H. T., .	Feb. 17, .	Suffers from epilepsy, and is, consequently, unfit for the cellular discipline.
6177	H. or O. L.,	March 14, .	Of doubtful sanity.
6224	J. G., .	March 23, .	Formerly an inmate of a lunatic asylum.
6249	P. K., .	March 23, .	The subject of delusions—fancying poison is put in his food, and very odd in manner and appearance.
6167	J. M'C.,	March 23, .	Deformed, violent, and irritable; very eccentric.
6101	P. M'C.,	March 23, .	Epileptic; formerly sent away on account of this disease.
6245	J. F., .	March 23, .	Epileptic.
6378	J. S., .	April 30, .	Subject to epilepsy.
5830	B. R., .	June 16, .	He is in an unsettled state of mind, and, in my opinion, unfit for association in the trades division of this prison.
6295	M. R., .	Oct. 24, .	A prisoner of a melancholy, gloomy character, sullen and morose, and, in my opinion, no longer fit for cellular discipline.
6457	T. M., .	Oct. 24, .	Blind.
6523	H. Q. or K.,	Oct. 24, .	So eccentric and fanciful as to be of doubtful sanity, and, in consequence, unfit for cellular discipline.
6543	T. M., .	Dec. 10, .	He is a very eccentric character, and, in my opinion, not suited for the cellular discipline.

The health of the officers has been in general satisfactory. From a return showing the number of days that officers on sick leave have been absent from duty during the year, it appears that, estimating the entire staff, an average of rather less than thirteen days per man gives the period of absence from duty on account of illness. So far as my

* Cases of a trifling character, not requiring to be admitted to hospital for treatment.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

experience extends, I can state that the warders connected with this prison show little disposition to shrink from performing their duties, unless compelled to do so by serious illness; and it is very gratifying to me to be able to say, as I can do most truthfully, that I have never (with but one single exception, in the case of an individual who has since quitted the service) met with any attempts on the part of the warders to shirk duty on the ground of feigned illness.

The Apothecary's department has been well administered by Mr. Ward, whose prompt attendance, at all times when required, has contributed much to the good working of the hospital department. Of the attention, zeal, and efficiency of Hospital Warder Robert Haughton, I have but to say, as I have said on former occasions, that I cannot speak too highly.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D.

To the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government (Male) Prison,
January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you a report of my work and experience in this prison for the past year, I do so with sincere thankfulness for the many happy results of the system adopted there, and the wise and judicious manner in which it is carried out by the officers. In former reports I observed on the remarkable fact that some men, who have gone through a course of "penal servitude" under the old system, were so little reformed thereby as to have relapsed into their evil courses; and that yet the same men, when reconvicted, were so changed under the new system, so happily commenced in 1856, that I felt perfectly confident that they would never again walk in the paths of crime. Since I made that statement very many such cases have come under my observation, especially within the last two years. I have all their names recorded. Their conduct in the other Government Prisons, after they completed their term of probation here, has in every instance borne out my anticipations; and in those of them who have been discharged I have not been disappointed in a single case. My experience leads me to conclude, beyond doubt, that this is entirely owing to the perfect *individualization* of the men during the first eight months of their penal servitude. That is the great opportunity of presenting to those men the religious and moral motives which alone can change their minds, and of doing so in the mode and measure suited to the idiosyncrasy of each individual. So various are the springs of action in the human heart that it is manifestly absurd to expect that a moral change can be produced in men by any instrumentality employed upon them in classes. They may, by such, be drilled into perfect subordination, and to a diligent attention to external duties, but that will last only as long as the controlling power is in operation; a changed heart alone can produce permanent fruits of reformation. Now, I speak from personal experience of thirty-three years of prisoners and generally of the lower classes: there is in every heart some chord which will respond if touched—some dormant feeling that is not always

impossible to awaken—let those be sought out and ascertained, and a way is opened into that heart.

Never could there be a better opportunity for so doing than when a man is placed here in his solitary cell. He is removed from all those influences by which his passions were wont to be excited and his mind kept from reflection. He has leisure to *think*. In solitude—unbroken save by the call to school or silent exercise—his mind becomes free to deal honestly with him, so that he can soon take right views of his former career. My visits, and the books with which I supply him, give him food for thought. He likes them; at first, perhaps, only because they relieve the monotony of his solitary hours; gradually he becomes interested in them. They begin to influence his mind; and I am happy to be able to state that, in many cases, he becomes altogether a new man. “Old things are passed away and all things are become new.” In all my long ministerial experience I never had so much cause for rejoicing over the conversion of sinners as I have had in this prison since my appointment to it in August, 1859; and I doubt not that my predecessor had the same happy results of his ministry subsequent to 1856.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.
—
Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

Up to that period every man, on his arrival here, was supplied with abundance of employment; he set himself sedulously to work; it occupied his mind so that, in attending to it, he could banish reflection. The necessity of *thinking* was avoided; and so, while his external conduct was satisfactory, his mind was unchanged and his heart unaffected. In 1856 the happy change was made by which all work was withdrawn from the prisoners—save the picking of oakum—a thing so merely mechanical as to require no attention or exercise of mind whatsoever. Thus the man was left free—nay, forced—to *think*; and I am certain that this alone would be sufficient to account for the difference in the effect upon individuals. It was therefore, with great regret I saw, about three years since, the introduction of a new practice by which every man is put to tailoring or shoemaking at the expiration of three months from his first arrival here. I feared the result would be to retard or destroy the reformatory process in their minds, and my anticipations have been realized. Just at the period when a man's mind has become settled down to reflection, and he has begun to acquire a habit of thoughtfulness, the introduction of employment, requiring close attention, turns his thoughts into another channel, and he is enabled to avoid that reflection which is so distasteful to him, though so wholesome. The few who were tailors or shoemakers before their committal return with delight to their former employment. The great majority—who know nothing of either trade—take to it as a pastime; it varies the monotony of their lonely hours; it procures for them frequent visits from the trades instructors, to teach them the rudiments of a trade which they never intend to follow, and which they will lay aside entirely in five or six months, on their arrival at Spike Island; and thus they waste, not only a large quantity of materials, but those still more valuable hours, which, if devoted to reading and reflection, might have laid the foundation of their conversion from the love of evil. And every year confirms my conviction in what I expressed in many former reports, that, if a man leave this prison, when his period of separation is completed, without having his mind impressed and his views changed, it is vain to hope that any improvement can be made, or any great change effected in his future stages of penal servitude. *If he do not learn to “think” while here in solitude* there is little probability of his doing so when fully occupied every day in an “associated” prison. And I suppose that by

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

this time it is universally acknowledged that—since all convicts must be liberated at home and again returned upon society—the welfare of the public is best consulted by sending them out reformed, rather than merely punished—perhaps frightened—certainly hardened.

During the past year several of my flock (being tradesmen) have been placed in association in the workrooms here, instead of passing on to Spike Island, the number of my congregation has, therefore, been, during the year, fully double the average which I had under my care previous to the abolition of Philipstown Prison and the transfer hither of all the tradesmen in the “associated classes.” This has enabled me to test the opinion I had formed of each on the expiration of his term of “separate confinement,” by observation of his course when allowed to mix with his fellow-prisoners at work and exercise. In no case did I find myself mistaken in my judgment as to the degree of his improvement during the period he spent in “separation;” while it has impressed me more than ever with the wisdom of the system to which convicts are subjected in Ireland. The four stages of penal servitude, viz., (1) total separation, (2) hard labour under strict supervision, (3) hard labour with a relaxation almost amounting to semi-liberty, and (4) actual liberty but still under surveillance—are admirably adapted to test each man in his progress. As he advances from one stage to another the reality of his improvement can be judged by the use he makes of the opportunities thus gradually afforded him of exhibiting his real character. Each stage gives scope for the development of mental and moral features, which in the preceding stages were not brought to light. And it is not very difficult when a man is about to be finally discharged to prognosticate what his future conduct will be.

A proportion of the men are, at the time of their arrival at this prison, very illiterate; and doubtless this is a great impediment to their mental and moral improvement. They have here a well-appointed school, with most efficient and zealous teachers, but most of the school hours are occupied with the men who need no *mere school teaching* at all, for the great majority were sufficiently educated to qualify them for moral instruction before their committal, and thus the school-time available is utterly insufficient for those who cannot even read fairly and intelligently, and who should be taught in very small classes, if not individually. I alluded to this subject in my report for 1862, and beg leave again earnestly to commend it to your consideration.

I thank you much for the excellent supply of books you were so good as to send me last summer to form a lending library of general instruction, in addition to the religious books, for the men who are in the “associated classes” here. I have already seen the good effects of providing those men with that wholesome kind of literature which tends to generate a taste for mental improvement. Those classes, being confined in their cells when the hours of work are over, require some food for their minds, and when they mix with their fellows at exercise such reading affords subjects for conversation which might otherwise degenerate into much less improving topics. Experience has taught me that for tradesmen a taste for reading is an admirable safeguard against the love of company, to which such men are naturally addicted; and that the man who has been led to relish mental enjoyments is proportionately led to disrelish the conversation and the companionship he would meet with in the public-house. And surely to none can such a preservative be more essential than to the convict returning to mix with the world once more.

In my own department no matter of detail, which may not be comprised within the scope of the preceding observations, has occurred during the past year. The services, &c., have been regularly carried on in the manner specified in preceding reports.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

Every officer appears to me to be sincerely anxious for the improvement of the prisoners; and a tone pervades the whole establishment greatly calculated to further that all-important object; and I feel my work greatly facilitated by the kind and cordial co-operation I received from the Governor, Chief Warder, and, in short, without exception, from every officer with whom I have occasion to do business.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
January 6, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to place in your hands my report for the year 1863. It gives me great pleasure to be able to submit, in general, a satisfactory report regarding the religious and moral condition of the men committed to my care. They paid great attention, during the year, to the religious instruction, and complied, after due preparation, with their other religious duties in a manner truly edifying. I have to report that on an average twelve per cent. of the prisoners entering Mountjoy for the first time were found lamentably ignorant of religion, and that considerable care was required in order to instruct them in the mysteries of faith, and give them a knowledge of the essential Christian duties. Besides teaching such prisoners as were found extremely ignorant of their religion, separately, in the cells, I had them formed into a special class, to which I gave suitable instruction once each week. In discharging my duties in public, and in visiting the prisoners privately in the cells, I found them, nearly always, docile and respectful. Every facility, I am happy to say, was afforded me in the discharge of my duties; and I desire to record my sense of gratitude to the Governor, and to all the officers of the prison, without one exception, for the uniform kindness which I experienced in my intercourse with them.

I regret it is not in my power to speak in terms equally satisfactory of the school arrangements in the prison. For many years four teachers were engaged in the education of the prisoners of Mountjoy; now there are only three. Of the four teachers, three were Roman Catholic, giving thus a very fair proportion of Catholic teachers to the Catholic prisoners, who usually averaged about four-fifths of the prisoners. At present two of the three teachers are non-Catholic, although the Catholic prisoners are eighty-five per cent. In other words, Mountjoy Prison, containing 425 Catholic prisoners, has only one Catholic teacher; whilst the same prison, with only seventy-five non-Catholic prisoners, has two non-Catholic teachers. But I must also call attention to the fact, that of the three teachers the Catholic is the lowest. I am sure the Directors do not intend it, but the effect will not be the less certain, viz., to degrade Catholicity in the eyes of

MOUNTJOY
GOVERN-
MENT
PRISON.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

the Catholic prisoners. To make matters worse, the head teacher was a Catholic, and renounced his religion whilst engaged in teaching the Catholic prisoners. This is a manifest source of temptation to the Catholics in contact with him. Facts are more impressive than words; and the example, especially of a teacher, must constantly say to his pupils—"As I have done, do you likewise." But what I have to complain of most is, that the Protestant teachers do not confine themselves to the Protestant prisoners; they teach the Catholics also; and what is most objectionable of all, the head teacher, who, as I mentioned, has ceased to be a Catholic, is permitted to hold private intercourse with Catholic prisoners during school time. For these reasons I am convinced that the administration of the school, as at present conducted, is unfavourable to the interest of the convict service, and pregnant with evil for the Roman Catholic convict, tending to destroy, lessen, or, at least, endanger his faith. I have no hesitation in giving it as my decided opinion, that the prison school, with its present staff of teachers, is a place which would be full of danger to persons of a higher degree of virtue and steadiness than weak and fallen creatures such as convicts must be. It is a state of things which, I am persuaded, no Catholic chaplain, or even layman, having any concern for the faith and salvation of the Catholic prisoners, would be content with. In laying before you the foregoing facts and observations I am, I assure you, animated by no motive or spirit other than zeal to fulfil my strict duty and to promote the good of the service to which I have the honour to belong.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

COPY of DIRECTOR'S LETTER referring to the latter part of the above Report.

Government Prisons Office, Dublin Castle,
May 20, 1864.

SIR,—The Directors have had under consideration the observations in the latter part of your annual report for the past year, relative to circumstances connected with the school in Mountjoy Male Prison. The Directors are desirous of meeting your wishes as far as practicable in the matter you refer to, and will bear it in mind when opportunity offers of making any different arrangement.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. S. WHITTY.

The Rev. M. Cody, R. Catholic Chaplain,
Mountjoy Male Convict Prison.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Male Convict Prison,
Dublin, January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your direction, I beg to furnish my prison report for the past year. But lengthened details are unnecessary, as the events of the year just closed resembled so much those of the preceding year in my department of duty, that I might content myself with referring you to my last report.

During the year the prisoners in my charge were few in number, and most of them belonging to the class who are not hardened in crime, but, having been overcome by the temptations of the world, yielded, and incurred the serious penalty of penal servitude. On the greater

*Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.*

number, I am fully convinced, prison discipline and instruction exercised a salutary influence, preventing, it is to be hoped, a relapse into crime in future.

My ordinary duties during the year were discharged in the prison as usual. Divine service, in person, or by an approved substitute, was performed on every Lord's day, without exception, and prison visitation in the cells sedulously attended to. In this latter department I had much satisfaction; and the prisoners being few in number, I was able, as formerly, to individualize them, learning their antecedents, characters, and habits; exercising a kindly weekly inspection over them all, and giving such instruction, and suggesting such motives of conduct as I deemed peculiarly suited to each. So grateful were several of the prisoners, and, I trust, so impressed with the precious truths of the Word of God, that they were affected to tears on taking leave for removal elsewhere. Others were apparently but little impressed or improved. Few as they were, I find they were natives of the three great divisions of the United Kingdom. Two were from Scotland, one was an Englishman, and the rest from the north of Ireland, with the exception of those that, during the year, made a change in their religious profession within the prison walls. To the last class, or rather to the regulation regarding such change of religious profession, I beg to call your attention, as I apprehend matters are not altogether satisfactory in this respect.

I regularly examined the prisoners as to their progress in school learning, and, admitting and admiring the enthusiasm and talent of the respected superintendent of the school in his work, in conjunction with his assistants, I believe some improvement might be effected, so as to secure the fuller instruction of those who enter the prison in almost, if not entire, ignorance of the very elements of learning, who, in some cases, have not made satisfactory progress.

The health of the men under my care during the year was, in general, very good, so that I have not been called to visit the hospital for many months past.

In conclusion, I have to observe that the administration of prison affairs during the year, seemed, within the limits of my observation, to be, in general, highly satisfactory and successful; and the courtesy and attention of all the officials with whom I had intercourse, in the discharge of duty, were, as heretofore, most gratifying, and highly conducive to my comfortable discharge of prison obligations.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison.

*Head
School-
master's
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report.

During the past year, the prisoners in general were very attentive, and evinced an eagerness to learn. As in former years, there were exceptions, but the number was comparatively scarcely any.

The great majority who passed through the prison during the past year made satisfactory progress. Those who exhibited no trace of improvement belonged, for the most part, to the imbecile or weak-minded class of prisoners. A few were physically incapacitated to learn from deafness, defective vision, &c.

MOUNTJOY
GOVERNMENT
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

TABLE showing the Progress of the Prisoners* who passed through Mountjoy Male Prison to Spike Island during the Year ended 31st Dec., 1863 :—

Subjects examined upon, and Degree of Proficiency attained.	Numbers.		Per-centages.	
	Admission.	Removal.	Admission.	Removal.
READING—				
Not able, - - - -	119	31	34·7	9·0
Badly, - - - -	92	132	26·8	38·5
Fairly, - - - -	132	180	38·5	52·5
WRITING—				
Not able, - - - -	174	62	50·7	18·1
Badly, - - - -	136	80	39·7	23·3
Fairly, - - - -	33	201	9·6	58·6
ARITHMETIC—				
Not able to make figures, -	230	134	67·1	39·1
Acquainted with part of S. Rules,	68	114	19·8	33·2
Acquainted with part of C. Rules,	28	34	8·1	9·9
Acquainted with Proportion, &c.,	17	61	5·0	17·8

The foregoing table shows that a little more than one-third of the prisoners upon admission were unable to read; that upon removal the number was not quite one-tenth; that a little over one-half were unable to write upon entering; that something less than one-fifth were unable to write upon removal; that a little more than two-thirds were ignorant of arithmetic coming in; and that more than one-third were ignorant of arithmetic when leaving. These numbers apply only to the prisoners in "separation" passing on to "association;" and hence it is necessary to bear in mind, in order to get a correct estimate of their value, the period of school attendance, viz., eight months—a period rather limited to admit of making any very satisfactory results.

Increased experience having pointed out the expediency of a different distribution of the schoolmasters, I accordingly made a change in this respect, which I confidently anticipate will tell very perceptibly on the table of progress for the coming year.

The prisoners continue to receive instructions on the system of marks, &c., to which they are subjected, and learn with great avidity the regulations which govern it, and the principles on which it is based. This portion of my duty is the pleasantest and, in its results, the most productive; in fact, it is the key which unlocks the prisoner's better parts, and makes him earnest in co-operating with the authorities in the all-important work of reformation.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my best thanks to the Governor for his uniform courtesy; to the Chief Warder for his cordial co-operation; and to the principal warders for the willing assistance they rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

The Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

* This includes prisoners physically or mentally incapacitated to learn any of the above branches of education, and it also includes prisoners not allowed (on special grounds) the privilege of attending school; but it does not include prisoners removed on medical grounds to another prison before the expiration of the usual period of probation, viz., eight months; neither does it include the prisoners removed to Smithfield Intermediate Prison, for the reason assigned in my last report.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

*Directors'
Report.*

This prison, which for many years was used exclusively as one for convicts associated for employment on the public works, receives also now, according to the arrangement rendered necessary by the closing of Philipstown Prison, as described in the last annual report, the invalid prisoners physically unfit for hard labour, the weak-minded prisoners, and those considered medically unfit to undergo the stage of separate confinement in Mountjoy Prison. This necessary change, though inconvenient for purposes of discipline, has been successfully carried out under the arrangements that have been made by the Governor and Medical Officer, and the prisoners unfit for hard labour on the works have been constantly employed in some other manner suited to their different capabilities.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good throughout the year, notwithstanding the mixture of the above varied classes of prisoners, which has been in some degree unavoidable owing to the construction and general arrangement of most of the buildings (originally military barracks). The great advantage to the general discipline of separating the known worst characters from the great body of the prisoners, and working them apart under more stringent discipline, has been fully proved by the practice at this prison. It has thus been found practicable to maintain effective discipline for several years almost without recourse to corporal punishment, the only exceptions being in the present year, in which it was considered necessary to demonstrate, on the occasion of two cases of violent assault by individual prisoners, that this description of severe punishment could still be resorted to.

The officers of this prison have for the most part conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner; and there has been only one instance in which it has been necessary to have recourse to dismissal for misconduct. Owing to the increased number of prisoners, and the re-occupation as a convict station of Fort Carlisle, an increase of eleven warders became necessary within the year. The former Chaplains and Medical Superintendent, who were pensioned on the withdrawal of the convicts from this station in 1861, have now resumed their duties. The other changes were only the ordinary casualties incidental to the service, and they have been provided for in the interval between the occurrence of a vacancy and the appointment of an approved candidate to fill it, by the authorized employment of temporary warders engaged at weekly wages, an arrangement that has satisfactorily remedied the inconvenience that would otherwise arise from the delay in filling such vacancies incidental to the requirements of the Civil Service Examination.

The convicts have been employed in the usual manner on the fortifications and other public works on Spike Island, and in

**SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.***Directors'
Report.*

work for the Naval and Military Departments on Haulbowline Island. In the last month of the year the application of convict labour in the completion of the fortifications at the entrance to Cork Harbour having been considered desirable by the War Department, Fort Carlisle was again re-occupied as a detached convict station, and arrangements made for the location there of about 200 prisoners. The site occupied by the iron huts formerly put up at this station being required for the erection of new batteries, the huts were removed to a convenient position within the present fort, and are nearly ready for the reception of prisoners. Some further accommodation for the increased number of prison officers (which the larger number of prisoners now to be employed here will require) is necessary, and has been applied for to the War Department. It is contemplated also to employ convict labour in the completion of the fortifications at Fort Camden, a former convict station at the opposite side of the entrance to the harbour.

The prisoners not actually employed on the Public Works have been those only whose labour was necessary for prison purposes, or who being invalids and incapable of hard labour were necessarily employed in oakum-picking or other suitable occupation.

The prisoners in general have worked industriously throughout the year, and the estimated value of their labour is given in the appendix to the Governor's annexed report. The nature of the labour being such as to render a great part of it incapable of actual measurement, it has been only practicable, as in previous years, to arrive at a calculation of its value by taking as a measure the computed cost of hiring labour for the works in such a locality.

There has been no alteration in the diet of either of the two different classes of convicts confined in this prison, able-bodied or invalids, throughout the year.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The exceptions to good health and the causes of ten deaths which have occurred are particularized in the Medical Officer's annexed report. The medical requirements and general treatment of the invalids and weak-minded prisoners who are necessarily confined in Spike Island since the closing of Philipstown Prison, have been carefully and successfully attended to by Dr. Kelly, the Medical Officer of the establishment, and it is due to the Governor, Mr. Hay, and to that officer, to state that under their superintendence the difficulties inseparable from the location at this prison of the invalid prisoners removed there from Philipstown Prison, have been very successfully dealt with.

The general duties of Mr. Hay have been increased by the larger number of prisoners now confined in Spike Island, and the introduction of the invalid class, but have been very satisfactorily performed by him, and he has received very efficient assistance from the chief warder, Mr. Sporle, and the principal warders. In consequence of the intended re-occupation of the detached prisons in Cork Harbour, it has become necessary that one of the two Inspectors should reside in the district and give a general superintendence, as was the case when they were formerly occupied.

The Chaplains report favourably on the religious and moral

condition of the prisoners of their several congregations, and of their attention to religious instruction. The Rev. Dr. Kertland succeeded, in the month of August, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, as Presbyterian Chaplain of the prison.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Directors'
Report.

Mr. Harold, the principal schoolmaster, speaks favourably in his annexed report of the attention, progress, and general conduct of the prisoners attending school; and the Directors have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and exertions of himself and the schoolmasters who assist him. The school is visited every year by the Local Inspector of the National Schools, who has reported favourably of the manner in which it is conducted and of the results.

The expenses of the prison have been only those of the ordinary and necessary description, and the usual account of them is given in the appendix to the Governor's annexed report.

The buildings are all maintained in good repair and condition, and, with the exception already mentioned, of the necessary removal and re-erection of the iron huts at Fort Carlisle, no alteration of any of the buildings has been required during the year.

I. S. WHITTY, }
P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's
Report.

Spike Island Government Prison, January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the past year, together with the usual statistics and returns.

The staff of warders had to be considerably increased during the year, consequent on the increase in the number of convicts and the re-opening of Fort Carlisle as a detached prison.

Of the subordinate officers, Warder Eccles, a steady good officer, died suddenly in hospital, four resigned the service, three were discharged on medical grounds, one struck off the staff, one discharged as unfit for the service, and one only dismissed for misconduct. The general conduct of the officers was very satisfactory, and, with some few exceptions, they were zealous and assiduous in the performance of their duties.

I have pleasure also in bearing testimony to the efficient and diligent manner in which the chief warder and the principal warders discharged their respective duties.

Three hundred and seventy-three convicts were received during the year, and 187 disposed of, leaving an increase at the end of the year of 186 over the previous year.

No change from former years has taken place in the nature of the works on which the convicts were employed, viz., levelling and forming the glacis, adding to the accommodation of the Fort, and various works in connexion with the defences as ordered and carried out under the superintendence of the Royal Engineer Department. A small number were also, as heretofore, employed at Haulbowline by the Naval and Ordnance Departments on that island. And on the 4th December last, Fort Carlisle was re-opened as a detached prison, on the application of

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.*Governor's
Report.*

the War Department for convict labour on the works in progress at that Fort for the defence of the harbour.

		£	s.	d.
Daily average number of prisoners on the Public Works, .	559			
Estimated value of their labour,		13,646	7	3
Invalids and irresponsibles picking oakum for Naval Department, daily average,	17			
Estimated value of their labour,			21	9 3
		13,667	16	6
Daily average on the prison works, trades, &c.,	127			
Estimated value of their labour,		3,098	3	6
Total estimated value of labour for the year,		16,766	0	0

The prisoners' earnings were credited in accordance with the usual approved rates.

The sentences were carried out in strict accordance with the rules, and in no instance, to my knowledge, was any unnecessary severity permitted in the treatment of the prisoners.

Nothing beyond repairs of a trifling nature has been done to the prison buildings, their condition at present calls for no observations, and I am not aware of any alterations being required.

In January a prisoner attempted to escape by swimming to the mainland. He was, however, immediately missed off the works and pursued; seeing which, he turned round and swam back to the Island. A similar attempt was made by another prisoner in the month of March, but he was also recaptured before he had reached the mainland. This last prisoner was tried by the civil power, and awarded six months' additional imprisonment for the offence.

The general conduct and bearing of the prisoners was, on the whole, considered very satisfactory; and, except in individual cases, there was no opposition to the rules and discipline of the prison, nor was there any occurrence calling for special notice.

The strict discipline enforced on the men in the penal and probation labour classes, and the very monotonous nature of their employment, continued as it is in some cases for several months, deter the evil-disposed from yielding to the natural bent of their passions, and the would-be idlers from persisting in their course. I feel convinced that no other kinds of punishment have been so deterrent in their effect or so beneficial in their results as the general discipline of the prison. Corporal punishment was inflicted in two instances, one a case of an assault on a warder, and the other for assaulting a fellow-prisoner.

I am able to speak from personal observation and knowledge to the orderly conduct and attention of the prisoners while attending religious instructions, as also during school-hours, a complaint or report for misconduct from either place being very rare.

Considerable care and attention were bestowed on the weak-minded and irresponsible class of prisoners, who, in an associated prison of this kind, have to be located and employed under very unfavourable circumstances; and the fact of no casualty having occurred either among themselves or arising out of their presence in the prison, is the best proof of their having been carefully and judiciously dealt with by all parties concerned.

There were ten deaths among the prisoners; but on this head and that of the general health of the prisoners, the report of the Medical Officer will deal more fully.

If not irregular I would here suggest, for the consideration of the Directors, the advantage which, speaking from some years' experience and observation of the present system, I fully believe would be derived from the appointment of an experienced officer, as superintendent of works under the Prison Department, capable of receiving instructions from, and carrying out the orders and plans of the Royal Engineer Department as regards works in progress by convict labour. I feel convinced that such an officer in charge on the works would be found of very great advantage to both departments.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Directors.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
Governor's
Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors of Irish Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 901 CONVICTS in CUSTODY, 31st December, 1863.

Murder, - - - - -	15	Appearing in arms, and breaking	
Shooting at with intent to murder, -	5	into a house, - - - - -	3
Manslaughter, - - - - -	22	Appearing in arms, and taking a gun, -	1
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding, -	10	Assaulting dwelling, - - - - -	10
Assault and robbery, - - - - -	16	Whiteboy offence, - - - - -	2
Highway robbery, - - - - -	18	Ribbonism, - - - - -	2
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and		Aiding a prisoner to escape, -	1
other assaults, - - - - -	44	Larceny and prison breach, -	2
Rape, - - - - -	21	Returning from transportation be-	
Administering poison, - - - - -	3	fore expiration of sentence, -	1
Forgery and uttering, - - - - -	11	Bestiality, - - - - -	3
Forging post-office order and steal-		Placing a piece of wood on a railway, -	1
ing post-office letter, - - - - -	2	Coining and uttering base coin, -	4
Stealing post-office letters, - - - - -	4	Feloniously having base coin in pos-	
Arson, - - - - -	40	session with intent to utter, -	3
Burglary, and burglary and former		Making and having in possession a	
conviction, - - - - -	77	press for coinage, - - - - -	1
Burglary and robbery, - - - - -	70	Obtaining money under false pre-	
Housebreaking, and housebreaking		tences, - - - - -	2
and robbery, - - - - -	32	Embezzlement, - - - - -	2
Robbery, - - - - -	17	Malicious injury to machinery, -	3
Felony, and felony and previous con-		Bigamy, - - - - -	4
viction, - - - - -	25	Sending threatening notice, -	2
Larceny, and larceny and previous		Writing, and writing and sending	
conviction, - - - - -	188	threatening letters, - - - - -	6
Stealing from the person, - - - - -	61	Cattle stealing, and cattle stealing	
Larceny from person and stabbing, -	2	and former conviction, - - - - -	21
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	29	Cow stealing and malicious assault	
Receiving stolen money, - - - - -	1	on prosecutor, - - - - -	1
Sacrilege, - - - - -	4	Horse stealing, - - - - -	4
Being found at night with imple-		Ass stealing, - - - - -	2
ments of housebreaking with in-		Sheep stealing, - - - - -	40
tent to commit a felony, - - - - -	1	Vagrancy, - - - - -	1
Feloniously demanding money and		Perjury, - - - - -	1
having a stolen gun in possession, -	1	Military offences, - - - - -	57
Appearing in arms and attempting			
to compel to quit, - - - - -	2	Total, - - - - -	901

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.Governor's
Report.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of, for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

1st January, 1863—				HOW DISPOSED OF.			
In custody, -	-	-	715	31st December, 1863—			
Committed from—				Remaining in custody, -	-	901	
Bermuda, -	-	-	8	Removed during the year to—			
Mountjoy, -	-	-	364	Smithfield, -	-	123	
Cork County Gaol, -	-	-	1	Mountjoy, -	-	2	
			373	Cork County Gaol, -	-	2	
				Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, -	-	1	
				Discharged on commutation			
				of sentence, -	-	7	
				„ completion, -	-	25	
				Released on Orders of Li-			
				cence, -	-	17	
				Died, -	-	10	
							187
Total, -	-	-	1,088	Total, -	-	-	1,088

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES ON CONVICTION of 901 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1863.

SENTENCES.				SENTENCES.			
Two Years (commuted from Ten				Fourteen Years' Transportation, -	-	3	
Years' P. S.), -	-	-	1	Fifteen „ „ -	-	15	
Three Years' Penal Servitude, -	-	-	204	Life, -	-	34	
Four „ „ -	-	-	201				
Five „ „ -	-	-	94				
Six „ „ -	-	-	52				
Seven „ „ -	-	-	115				
Eight „ „ -	-	-	8				
Nine „ „ -	-	-	2				
Ten „ „ -	-	-	110				
Twelve „ „ -	-	-	2				
Fourteen „ „ -	-	-	25				
Fifteen „ „ -	-	-	9				
Twenty, „ „ -	-	-	3				
Life, -	-	-	23				
			849				52
Total, -	-	-	901				

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years, -	-	-	-	-	157
Twenty and under Twenty-five, -	-	-	-	-	333
Twenty-five and under Thirty, -	-	-	-	-	193
Thirty and under Thirty-five, -	-	-	-	-	92
Thirty-five and under Forty, -	-	-	-	-	50
Forty and under Fifty, -	-	-	-	-	45
Fifty and under Sixty, -	-	-	-	-	21
Sixty and under Seventy, -	-	-	-	-	9
Seventy and under Eighty, -	-	-	-	-	1
Total, -	-	-	-	-	901

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED, during the year ended 31st December, 1863.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Governor's
Report.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Em- ployed for 303 days.	Estimated Value of Work per- formed.	Total.
PRISON WORK.			
Tailors, - - - -	12	£ 454 10 0	£ s. d.
Shoemakers, - - - -	9	340 17 6	
Smiths and Nailers, - - - -	3	159 1 6	
Carpenters, - - - -	4	212 2 0	
Painters, - - - -	2	90 18 0	
Masons, - - - -	1	53 0 6	
Repairing Beds, Prisoners' Socks, &c.,	9	136 7 0	
Tin Smiths, - - - -	1	30 6 0	
Labourers in Garden and on Prison			
Works generally, - - - -	34	515 2 0	
Washing in Laundry, - - - -	9	272 14 0	
Bakers, - - - -	6	272 14 0	
Cooks, - - - -	5	75 15 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c.,	32	484 16 0	
	127		3,098 3 6
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.			
Carpenters and Sawyers, - - - -	4	212 2 0	
Smiths, - - - -	6	318 3 0	
Masons and Stonecutters, - - - -	11	583 5 6	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., - - - -	448	11,312 0 0	
	469		12,425 10 6
NAVAL AND WAR DEPARTMENTS			
(HAULBOWLINE).			
Labourers at Haulbowline, - - - -	41	1,035 5 0	
Picking Oakum for Naval Stores (on wet days, &c.), - - - -	49	185 11 9	
Do. Do. (Invalid Prisoners),	17	21 9 3	
	107		1,242 6 0
Total, - - - -	703		16,766 0 0

Daily Average Number employed, - - - - 703
 " " not employed (in Cells, in Hospital, and
 at School), - - - - 81
 Total Daily Average, - - - - 784

STATEMENT of the PRISON EXPENDITURE for the year ended 31st December, 1863.

Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks, -	1,814 18 5	
" inferior officers and servants, -	4,377 10 1	
Ration for officers and allowances in lieu of same, - - - -	628 7 8	
Officers' uniform clothing, - - - -	594 5 8	
Victualling prisoners, - - - -	5,398 9 9	
Clothing " - - - -	2,712 11 7	
Bedding " - - - -	56 8 8	
Fuel and lighting, - - - -	744 17 10	
Alterations and repairs of prison, - - - -	378 1 11	
Rents, rates, and taxes, - - - -	98 7 9	
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c., -	67 14 8	
Furniture and fittings, - - - -	48 2 2	
Soap and scouring and cleaning articles, -	29 4 0	
Medicines and surgical instruments, - -	48 5 11	
Medical comforts, - - - -	25 2 5	
Gratuities to prisoners, - - - -	102 18 9	

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.STATEMENT of the PRISON EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Governor's Report.</i>	Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation, - -	128 14 9	
	Funeral expenscs, inquests, &c., - -	4 10 0	
	Washing and repairs of linen, - -	728 6 6	
	Brushes, brooms, mops, &c., - -	33 7 10	
	Various small disbursements, - -	384 14 7	
			18,405 0 11
	Deduct Chaplains' salary, refunded by War Department, &c., - -	109 14 2	
	„ house rents, sales of bread, garden produce, and pigs, - -	244 11 0	
	„ value of clothing supplied to other prisons, - -	59 6 7	
			413 11 9
	Net expenditure of prison, - -		17,991 9 2

Medical Superintendent's Report.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison, January 31, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit my Report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Prison for the year 1863.

Subjoined is a Table which gives a general view of the numbers treated in hospital during the year :—

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital, on the 1st January, 1863, from the preceding year, - -	-	-	6
Number admitted since, to the 31st December, inclusive, - -	-	-	172
Total under treatment during the year, - -	-	-	178
Of these there were discharged from hospital, - -	-	-	160
Died, - -	-	-	7
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1864, - -	-	-	11
Total, - -	-	-	178

Three prisoners died suddenly previous to their reception at the hospital ; their cases, therefore, are not included in this return, but are recorded in the mortality table.

The following Table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted during the year were affected :—

TABLE No. 2.

Continued Fever, - -	23	Sprain, - -	1
Mania, - -	1	Fractures, - -	3
Epilepsy, - -	3	Scalds, - -	1
Paralysis, - -	1	Erysipelas, - -	1
Asthma, - -	2	Ophthalmia, - -	7
Catarrh, - -	3	Necrosis, or disease of bone, - -	2
Laryngitis, or inflammation of wind-pipe, - -	1	Scrofula, - -	3
Bronchitis, - -	10	Abscesses, - -	7
Phthisis, - -	3	Ulcers, - -	4
Pneumonia, or inflammation of lung, - -	3	Tumors, - -	1
Pleuritis, - -	3	Rheumatism, - -	9
Hæmoptysis, or blood spitting, - -	3	Lumbago, - -	1
Toothache, - -	1	Inflammation of joints, - -	1
Dyspepsia, - -	3	Inflammation of Bursa, - -	1
Disease of the heart, - -	3	Strictures, - -	4
Disease of the liver, - -	2	Paraphymosis, - -	1
Disease of the kidneys, - -	1	Fistula, - -	1
Colic, "spasmodic," - -	16	Hæmorrhoids, piles, - -	2
Constipation, - -	5	Syphilis "secondary," - -	1
Diarrhœa, - -	3	Psoriasis, skin disease, - -	2
Debility, - -	4		
Wounds or contusions, - -	25	Total, - -	172

The annexed table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of committal to Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Medical
Superinten-
dent's
Report.

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Committal to Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Cause of Death.
10,923	M. T.	25	1859. 27th May.	1860. 14th Feb.	1863. 28th Feb.	1863. 28th Feb.	-*	Disease of heart.
11,734	P. R.	60	1862. 8th March.	1862. 26th Nov.	1863. 22nd Jan.	1863. 5th March.	42	Phthisis & cancer.
11,659	A. M'D.	22	1862. 11th Jan.	1862. 3rd Oct.	Died suddenly on the works. 1863.	1863. 20th April.	-*	Internal hæmorrhage from aneurism of aorta.
11,923	J. S.	38	1863. 17th Mar.	1863. 25th May.	1863. 25th May.	1863. 28th May.	3	Apoplexy; stated to have been an epileptic.
11,912	J. M'C.	25	1862. 15th Aug.	1863. 23rd April.	1863. 23rd July.	1863. 23rd July.	-*	Hæmoptysis and phthisis.
11,540	D. B.	26	1862. 16th Jan.	1862. 28th April.	1863. 9th May.	1863. 27th July.	80	Phthisis.
11,853	J. H.	26	1862. 10th July.	1863. 8th April.	1863. 22nd June.	1863. 31st July.	40	Gangrene & disease of heart.
11,356	W. A.	23	1861. 7th Feb.	1861. 31st Oct.	1861. 11th Nov.	1863. 31st Aug.	657	Laryngitis supervening on jaundice & diseased liver.
11,666	J. S.	28	1862. 25th April.	1862. 3rd Oct.	1863. 6th April.	1863. 2nd Oct.	179	Scrofulous chronic abscess.
11,536	J. M'G.	71	1861. 13th July.	1862. 9th April.	1863. 3rd Sept.	1863. 21st Oct.	48	Chronic bronchitis and disease of liver.

Of the ten fatal cases, three were sudden. Reg. No. 10,923, M. T., was employed as tailor, fell whilst carrying a bucket of water, and expired almost immediately, apparently of an apoplectic seizure, but on examination there was found fatty degeneration of the heart, so difficult of diagnosis during life, and inevitably fatal.

Reg. No. 11,659, A. M'D., fell down whilst employed on the works, and died immediately; the *post-mortem* examination revealed a rupture of an aneurism or diseased condition of the aorta, a large artery just at its origin from the heart. This prisoner had complained on one or two occasions only of temporary weakness, for which he had been exempted from labour.

Reg. No. 11,912, J. M'C., received from Mountjoy as a consumptive invalid, was gradually recovering strength and gaining in weight; he was sent for open-air exercise to the garden, and on his return from thence in the afternoon, when he was attacked with hæmoptysis, or spitting of blood, he expired whilst he was being removed to the hospital. The *post-mortem* examination revealed tubercular disease of the lungs.

Reg. No. 11,923, J. S., admitted to hospital immediately on reception

* Died before admission to hospital.

few and amenable to treatment; a fatal termination in one case of the latter was owing to its complication with organic disease of the heart, which tended to induce gangrene of the lower extremities.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

The case of mania recorded occurred in a prisoner reported as lunatic in 1862, but who was not removed from this till August last, on account of the crowded state of the Criminal Asylum.

Medical
Superinten-
dent's
Report.

With few exceptions the serious sickness was of a chronic character, and the greater portion of the mortality resulted from diseases of that character—such as phthisis, or consumption, scrofula and kindred affections; the fatality of these diseases amongst convicts are too well known to require notice.

The casualties were, generally, few and unimportant. In one instance a prisoner was thrown over a precipice; he received a severe spinal concussion, from the effects of which he has since completely recovered.

I believe I have not omitted to notice anything worthy of comment; and in concluding this report, I beg once more to recommend to your notice Mr. Maurice O'Connell, hospital assistant. He is, as hitherto, an attentive, zealous, trustworthy public servant, and highly efficient in the performance of his duties.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 27, 1864.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report of the duties performed at Spike Island for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Celebrated Divine Service,	-	on 54 occasions.
Lectured prisoners,	-	„ 85 „
Administered Holy Communion,	„ 4 „	
Visited hospital,	-	„ 55 „
„ solitary cells,	-	„ 20 „
Also prison school.		

Within the year the number of prisoners has considerably increased; as many as 120 now attend Divine Service. Notwithstanding this increase, I have no irregularity to complain of. In fact, a better conducted set of men, as prisoners, with a few exceptions, it would be difficult to find; no inattention or trifling at Divine Service on Sunday, or on week-days, very few committals to the cells, and uniform respect towards me as their Chaplain. Since the commencement of this year some have been sent to Fort Carlisle to be engaged on the Government works there. I have written to request an additional supply of prayer and hymn books, of which I stand in need, as many of those here are unfit for use, and may shortly require an additional supply of Bibles also.

The general health of the prisoners under my charge continues most satisfactory, but one, or at most two, being occasionally confined to hospital with trifling ailments. As this, however, relates to the Medical Officer's report I have no more to say on the subject.

The attention of the schoolmasters continues unabated, and the progress of the prisoners equally encouraging.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Castle, Dublin.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, January 1, 1864.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present you with my report for the past year, which is my fifteenth annual report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

The religious and moral conduct of the generality of the prisoners has been very satisfactory during the year. In my constant intercourse with them, I have always found them respectful, and willing to receive and profit of my counsels and admonitions. Their demeanour in the chapel during the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and the other religious services, has invariably been earnest, attentive, and reverential. I have had no complaint to make of them in this respect. The greater number of them have duly prepared themselves to receive the holy sacraments, once or twice during the year. Many have done so monthly, and some weekly. I need not say that there can be no better proof of the improvement of their dispositions, and of the reformation of their lives, than the fact of their having taken the necessary pains to rectify their consciences, and their conduct, in such a manner as to qualify themselves to receive the holy sacraments, for it is well known that no Roman Catholic, however depraved he may be, would attempt to receive the holy sacraments of his church, unless he were not only determined to amend his life, but had already entered on a virtuous course. Their sincerity in this respect was also manifest in their submissive and orderly behaviour in their wards, and on the public works.

All the Roman Catholic prisoners, excepting the sick and a few confined in the punishment cells, were assembled at an early hour every morning in the prison chapel, for morning prayer, previous to their commencing work, at which service I attended on alternate mornings, during the first three months of the year, and on every morning during the last nine months of the year. I also celebrated divine service, and preached to the prisoners once on every Sunday and holiday during the first three months of the year; and I have performed those duties twice on every Sunday and holiday during the last nine months of the year.

As distinct classes of the prisoners are allowed to attend school on weekdays, some in the forenoon and others in the afternoon, I have availed of these opportunities to take a convenient number of them, on each half day, from the school to the chapel, for catechetical instruction and confession, preparatory to their reception of the holy sacraments. Although this duty is not prescribed by the prison rules, I have found it to be of the utmost importance to the spiritual improvement and welfare of the prisoners. In fact, it may be considered as if the reaping and gathering-in of the fruits of all the other religious duties.

I have visited the hospital once or twice daily, and more frequently when any prisoner was approaching his last hour, to administer to the sick all the necessary services and consolations of religion. Ten of the Roman Catholic prisoners died here during the year, and I have attended the interment, and read the burial service at the graves of nine of them. I feel a pleasure in stating that I have always found the hospital wards in a cleanly and orderly condition.

I have had occasion to pass through the school to the chapel several times every day, and I have always found the schoolmasters present, and zealously engaged in the discharge of their duties; and, from my frequent examinations of the classes, I am enabled to state that the great bulk of the prisoners have made very fair progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the acquisition of social and useful knowledge.

I have daily visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and

have used my best efforts to make them sensible of the sinfulness of their refractory conduct, as well as the injury they were inflicting on themselves in a temporal sense, by their disobedience to the prison rules. I trust, by the grace of God, that I have succeeded in bringing at least some of them to a better course. At all events I have lost no opportunity of co-operating with the judicious and prudent measures of the Governor for the maintenance of the discipline and order of the prison.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
—
*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

My farther experience of the extreme difficulties which many of our prisoners have to encounter in their efforts to procure employment in the rural districts of Ireland after their discharge, induces me to take the liberty to renew the suggestion which I made in my annual report for the year 1857, page 63, namely, that four of our active, intelligent warders, who know the prisoners, be placed one in each of the provinces in Ireland, to look after the liberated convicts, in order to direct and assist them to procure employment, and otherwise to counsel and aid them when necessary, and thereby keep them from evil association and crime. I am confident they would accomplish in the provinces the same valuable services which your most active and useful lecturer has been achieving in the Dublin district.

In conclusion, I feel bound to bear my humble testimony to the excellent manner in which the Governor and the whole prison staff have discharged the very important but onerous duties during the year. Their labours were trying and unceasing, and were performed with a zeal, temper, and ability that merit for them the highest credit and consideration. I believe there could not be found in any prison a more upright, intelligent, and efficient staff.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

January 26, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your wishes I forward my report, which must necessarily be short, as sickness has obliged me to absent myself from duty for some months past.

The prisoners, with some few exceptions, have conducted themselves to my satisfaction. I have found them anxious to avail themselves of the great means of reformation which our religion places within their reach. The discipline of the prison is excellent, the result of the admirable system which prevails in this establishment.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS TWOMY, Assistant Chaplain, Spike Island.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland.

*Assistant
Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Queenstown, January 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present to you my report for the portion of the past year which has elapsed since my appointment as Presbyterian Chaplain at Spike Island.

My duties commenced in the end of August last, and from that time

*Presbyte-
rian
Chaplain's
Report.*

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.*Presbyter-
ian
Chaplain's
Report.*

to the close of the year, I have conducted Divine Service on every Sunday at Spike Island, and also at Carlisle Fort since a portion of the convicts were removed there. As to week days, for about a month after my appointment my services were confined to one day in each week, having obtained leave to omit any other attendance until I could remove my family to Queenstown. Since October, I have attended regularly two days in each week (save on two occasions when illness interfered) besides Sundays, and have given religious instruction to the assembled convicts, and have also visited those in hospital or confined in cells for misconduct.

In a sphere of labour so very new to me, I feel pleasure in stating that I have found my occupation far more agreeable, and I will add, more hopeful, than any one, I think, would suppose it to be who only contemplated it in imagination. The prisoners generally wait on instruction with an air of docile attention, and many of them by the expression of their countenances evince an interest in the simple and sublime truths of the Gospel, which may surely justify the hope that these truths will work in some of them with saving power; and if it be true that where one is converted ten are moralized, the religious teaching must powerfully co-operate with the other excellent provisions of the system under which the prisoners are placed, to make the course through which they pass a very great boon to themselves, and to the society to which they are to return.

In this connexion I may say, that I have been much struck with the wisdom and humanity of providing for these men that form of the ministrations of religion which is linked in their minds with "youth, and home, and that sweet time" whose impressions are the deepest and most lasting our hearts receive. Again and again I have seen their eyes glisten when a chord was struck, which none but one who was acquainted with their early associations would have thought of; and we know well that such a moment as that, with its reflex influence from hearers to speaker, and from him to them again, is of priceless value in the moral and spiritual culture of the human heart.

I believe that the prisoners in my charge are generally well conducted. The exceptions have been almost confined to two individuals, one of whom, I trust, has entered on a new course.

I may be permitted to add, that I feel personally indebted to the Governor, and also to the other officers, for uniform kindness in affording me every information necessary for the efficient discharge of my new duties.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. J. KERTLAND, LL.D.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Spike Island, January 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—The season has arrived, which, at your bidding, calls forth my ninth annual report, viz., that for 1863. In previous reports, whilst the Irish scheme for the treatment and reformation of convicts was being developed and tested, I put forth, in sincerity, all the facts, suggestions, and arguments on its behalf that my long practical experience afforded; but now that it has been approved and established, I will only furnish you with a concise view of the educational department under my management.

*Head
School-
master's
Report.*

Convicts with few exceptions enter our prisons quite uninstructed ; their minds and principles, not only uncultivated, but sadly vitiated ; it is, therefore, obvious to any one not partial to antiquated prison notions that no moral change can be effected without the aid of school instruction, for even religious lectures and ministrations fail when applied to those who are unacquainted with its essential mysteries ; hence the missionary must employ the catechist to prepare even those who are desirous of his ministry. Lectures would not be effective in the incipient stage of the convict's course, because no faith would be placed in them ; they would be received with diffidence and construed as the productions of time-serving officials ready to give utterance to the wishes and dictates of "the powers that be." But no such objection prevails against books, for it is generally admitted that approved books speak truth. The basis, then, of improvement must be *the book* ; and if a taste for it is once created, a good foundation is laid. The vicious occupants of the mind—the degrading thoughts—are gradually crushed out to make room for the recent literary acquaintances. The time that would be otherwise employed by prisoners in concocting wicked plans and plots against their keepers is applied to the book and the subjects of which it treats ; so that if there were no visible improvement, and if the school were only instrumental in diverting the criminal mind from its diabolical ravings, it would accomplish much for the peace of the prison and for the moral restraint of the prisoners. But its humanizing effects are otherwise manifest, for a careful analysis of the state of the education of convicts on admission will show that very few of them possessed anything approaching to a sound education previous to conviction, which proves that crime is principally associated with ignorance ; few educated men are convicted, for however straitened they may be in circumstances, they shrink from the dishonest practices to which the illiterate have recourse when similarly circumstanced. This is further demonstrated by the fact that those who are indifferent about education *here*, are generally insensible to all other agencies, and constitute the obdurate class that may be accounted irreclaimable. The book being once acceptable to the convict, the selection of the class of books is a matter of consideration, and, in the absence of a collection specially adapted to convicts, which would be desirable, none can be more suitable than the Irish National school-books, prepared for a mixed community, and constituting a gradual systematic series of lessons to develop the powers and urge forward the good instincts from childhood to manhood. These books in the hands of judicious teachers capable of efficiently explaining them, are not inferior to any lectures that could be prepared or delivered ; for any lectures suited to the capacities of such men are only garblings and deductions from these or other such books, arranged in a somewhat different order.

As primary education is so essential to the future moral progress of the convict, it follows that the teacher, in order to render his instructions effective, must be a man of more than ordinary patience and perseverance, impressed with a due sense of the frailties of these men ; taking every opportunity of removing their inveterately false opinions and obdurate habits of evil. He must practise much forbearance and show a Christian example. He must be cheerful, and yet reserved in his manner, communicating instructions in an interesting way, which gradually attaches the convicts to him, and contributes to dispel the darkness and gloom from which they suffer. Those duties which the schoolmaster occasionally has to perform, that render it imperative on him to report prisoners and have them punished, divest his teaching of much of its moral force and influence, and consequently the Spike Island teachers are not forward in preferring charges ; happily they are not often required to do so, as an

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

instance of insubordination or a serious breach of "prison rules" has not occurred in the school during the year.

As ignorance is the concomitant of crime, it may be anticipated that with an increase in numbers during the year, there is a decrease in the educational standard. The proficiency of the prisoners registered on our school-books during the past year, at the time of admission is below that of former years. This is attributable to the uninstructed state in which most of them had been previous to arrest, and not to any want of energy or ability in their instructors whilst in prison previous to coming here. Whatever may be the cause of the increase, which is not my province to investigate, the per-centage of returned convicts is small when calculated upon the total number discharged. As all, except a mere fraction, are liberated from the intermediate prisons, nothing can be more fallacious than to calculate the per-centage of relapses upon the discharges from ordinary prisons, as the impugners of the intermediate prisons are accustomed to do; also rejecting from the calculation those who have emigrated. This is not fair play, for those who have emigrated are the very best portion, who, during a long sentence, laboured hard to obtain, by their small gratuities, what would pay their passage and place them beyond the reach of former companions and haunts. The emigrants are those upon whom *shame* has had a good effect, who would blush at crime, and would not again "see the faces of those who knew them." It may be fairly presumed that *these men* in a new and thriving country have not relapsed, and consequently they should not be subtracted from the numbers on which the per-centage of relapses is computed. If the inducement of gratuities were not afforded, those prisoners who have voluntarily exiled themselves could never put together the *means* of doing so; they would, in great part, return to old practices and become public pests and public burdens.

No change has taken place in the school arrangements during the year. The day school is open from 8½, A.M., to 4, P.M., except during the dinner hour, and is conducted by myself and my two collaborators. The evening schools are open for two hours after labour every evening. I teach the B prison evening school. Mr. Ryan and Mr. McCartan teach the D prison evening school. On the 31st of December, 631 prisoners attended the day school; 120 of the advanced class attended the D evening school, and 86 of the special class attended the B prison evening school, including 29 then in Carlisle Fort, to which they had been sent since the 5th of the month, to prepare the place for a larger number, in consequence of the urgent demand for labour at the fortifications there. Though a considerable number may be eligible for Carlisle, to which you have ordered me, to attend to their instruction, yet when my services are withdrawn from the schools in Spike Island, the school business there, considering the large numbers and the several classes, cannot be efficiently carried on by two teachers without the aid of another, the appointment of whom, on due consideration, I venture to recommend.

A steady progress has been made in moral and literary improvement during the year. Edward Sheehy, esq., Inspector of National Schools, visited and examined on the 31st of March, and also on the 23rd of December last. The report of his December examination has not as yet reached me, yet I presume it will be satisfactory, as the class answered well, especially on the geography of Ireland, with its natural beauties, antiquities, and resources. The following is an extract from his report on the examination of the 31st of March:—

"I can perceive at each succeeding visit that the convicts in general evince a greater desire to improve themselves, and to exhibit this improvement when I am examining them. Their reading, spelling, writing, working of sums, and answering in grammar,

geography, and lesson books varied from middling, or fair, to very fair or good, and the removals to higher classes in 1862, amount to 97, which was a large number for the daily average in attendance."

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Mr. Nolan, the warder specially charged with the discipline of the day school in the mornings, and of the special class school in the evenings—an office requiring much energy, discretion, and forbearance—has done his duty well and faithfully. I wish I were placed in a position to award him a gratuity for his zeal and diligence.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

My two collaborators, Messrs. M'Cartan and Ryan, and myself commence our business at 8½ o'clock, and continue until 4 o'clock, P.M., except the dinner hour, and then with scarcely any respite we resume our labours for two hours—an hour and a-half of that time actively teaching—in the evening schools; we have to teach so constantly and energetically during the day, that our teaching powers are rather tame in the evening. I now see and feel the force of an observation of the late distinguished Chairman of the Board of Directors on a former occasion, that "so much continuous teaching prevents attending to the evening duties with energy." I do not think that the teachers' working hours are so long in any other of the Government schools. However the good feeling and unanimity which prevail amongst us, and the consideration of the responsibility of our position, and of the account we must render of the "talents" confided to us, impart a buoyancy and elasticity which lighten our labours.

I beg leave to acknowledge the attention which my superiors in office have paid to my suggestions and applications on educational business, and to express my approbation of the efficient manner in which the warders have discharged their duties in the schools during the year.

The state of the schools on the 31st of December, 1863, is set forth in the following tables:—

CLASSES.	Day School.	D Prison.	B Prison.	Total.
READING—				
First Book, - - - -	51	5	-	56
Second Book, - - - -	95	3	3	101
Sequel, - - - -	97	3	7	107
Third Book, - - - -	201	25	12	238
Fourth Book, - - - -	187	84	64	335
Total, - - - -	631	120	86	837
WRITING—				
Unable to write, - - - -	48	6	-	54
Large-hand, - - - -	12	1	3	16
Small-hand, - - - -	571	113	83	767
Total, - - - -	631	120	86	837
ARITHMETIC—				
Making figures, - - - -	51	5	3	59
Simple rules, - - - -	381	39	15	435
Compound rules, - - - -	63	14	17	94
Proportion, and above, - - - -	136	62	51	249
Total, - - - -	631	120	86	837

From these tables the following information may be gathered:—

1st. The sum of the attendances at the three schools on the 31st of December, 1863, was 837.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

2nd. All of these except 56 can read ; 573—the 3rd and 4th classes—can read well.

3rd. All except 54 can write ; 783 write small-hand legibly.

4th. All except 59 know some arithmetic ; 343 are learning compound rules, proportion, and above.

5th. All have some knowledge of geography, and all except 56, have a fair knowledge of it, and are not very deficient in general information. These 56 are old men, and men with impaired faculties, incapable of making any visible progress. I occasionally read and explain for them interesting and edifying lessons. Many of this class, who were not disposed to profit by the instructions given them, have been kept from school and sent to labour by your order, on my recommendation. I intend to recommend further exclusions, if, after a fair time for trial, improvement is not made.

I believe that this report is correct in every essential particular.

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Directors'
Report.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

There has been nothing of an unusual character that requires to be reported upon in connexion with this prison during the past year.

The general health of the prisoners confined in it is reported as favourable by the Medical Officer in his annexed report, and there has been a decrease in the number of deaths from ten to four as compared with the previous year. The additional hospital accommodation referred to in previous reports has been completed, and the new wards, &c., have been occupied, this arrangement affording not only improved hospital advantages to the patients, but adding also to the general accommodation of the prison.

The general conduct of the officers has been satisfactory, and no instances of dismissal have occurred within the year. There has been but one vacancy among the officers from any other cause. When the result of the legislation consequent on the recent inquiry and report by the Royal Commissioners on the penal servitude Acts is known, the Directors consider that it may be advisable to recommend that if no other change is thereby rendered necessary, some additions to the staff of this prison may be sanctioned in the next year's estimates, with the view of carrying out a more complete separation than at present of the different classes of prisoners as they advance in their sentences, and of providing for the increase in the number of female convicts that may be expected to arise from the lengthened sentences which have been recommended.

The prisoners have mostly conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner, the unfavourable exceptions having been chiefly in the cases of women of ungovernable tempers, rendering necessary their

frequent separation from the presence and hearing of the other prisoners. The circumstance that female convicts under sentence of penal servitude have to be dealt with in the same establishment during not only the first stage when they are in separate confinement, but afterwards when they are placed in association, instead of their being removed, as in the case of male convicts, to other prisons, is a disadvantage and difficulty in the means of management of the former, though it avoids the expense that would result from maintaining two or more establishments apart from each other. The Directors hope, however, to lessen the difficulty referred to by means of certain moderate alterations in the construction of the present building which they propose to submit at a future time, and by the proposed moderate increase of the staff of officers which they have already alluded to.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.
—
Directors'
Report.

The Chaplains report favourably of the general religious and moral condition of the prisoners and their attention to religious instruction. The convicts in this prison have, in addition to the efforts of the Chaplains for their improvement, the valuable benefit of the frequent visits and advice of the truly benevolent Protestant and Roman Catholic ladies who frequently attend for their instruction, and whose zealous interest must exercise a very beneficial effect on those who find themselves the objects of so much care and attention when otherwise secluded from the world.

The numbers transferred to the Refuges at Golden Bridge and Heytesbury-street have been larger than in the previous year. None are allowed to remain in those valuable institutions whose general conduct and industry do not prove them to be worthy of the privilege.

There has been no reason to find fault with the general industry of the prisoners. The use of the needle affords the principal means of employment of female prisoners in so large an establishment, and the Directors hope to accomplish a change of arrangement by which the necessarily varied capabilities of individuals for such work may be made more available than at present for a profitable return of their labour, by employing each at such work only during regular working hours as she can best perform, but giving the means of improving in skill in a higher class of work during the other hours of the day.

The school continues to be managed in a highly efficient manner by the principal schoolmistress, Miss Denvir, and her assistants, and to be very favourably mentioned by the Inspectors of National schools, who visit it and report on its state to the Government.

The buildings are all maintained in good order and repair under the inspection of the Board of Works.

None but the necessary expenses have been incurred during the year, and the items are given in the usual form in appendix to the Superintendent's annexed report.

I. S. WHITTY, }
P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 15, 1864.

*Superintendent's
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you my report respecting the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

No change has taken place in the discipline or treatment of the prisoners calling for any special remark from me. Their conduct has been on the whole satisfactory, and we have been fortunate enough to have provided a sufficient supply of work to keep them fully employed during the year.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the staff, but the discharge of the duty has been attended with great difficulties and anxiety. The occurrence of long and frequent illness amongst some of the officers has thrown an exceedingly onerous burden upon others; the consequence is, that though very well able to perform their own task, they cannot, even with the utmost zeal, carry out the routine in the efficient manner desirable for the maintenance of a proper discipline in a large establishment of this kind.

The school department has been managed much to my satisfaction, and the prisoners continue to make fair progress. The teachers are zealous and capable. The District Inspector under the National Board visits the school, and reports favourably of its conduct and the proficiency of the prisoners.

The new hospital has been occupied for some months. I am happy to say the result has been a decided improvement in the health of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DELIA I. LIDWELL, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director or Inspector.

DELIA I. LIDWELL, Superintendent.

STATEMENT of NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of
during the year 1863.

	Adults.	Children.
In custody on the 1st January, 1863,	- 437	36
Received during the year,	- 160	13
Born in the prison,	-	4
Total,	- 597	53
Discharged during the year on completion of sentence,	52	-
" on licence on medical grounds,	1	-
" sentence commuted,	1	-
" " " on medical grounds,	1	-
Transferred on licence to refuges—Protestant, 9;		
Roman Catholic, 56,	65	-
" to lunatic asylum,	2	-
Died,	4	-
	126	-

STATEMENT of NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of—*continued.*

	Adults.	Children.	MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.
Children discharged with mothers, - - - -	-	4	
„ transferred with mothers to Roman Catholic	-	-	
„ Refuge, - - - -	-	5	Superinten-
„ died, - - - -	-	4	dent's
	-	-	Report.
	-	13	
Remaining in Custody, 31st December, - - -	471	40	

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.			
15 years and under 20 years, -	27		
20 „ 25 „ -	119		
25 „ 30 „ -	97		
30 „ 35 „ -	71		
35 „ 40 „ -	46		
40 „ 45 „ -	47		
45 years and upwards, -	64		
Total, - - -	471		
Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 16 years.			
Age of oldest „ 71 years.			

CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY.			
No. convicted in the year, 1851, -	1		
„ „ 1852, -	1		
„ „ 1853, -	4		
„ „ 1854, -	1		
„ „ 1855, -	2		
„ „ 1856, -	5		
„ „ 1857, -	2		
„ „ 1858, -	10		
„ „ 1859, -	7		
„ „ 1860, -	35		
„ „ 1861, -	98		
„ „ 1862, -	161		
„ „ 1863, -	144		
Total, - - -	471		

SENTENCES of PRISONERS received in 1863.

Penal Servitude, 3 years, - - -	62	Penal Servitude, 14 years, -	1
„ 4 „ - - -	26	„ 15 „ - - -	1
„ 5 „ - - -	31	Transportation, 15 years, -	1*
„ 6 „ - - -	7		
„ 7 „ - - -	23	Total, - - -	160
„ 10 „ - - -	8		

CRIMES of PRISONERS in CUSTODY.

Administering Poison with intent to		Larceny from Person, - - -	34
Murder, - - -	1	Larceny and previous convictions	
Assault and Robbery, - - -	4	for Felony, - - -	97
Assault, - - -	1	Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, -	2
Arson, - - -	29	Murder, - - -	6
Attempt at Arson, - - -	3	Manslaughter, - - -	2
Attempt to Steal, - - -	1	Malicious Assault, - - -	1
Burglary, - - -	12	Perjury, - - -	2
Burglary and Robbery, - - -	17	Robbery, - - -	7
Conspiracy to Murder, - - -	1	Receiving Stolen Goods, - - -	22
Child Desertion, - - -	1	Stealing, - - -	13
Forgery, - - -	2	Subsequent Felony, - - -	32
Felony, - - -	85	Sacrilege, - - -	1
Highway Robbery, - - -	1	Shoplifting, - - -	1
Having Counterfeit Coin in Pos-		Uttering Base Coin, - - -	2
session, - - -	1	Vagrancy, - - -	1
Having Coining Tools in Possession, -	1	Wounding with intent to Murder, -	1
Infanticide, - - -	1		
Killing Sheep, - - -	1	Total, - - -	471
Larceny, - - -	85		

* A revoked licence case.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON. **STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1863.**

Superintendent's
Report.

Work done.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed.
		£ s. d.
Sewing, knitting, and embroidering (Prison materials),	336	218 0 9
Sewing for shops (43,246 shirts made),		439 2 1
Making, and repairing matrons' uniform,		4 5 0
Washing prisoners' clothing, bedding, &c.,		511 17 9
" for Mountjoy Male Prison,	26	184 12 9
" for Smithfield Prison,		23 12 0
" for Government Prisons' Office,		7 1 4
" for some Officers of the Prison,		20 7 4
" some second-hand bedding for Government Prisons' Stores		5 12 7
Employed cooking, nursing, cleaning Prison, monitors in the school, and picking fibre, 302 working days, at 8d. per day,	59	593 18 8
Total,	421	2,008 8 3

ABSTRACT of EXPENSES for the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

Heads of Service.	Amount Paid.
	£ s. d.
Salaries, - - - - -	2,849 3 2
Victualling, including Officers' Rations, - - -	3,494 5 6
Fuel and Lighting, - - - - -	606 2 5
Contingencies, - - - - -	81 14 10
Utensils and Furniture, - - - - -	36 2 0
Implements, - - - - -	2 16 0
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, - - -	102 5 5
Medical Comforts, - - - - -	183 16 6
Prisoners' Gratuities, - - - - -	284 16 1
Freights and Charges, - - - - -	17 0 5
Travelling Charges, Officers on Duty, - - -	1 18 6
Prisoners on Discharge, - - - - -	246 4 6
Prisoners' Clothing, - - - - -	504 3 6
Funeral Expenses, - - - - -	8 19 0
Washing and Soap, - - - - -	569 10 6
Cleaning Prison, including Brooms, Mops, &c., -	57 9 3
Bedding, - - - - -	27 14 10
Officers' Clothing, - - - - -	59 16 3
Advertising, - - - - -	10 9 1
Rent, Rates, and Taxes, - - - - -	152 6 2
Total, - - - - -	9,296 13 11

Medical
Officer's
Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

37, Fitzwilliam-square, January.

GENTLEMEN,—I have extracted the following tables from the hospital books of this prison, and am happy to say that they show a favourable condition of its sanitary state during the past year.

Number of patients in hospital on 1st January, 1863,	-	-	23
Number admitted up to 31st December, 1863,	-	-	394
Total, - - - - -	-	-	417
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	384	}	388
Died, - - - - -	4		
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1863, -	-	-	29

Number and Causes of Deaths during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
26 730	M.M. B.S.	13 June, 1856, 26 Sept., 1860,	13 Dec, 1862, 26 Feb., 1863,	28 Jan., 1863, 18 March, 1863,	Chronic Rheumatism. Renal disease with Ana- sarca.
1018 638	M.B. C.K.	9 Aug., 1862, 24 Dec., 1859,	24 Nov., 1862, 2 Oct., 1862,	22 Aug., 1863, 15 Sept., 1863,	Pulmonary Consumption. Dropsy.

Lunatics sent to Asylum during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Asylum sent to.	Date sent.
838 990	B.M.G. M.D.	30 June, 1861, 11 July, 1862,	15 July, 1861, 2 July, 1862,	Waterford, Waterford,	Dundrum, Dundrum,	18 Apr., 1863. 25 Apr., 1863.

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Ascites, - - - - -	5	Diarrhœa, - - - - -	57
Rheumatism, - - - - -	21	Scurvey, - - - - -	1
Debility, - - - - -	17	Abscess, - - - - -	2
Malignant tumor, - - - - -	1	Swelled legs, - - - - -	3
Disease of knee, - - - - -	1	Pleuritis, - - - - -	4
Ulcer of stomach, - - - - -	1	Ulcer of palate, - - - - -	2
Disease of sternum, - - - - -	1	Lupoid ulcer, - - - - -	1
Spinal disease, - - - - -	1	Colic, - - - - -	43
Hæmoptysis, - - - - -	17	Gastrodynia, - - - - -	14
Phthisis, - - - - -	19	Bilious attacks, - - - - -	20
Feverish attacks, - - - - -	46	Jaundice, - - - - -	5
Mesenteric disease, - - - - -	1	Chlorosis, - - - - -	1
Ophthalmia, - - - - -	9	Lumbago, - - - - -	7
Sore legs, - - - - -	5	Hæmorrhoids, - - - - -	1
Asthma, - - - - -	1	Pneumonia, - - - - -	1
Bronchitis, - - - - -	20	Injury to shoulder, - - - - -	1
Hysteria, - - - - -	10	Fever, - - - - -	2
Syphilis, - - - - -	6	For observation, - - - - -	7
Sore throat, - - - - -	3	Parturition, - - - - -	9
Epileptic, - - - - -	10	Palpitation, - - - - -	4
Scrofula, - - - - -	13	Erysipelas, - - - - -	1

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

There have been 2,370 cases of illness in the cells and hospital wards of the prison ; 299 visits paid to prisoners in punishment. Seven births occurred during the year ; 3 children were still-born.

Considering the amount of illness of which the prisoners complained during the year, and the unfitness of many of them from broken-down constitutions to bear up against any severe attack, the small number of deaths which took place must be considered as remarkable. We were fortunately not visited with any serious epidemic.

During the past year the new hospital buildings have been erected, and, though capable of improvement, are roomy and well ventilated. A more direct access to the hospital from the kitchen is to be desired. I am not aware of any further special matter calling for notice from me.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

AWLEY BAXON, Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

35, Nelson-street, Dublin, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—Having detailed in former reports with considerable accuracy my duties at the Mountjoy Female Convict Prison, and my procedure in the discharge of these, I beg to say that nothing has occurred since my last report, which seems to require any especial notice from me. I continue the course which I have marked out for myself; and I find every conceivable facility afforded to me to pursue it.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

55, Eccles-street, January 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

I am happy to state that the conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole satisfactory, and their readiness to attend to our instructions, while most beneficial to their own spiritual interests, has, I trust, contributed very much to secure order and discipline in the prison.

On looking over the past year we have nothing very particular to add to the remarks made in former reports, as our duties are unchanged, and our relations with the several departments of the prison continue unaltered.

The good understanding which subsisted between the officers and us has not in any way been marred, and we have to express our acknowledgments to them for their kind assistance in the discharge of our duties. Many of the prisoners suffered from bad health during the year, and we are sorry to have to record that some deaths occurred, though not so many as in former years. The hospital continues to be managed with the greatest care, and reflects credit on the excellent matron; while the blessings of the sick for her kindness must indeed console her in the discharge of her arduous and constant duties.

The schools are conducted with the greatest efficiency. The District Inspector has so frequently reported on the admirable training of the schools that it is quite unnecessary for us to offer any remark. Apart, however, from the progress made by the prisoners, which in many instances is quite remarkable, we must say that the deep interest evinced by the excellent schoolmistress, Miss Denvir, and her assistants, deserves our warmest commendation; for which, indeed, they are amply rewarded by the gratitude and prayers of the prisoners.

You will remember that in our report last year we directed your special attention to some prisoners who had a short time previous been committed to prison from the South Dublin Workhouse.

We are happy to state that they have much improved; and we have reason to hope that the patience, and forbearance, and good example of those placed over them will have the effect of securing their reformation. For our part we shall redouble our exertions in their behalf, and give expression to the hope which we indulged last year, that the officers of the prison will make them and the other prisoners intrusted to their care "fully sensible of the important fact, that they are appointed to aid in carrying out a system of legislation humanely devised, not to punish, but to correct and reform."

We have on all occasions, both in private and public, impressed on the prisoners the necessity of obedience to authority, and exhorted them to maintain order and discipline. We have also reminded those placed over

them of the importance of patience and forbearance, by which they might secure the prayers and blessings of the prisoners, and promote the real interests of the prison.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

We cannot close this report without referring to the signal advantages derived by the prisoners from the frequent visits of the Sisters of Mercy. They instruct and console them, and make the deepest impressions on their minds, which cannot but exercise a salutary influence on their future lives.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Mountjoy Female Prison, January 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—In reviewing the year just ended, we find little in what has come under our notice, or in the duties we have performed, to distinguish our present reports from those we have had the honour of presenting. Discipline is enforced; the hospital is cared; the school is admirably conducted; and our efforts for the spiritual interests of those intrusted to us are unrelaxed. We visit the prisoners committed from time to time to the penal cells; their misery draws us to them. We afford them consolation, and exhort them to pray. We do all in our power to induce them to state truth to the Inspector, in order to enable him to exercise a merciful judgment, and to pardon in some cases. It is due to the matron who superintends the penal ward, to mention her merit. Kindness and compassion give her influence, and the unhappy sufferers in her charge not unfrequently pray for her and bless her. It is, perhaps, worthy also of remark, that the matrons most distinguished for prudence, and who regard their duty in a religious sense, never confound what is accidental on part of prisoners with deliberate violation of discipline; and hence such matrons are greatly respected and readily obeyed. We continue to instruct our poor people on Sundays and other days, trusting in God to enlighten their minds, to purify their hearts, and to prepare them for a world full of danger, into which they shall again have to enter. We have their confidence, and make it subserve their interests. Penitential feeling amongst them is every year more perceptible; we witness its fruits in docility, meekness, and pious demeanour. It is true they sometimes complain of being overworked, and weep when deprived of their merit marks. We soothe them in their trouble, and reconcile them, so far as they are able, to the work expected from their hands. We have taken an anxious interest in young persons sent here from the South Union Poorhouse. We have seen nothing evil in their conduct: their thoughtlessness led to their punishment, and their wrong-mindedness prompted them to run to the penal cells, expecting to escape severe labour. Indeed, the convict system, excellent for its end, seems unsuited to them; and we entertain the opinion, that had they been sent prior to the offences for which they are here, to a Reformatory, they would have yielded to its mild discipline, and be now, more than they are, under the influence of religion. In their regard, need I say, the most charitable attention shall not be wanting on our part. Appreciating the vast good resulting from the daily visits of the Inspectors and praying that the laws relating to our prisons may be ever administered in clemency,

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your very faithful servant,

LUKE DEMPSEY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

45, Eccles-street, Dublin, January 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—The report I have now the honour to submit to you does not differ materially from that of former years.

Of the prisoners under my charge I am able to speak most favourably, my visits to the penal ward having been confined during the year to one case, and that in many respects exceptional.

I am also happy to be able to say that though several of the prisoners are not of vigorous constitution, the amount of illness during the year has been comparatively little. When in hospital the prisoners are visited regularly ; if necessary, daily.

Divine service is conducted on Sabbath at eight o'clock a.m., and with so much of attention and interest on the part of the prisoners, that I have never had occasion to make a complaint. There is no religious meeting conducted by me in which greater solemnity of feeling is displayed, or in which there is less of the formal and mechanical exhibited. I have found the advantage of suggesting portions of Scripture connected with the instruction of the morning for their study during the quiet of the day.

On the week-days I do not strictly confine the attention of the prisoners to purely and exclusively religious subjects. I have been in the habit of varying the instruction by reading to them narratives of a general kind, illustrative of control of temper, loss and recovery of character, danger of yielding to temptation, struggles after improvement and elevation, and the like. The best effects appear to me to have been the result. The monotony of prison life is broken ; a new set of feelings introduced into their minds ; a great amount of information has been given them ; and finally, lively emotion of a healthy kind has been called forth. Many times they have been bathed in tears, as in the reading of "George Harrington," a temperance tale.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that I have had the benefit of hearty and judicious co-operation from Mrs. Lidwell and the matrons, and that I have had every possible facility afforded me in the discharge of my duties by every person connected with the prison.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. HALL, Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.



School-
mistress's
Report.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison, January 9, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—The annual report of the Mountjoy Female Prison School for the year ending 31st December, 1863, with which I beg to present you, is, I am happy to state, on the whole most favourable.

The discipline and order are the same as alluded to in previous reports ; and the classes still continue large—generally 400 women attend them during the day.

In my intercourse with this large number of prisoners I feel bound to state that, generally speaking, they are anxious to improve, and grateful for the benefits of the education which they receive ; consequently their state of proficiency in the several branches of instruction is quite as advanced as heretofore, and continues to meet with the approbation of the District Inspector of National Schools.

I have to remark that the use of school-books in the cells, kindly granted to the prisoners in May last, has been productive of the most beneficial results.

If the varied tempers and difference of character to be found amongst so many prisoners, together with their previous habits and associations, be taken into account, then I must unhesitatingly remark that their conduct, with very few exceptions, is most docile and respectful, not only to me, but also to the other teachers, who, I must state, make use of every exertion to further their improvement.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MARY DENVIR, Schoolmistress.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

School-
mistress's
Report.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

Directors'
Report.

The Intermediate Prisons have continued to work satisfactorily. The conduct of the prisoners who have been confined in them during the year has been, with very few exceptions, marked by the same tone of willingness that has previously been exhibited to profit by the advantages of instruction and improvement that are therein afforded them, without attempting to abuse the privileges of their less stringent imprisonment. The experience of the year thus supports the confidence of the Directors, as expressed in their previous Reports, in the value of these Intermediate Establishments as a portion of a convict system.

The greater part of the prisoners who have passed through them in the year having been under the short sentences of three or four years' penal servitude, their time in these prisons has been necessarily brief, and the number of prisoners consequently small; but this will adjust itself as the men under the longer sentences come within reach of this stage of their imprisonment.

The tradesmen, who comprise the class of convicts employed in Smithfield Prison, and the farm-labourers at Lusk, have worked industriously and willingly, as men fully intending to qualify themselves for gaining an honest livelihood by labour on discharge.

The value of their labour is given in the usual form in the appendix to the Superintendent's annexed report.

The prisoners have been attentive to their evening school instruction, and evidently anxious to profit by the lectures which they have the opportunity of hearing, both at Smithfield and Lusk.

The health of the prisoners has been well attended to by the Medical Officer, Dr. Brady, whose death, however, since the completion of the year which is the subject of this report, the Directors regret having here to make mention of.

The Chaplains report favourably on the religious and moral condition of the prisoners under their several charge, and of their attention to religious instruction.

The death of the Presbyterian Chaplain, the Rev. James Edgar,

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
Diate
PRISONS.

Directors'
Report.

in the early part of the year, was mentioned in the Directors' previous report. He has been succeeded by the Rev. S. G. Morrison, whose report is annexed.

There have been no other changes in the staff of officers.

The duties of Lecturer to the prisoners, at both Smithfield and Lusk, and of Inspector of Released Convicts in the city and county of Dublin, continue to be discharged by Mr. Organ with his usual zeal and ability; his useful efforts in the latter capacity including, as heretofore, the important object of obtaining suitable employment for very many of the prisoners on discharge.

Both the prisons are under the general superintendence of Mr. Bradfield (residing at Smithfield), who is well assisted in his duties by Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar. At Lusk Principal Warder Gunning, the officer in charge for discipline and the usual prison arrangements, and Mr. Gallagher, who superintends the drainage and general farm operations, have performed their duties attentively and successfully; and the conduct of the other officers at both prisons has been satisfactory. At Lusk Mr. Gallagher sustains the interest of the prisoners in the nature and object of their labour by weekly lectures on simple subjects connected with agriculture, and Mr. Daly, the Schoolmaster, attends carefully to their school instruction, occasionally lecturing under Mr. Organ's direction.

The prison buildings at Smithfield, and the prisoners' iron huts at Lusk, and out-offices connected therewith, are maintained in good order and repair.

The expenses have been only the ordinary necessary expenses of a prison establishment, and are detailed in the appendix to the Superintendent's annexed report.

I. S. WHITTY, }
P. J. MURRAY, } *Directors.*

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

January 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year divine worship has been celebrated regularly in the prison chapel, and the sacrament has been duly administered upon the high festivals of the Church. I have, as heretofore, to report that the conduct of the prisoners has been uniformly excellent, and, I may say, exemplary. They join earnestly in the responses, and, as far as I can judge, they feel comfort in, and derive hope from, the services of the Church. They are most attentive to the advice and instruction I can give them at all times; and I have derived the greatest encouragement and hope from their behaviour. I have not had occasion to utter one word of reproof to any man during the past year.

The number of Protestant prisoners is about the average of past years, if anything, it is on the increase. Sometimes I have had a congregation of six, at other times of fifteen; but the latter is an exceptional case, and I would say the average number for the year is eight or nine.

Very few of the Protestant prisoners, when liberated on tickets-of-freedom, remain in Dublin. They prefer to return to the place of their birth or former occupation. Of all those who have been liberated since the chaplaincy of the prison was intrusted to me, there was but one the

sincerity of whose reformation I had reason to suspect. As far as I can ascertain, the rest are earning their bread by hard and honest labour, and are grateful for the instruction they received in the convict prisons.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

Occasionally I have felt the want of some small fund from which assistance could be given to a liberated or discharged prisoner. Illness will enfeeble a man—sometimes the best endeavours may end in failure—and I have been appealed to, not indeed often, but occasionally, for help. There are cases in which a little temporary help would be not merely a kindness but a service; and I venture to suggest that a fund might be made up of forfeited gratuities, from which a small amount of help could be given by the Directors, when they are fully satisfied that the case is a deserving one, and that the pressure on the applicant is of a temporary character, admitting of relief by a small expenditure.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

I have, as usual, to express my sense of the assistance afforded to me at all times by the efficient and anxious officers of the prison. The Superintendent has ever done all that he could to render my humble ministrations pleasant to myself and advantageous to the prisoners. From Mr. Dwyer I have ever received that help which the nature of his duties enabled him to give. The warders, from their constant intercourse with the prisoners, become thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar temper and failings of individuals, and they have enabled me to address myself to the special requirements of each.

All the officers of the prison have worked most harmoniously together, and it is unnecessary for me to say that the energetic efforts of the Lecturer are appreciated by the men as they are esteemed by the Government.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Yours, most obediently and faithfully,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M.,

Chaplain of Smithfield Prison and Assistant
Curate of St. Mary's Parish.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay,
May 27, 1864.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my report I have only to repeat what I laid before you last year, inasmuch as the duties of a Catholic Chaplain are always the same. I performed those duties with exactness, and have done all I could have done for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the prisoners, who have always been most orderly and respectful. They have considerably often frequented the sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, but not so often as would be desirable.

During the winter a large number of the prisoners were confined to hospital through severe cold. A few cases were dangerous, and one case was fatal. I attended him several times before his death, and duly administered to him the sacraments of Penance and Extreme unction.

Accept my thanks for having granted the vestments, and also for the kind consideration you have given to my request for a distinct chapel for the prisoners under my charge. I consider it to be a matter of great importance that each form of religion should have distinct churches to enable them to carry out their various ordinances. No doubt the prisoners

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
Diate
PRISONS.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

in Smithfield have a free exercise of their religion, as free as in any part of the British dominions—no let or hindrance arising from any quarter ; still I regret the want of a distinct place of worship for the different sects, because I consider prison discipline in its various forms merely as auxiliary to religion in the reformation of the criminal. Religion, then, should be provided with everything necessary and suitable, that it may be effectual ; and as long as one chapel receives two congregations, in every respect different, religion is not provided for sufficiently, and consequently fails to produce, to the full extent, its salutary effects. There is no need for me to say anything to persuade you of the necessity of a distinct chapel, for you are already convinced of the necessity and propriety of such a distinction.

The best of harmony and good-will exist between the other officials of the prison and myself. Their only aim seems to be the reformation of the criminal.

Mr. Organ continues still to lecture well on these subjects within his own sphere. I was one of his auditors on several occasions. He kept closely to secular instruction, and avoided that which was outside his province. All appear to me to unite in harmony and good-will, working together in one good work of charity, to reclaim the fallen, to remove the old man of crime, and to invest him with the new man of repentance and reformation ; to restore him to his place in society, where he works honestly for his temporal wants, and piously for his spiritual ones ; thus, acting through life with a well-grounded hope of future reward in a life of immortality.

I could not finish my report without giving public testimony of the kindness and co-operation I have at all times received from Messrs. Bradfield and Dwyer.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN O'HANLON, C.C.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

37, Montpelier-hill, Dublin,
January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my appointment to the Chaplaincy of Smithfield Prison, I have regularly discharged its duties on Sundays, and occasionally given instruction during the week. Each Sabbath afternoon I have conducted divine service according to the forms of the Presbyterian Church, but so diversified as more efficiently to secure the attention, and simplified to be more adapted to the general intelligence of the prisoners. I have also commenced a series of week-day instructions in exposition of the Apostles' Creed. An interesting feature in the meetings for religious instruction is, that the prisoners of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian persuasions unite both in public worship and for occasional religious exercises during the week. This arrangement works admirably, commends itself to the Chaplains, and is peculiarly gratifying to the prisoners themselves.

The conduct of all the men is unexceptionable. Their demeanour generally, the attention they give to instruction, the decorous manner in which they conduct themselves during divine service, their respect for the

*Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.*

Chaplains and all the officers, and the grateful way in which they acknowledge all instances of attention to them, are truly commendable.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

Of the complete reformation of those who have been discharged during the year I entertain no doubt. One of them, whilst in hospital, told me that to the treatment he had received, and the pains taken to awaken him to a sense of religion, he owed his present peace and future prospects.

Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.

My comparative inexperience forbids me to criticise the relative value of the modes of prison discipline. But so far as I have had opportunity to judge, I incline to the belief that the system pursued in the Irish Intermediate Prisons meets the two great requirements of such institutions, namely, it is deterrent in discipline and reformatory in teaching.

I wish to bear testimony to the assistance which I have received from the excellent Superintendent, his Deputy, and all the officers. To the educational and moral training, under the able and assiduous Lecturer, Mr. Organ—the more than professional interest taken in the prisoners by Mr. Bradfield—and the strict, yet kind, way in which every subordinate official performs his duties, I attribute, in large measure, the prosperity of the establishment.

I trust I may say, without being chargeable with flattery, that the efficiency of this and the other prisons, is largely owing to the spirit manifested on the part of the present Directory.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours, most obediently,

S. G. MORRISON,

Chaplain of Smithfield Prison.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the medical report on the Intermediate Convict Prisons at Smithfield and Lusk for the year 1863.

The following is a general statement of the movement in the hospital of the prisons during the past year :—

No. of patients in hospital, January 1st, 1863,	-	-	-	2
No. admitted since, to 31st of December inclusive,	-	-	-	45
Total under treatment during the year,	-	-	-	47
Of these there were discharged,	-	-	-	43
Remaining in hospital 1st January, 1864,	-	-	-	4
				47

The following table presents a specification of the diseases with which the patients admitted in the year were affected :—

Simple continued fever,	-	-	2	Wounds,	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis,	-	-	12	Piles,	-	-	-	1
Catarrh,	-	-	10	Sprains,	-	-	-	2
Rheumatism, acute,	-	-	3	Contusions,	-	-	-	2
Inflammation of bowels,	-	-	1	Abscess,	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia,	-	-	4	Paraphymosis,	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea,	-	-	3					
Constipation,	-	-	1					45

I have the gratification of being able to report that the sanitary state of the prisoners has been most satisfactory during the past year, the number of cases admitted to hospital being scarcely more than half the number of admissions in any previous year.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

The diseases that occurred were, with some few exceptions, of a mild and tractable character, being chiefly bronchitic and catarrhal affections, which seldom required any prolonged residence in hospital for their recovery.

The exceptional cases above referred to, few in number—about nine or ten—were generally men broken down in health by long confinement, or labouring under organic disease, who were obliged to pass a great part of their time in hospital. This class of patients required the most watchful care and attention to their ailments, and could only be sustained by the free use of light nourishment and stimulants.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BRADY.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
10th January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of another year, I have the honour of submitting to you, as Directors of the Irish Convict Prisons, my report, with statistical returns, on this and the Lusk Branch Prison.

The conduct of the prisoners in general has been satisfactory, only five breaches of discipline having occurred—viz., three in this prison and two at Lusk—for which it was deemed necessary to remove the delinquents to the Mountjoy Prison, there to undergo a further probation; but in every case, with one exception, they were permitted to return to this prison, having given proofs of amendment; and I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to their uniformly good conduct during their second terms here.

The nature of intermediate prisons, and the advantages to be derived from a steady course of conduct while in them, are clearly and fully explained to every draft of prisoners immediately after their arrival here by the Director, who sees them for that purpose.

The employments of the prisoners have been the same as during previous years, no new works having been introduced.

The special training which the prisoners receive in these prisons has a marked effect on their characters, as is manifested from the great change observable in their conduct and bearing after having spent some time in this prison; and judging from the fewness of the relapses, I may venture to hope that the majority of those discharged are now affording practical proofs of the efficiency of the training they have received here.

The farming operations at Lusk have been carried on as during previous years; but, owing to the small number of prisoners there, very little draining has been executed, and a portion of the Commons remains yet undrained, all hands having been required for the general farm work. Very fair crops, both green and white, have been raised; and when all shall have been disposed of, the proceeds, it is anticipated, will represent a fair return.

The buildings of this prison are in fair repair, and the outlay upon them during the past year was very inconsiderable. I do not anticipate much outlay for repairs during the present year, as a considerable amount of work can be executed by the prisoners, such as painting, glazing, repairs of doors, windows, &c.

The buildings at Lusk are also in good repair. A cart-shed has been erected at a very small expense by the prisoners' labour. Another shed,

in which the prisoners can be employed on wet days at stonebreaking, is also in course of erection—the stones to be thus broken being required for the prison farm-roads.

The conduct of the subordinate officers both here and at Lusk has been satisfactory ; all have cheerfully and zealously co-operated for the good of the establishments and the welfare of the prisoners. I think it but simple justice to Mr. Gunning, the Principal Warder at Lusk, and Mr. Gallagher, the Superintendent of Drainage, to record my sense of the very creditable manner in which, in my opinion, they have discharged their duties.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.
Superinten-
dent's
Report.

Before concluding this report, I feel bound to acknowledge the cordial and efficient co-operation I have invariably received from Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar, by whose ability and experience I have been materially assisted in the discharge of the various duties connected with these prisons.

The religious, moral, and sanitary condition of the prisoners will be reported upon by those officers to whose departments they respectively belong.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of these prisons have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of the Directors.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. BRADFELD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENTS of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of for one year, ending 31st December, 1863.

In custody, 1st January, 1863,	-	-	-	86
Received from Spike Island Prison,	-	-	-	122
„ Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	-	-	13
				136
				222
How disposed of:—				
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	-	-	5
Discharged on completion of sentence,	-	-	-	1
Released on orders of licence,	-	-	-	132
				138
In custody, 1st January, 1864,	-	-	-	84

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

18 years and under 20 years,	-	-	-	1
20 „ „ 30 „	-	-	-	81
30 „ „ 40 „	-	-	-	42
40 „ „ 50 „	-	-	-	3
50 „ „ 60 „	-	-	-	8
Above 60 years,	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	136

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

3 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	32
4 „ „	-	-	-	44
5 „ „	-	-	-	4
6 „ „	-	-	-	5
7 „ „	-	-	-	23
8 „ „	-	-	-	1
10 „ „	-	-	-	9
14 „ transportation,	-	-	-	1
15 „ „	-	-	-	17
Total,	-	-	-	136

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS,
Superinten-
dent's
Report.

CRIMES of the Prisoners received during the year.

Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Attempt to steal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ass stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attempting to compel to quit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
" and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Being a member of an unlawful society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cattle stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Coining,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Desertion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Felony,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Highway robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Horse stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Housebreaking,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
" and former conviction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Picking pockets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sheep stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sacrilege,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stabbing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Subsequent felony,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uttering base coin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Violence to superior officer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

136

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Trades.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	
Tailoring, - - -	137 18 3	
Shoemaking, - - -	109 12 0	Daily average number in Smithfield, 39
Carpentry, - - -	26 8 9	Do. do., Lusk, - 36
Brushmaking, - - -	8 8 4	
Weaving, - - -	2 10 11	
Smiths and Nailers, - - -	18 1 9	Less sick, - - - - 4
Matmaking, - - -	2 2 7	
Netmaking, - - -	12 4 3	
	317 6 10	
Sixteen prisoners, viz., labourers at the Mountjoy Prison, fatigue duty in this prison, cooking, messing, cleaning prison, pumping water, painting, messenger, picking fibre, &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9s., - - -	374 8 0	Average earnings of each effective prisoner, £21 12s. 2d.
Thirty-six labourers draining, subsoiling, and general farm, - - -	842 8 0	
Total, - - -	1,534 2 10	

ABSTRACT of Expenditure under the several heads of service, for the year ending
31st December, 1863.

Heads of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s. d.	
Salaries, - - - - -	1,356	8 0	SMITH- FIELD AND LUSK INTERME- DIATE PRISONS. Superinten- dent's Report.
Victualling, including officers' rations, - - - - -	839	16 9	
Light, - - - - -	60	10 0	
Alterations and repairs, - - - - -	30	9 9	
Contingencies, - - - - -	71	1 1	
Utensils, - - - - -	12	6 11	
Medicines and surgical instruments, - - - - -	12	11 1	
Medical comforts, - - - - -	5	1 5	
Officers' clothing, - - - - -	69	10 6	
Officers' travelling, including transit of prisoners, - - - - -	83	17 0	
Washing, - - - - -	33	0 10	
Cleaning prison, - - - - -	4	1 6	
Advertising, - - - - -	1	16 3	
Bedding, - - - - -	2	6 2	
Rent, rates, and taxes, - - - - -	10	0 0	
Total, - - - - -	2,592	17 3	

In addition to these payments the following items have been, for the convenience of the service, paid from this establishment, through which the great majority of the convicts are discharged:—

Gratuities of 133 convicts, earned in the Convict Prisons, - - -	£804	13 4
Travelling of 133 convicts to their homes, - - - - -	68	10 2
Clothing (discharged and others), - - - - -	553	17 10
Total, - - - - -	£1,427	1 4

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Lecturer's
Report.

Smithfield Prison, January, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report upon the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

The intermediate phase of prison management in Ireland has perhaps elicited more discussion than any other subject bearing upon the important question—"What shall we do with our Convicts." The experience of eight very eventful years fortifies me in the opinion that intermediate prisons afford greater opportunities of acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the natural character and dispositions of criminals than can be had in ordinary gaols.

Men of the very worst type continue to pass through this prison, and whose antecedents mark them as old and habitual offenders. Those who make crime and criminals a subject for serious and contemplative study well know that no matter what trouble, what anxiety, and what interest may be taken in the amendment of bad and vicious men, a large margin must be allowed for failures and disappointments.

There is a cause for every physical disease, or it may be a combination of causes, and I think the same may be said of every moral disease. Before we can effectually deal with the moral disease of man, we must first ascertain its why and wherefore. We know that physical ailments often refuse to yield to man's most skilful ability and experience; such, I fear, is the case with the moral infirmities of some men—infirmities, I believe, which call for the special treatment of the Almighty Physician himself.

Men or women of this stamp must always constitute the stock-in-trade of criminals of every country. To discriminate between the unimpressible and the hopeful convict is one of the chief objects aimed at in the Intermediate Prisons; and I believe that in the big majority of instances their success in this way cannot be honestly contradicted.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

*Lecturer's
Report.*

If we are to grapple with crime as a social evil, we must always bear in mind, that man, no matter what his position, is a creature of circumstances. Therefore, the first step to be taken in the reformation of the convict is to examine and consider the circumstances under which he had fallen. Having given the causes of crime my attention for the past eight years, during which time I have become acquainted with criminals of almost every class, I now venture to offer my views as to their classification. 1. Those who from the absence of parental control in early boyhood, or by the evil example of their parents, recklessly commit acts of petty theft, and who become more and more hardened in their evil ways, by associating with more experienced and more artful thieves—these afterwards constitute the class of habitual offenders to whom honest employment is irksome and distasteful. 2. Persons of indolent, intemperate habits, who, having the greatest aversion to continuous labour, prefer the hazardous chances of crime to the merited rewards of honest, humble toil. In this class we find burglars, receivers of stolen goods, and adult pick-pockets. 3. Those who may be designated criminals of incidence form another class, in which we find men convicted for manslaughter, forgery, drunken robberies, and agrarian offences. These, in my mind, are the three principal classes of criminals. Notwithstanding the grossly demoralized class of men who find their way to Smithfield, the good work of reformation steadily proceeds. Of course failures are inevitable amongst such a class, but they are so few as not to affect the reputation which Smithfield has won for itself.

The impracticability of dealing with prisoners in masses for reformatory purposes is now universally admitted. We may punish them by thousands, but to reform them we must deal with them by units—that is, know each man's moral disease, and how it originated. To deal with convicts in the way here mentioned involves, no doubt, much time, patience, and perseverance; but the reformation of one old and habitual thief more than compensates for all, and the beneficial results of such a man's reformation to society cannot be too highly estimated.

I still continue to address to the men simple and useful lectures, in which they take a great interest. Of course the language must be very plain to come within the range of the capacities of men of their class. The lectures have always a moral tendency; and whilst endeavouring to make the prisoners acquainted with things and places in the universe around them, I also endeavour to impress upon them, the wisdom, providence, and power of the Omnipotent Being whose laws they had outraged.

I believe the competitive examination based upon the lectures of the week, and which take place in Smithfield every Saturday evening, to be another important phase in the Intermediate Prison system. To see old men, heretofore vicious and demoralized, becoming as it were schoolboys once more, putting questions, in themselves harmless and instructive, is, to say the least, interesting; and to bring once evil-designing and experienced criminals to this state, is in itself a hopeful trait in the character of the system and the convict.

It is impossible to over-estimate the advantages of voluntary emigration. It has been productive of the most gratifying results, no matter from what point we look at it. The State and the country have benefited by it, whilst to the well-meaning released convict it has proved a boon of which we cannot speak too highly.

A statement made by me some years since has been quoted as a proof that the Irish people have a sympathy for the Irish criminal. Now, the statement is this:—I mentioned in some of my former reports that it sometimes happened that the demand for Smithfield men was greater than the supply. What I meant to convey in making the statement was, that

employers to whom the antecedents and reformatory training of the Smithfield prisoners were known, and by whom the faithful and honest conduct of other prisoners released from Smithfield was tested and appreciated, applied for similar men, but could not get them, there being none eligible for discharge at the time. It will be remembered that these employers always and invariably kept their knowledge of the discharged convicts whom they might employ strictly secret, and never for a moment allowed the other workmen in their employment to know anything about them. It has, however, sometimes happened that workmen did find out the former position of some of the men I had recommended, and when this occurred the ex-convict was soon compelled to seek employment elsewhere. Often have those men come to me to relate the annoyance they indirectly received from the workmen; and were it not for the lessons of patience and self-reliance learned in the classification of the convict prisons, and in a higher degree at Smithfield, violence from ill-feeling might on more than one occasion have been the result.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUK
INTERME-
Diate
PRISONS.
*Lecturer's
Report.*

The importance of the individualization of convicts cannot be too highly valued, as by it we are enabled to form, generally speaking, a fair idea of the man's natural character and disposition. Without thus dealing with criminals we can never expect to know them, nor they us. Prisoners are, as a general rule, a suspecting and malignant class. The first thing to be done is to win, if possible, their confidence; and to do this needs no small support from Christian forbearance and patient endurance. They are impressed, at the beginning, with the belief that no prison officer can be their friend; and so deeply rooted is this idea, that from some it never can be removed.

It is incumbent upon us to do what we can to induce bad men to discontinue their evil ways; but whilst our exertions are directed to this good work, we are not to close our eyes to the struggling and often pauper condition of the honest, struggling poor. I for one do not; and my greatest ambition is to see an habitual thief cease his criminal profession, and take his stand amongst the humble and lowly toiling multitudes, and like them be content with his lot, and glad even to call the cellar or the garret his honest home. This, and this only, I have endeavoured to do; and though I have failed in some cases, I have succeeded in many.

Undeserved sympathy and unmerited and ill-judged assistance have, and ever will have, an evil effect upon criminals, the great majority of whom entertain a peculiar abhorrence of hard, honest work. Now, I hold that the only test we have of a convict's amendment is to see him cheerfully and resolutely apply himself to honest, continuous toil, which he heretofore evaded, when indolence and theft were more congenial to his tastes, and were more remunerative in his estimation. A system that can so train and amend the vagrant thief, the fearless burglar, and professed pickpocket, is surely deserving of the approval of society, the support of the State, and the good-will of all men; and that the Irish system has, to a great extent, done this, I believe that none who know its working will be disposed to deny.

By every officer in Smithfield have I been supported in my duties; and I cannot too highly speak of the marked and cheerful co-operation given by Messrs. Bradfield and Dwyer, at all times, when circumstances arose which rendered their counsel and experience advisable.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN, Lecturer.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
Diate
PRISONS.

*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

LUSK PRISON.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Vicarage, Lusk, January 9, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in reporting that the Protestant inmates of the Lusk Prison have, during the past year, conducted themselves in a very exemplary manner, and that several of them have evinced great earnestness, and a desire for religious improvement, which has been evidenced by an unusually frequent attendance at the holy communion. They have received instruction with becoming attention, and have given every reason to hope that the lessons they have been taught, and the experience they have acquired, will produce satisfactory fruits in their after-life.

Much good continues to result from the style of discipline employed towards the convicts, in which firmness and consideration are so happily blended, and in the exercise of which the Chief Warder and his associates continue to manifest such diligence and judgment.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., Vicar of Lusk.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Lusk, January 3, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—As it is expected that I, as Chaplain to the Lusk Prison, should give a report for the past year, I beg leave to send in the following:—

First, I must say that I am very much pleased with the moral conduct of the prisoners in general: their orderly and edifying demeanour going and returning and in church, has merited great praise from the people who see them. Secondly, as far I can learn, they have been most willing to perform every work required of them.

The common on which the prison stands is becoming fertile in an extraordinary degree, as must appear to any person looking at the very large stands of corn and hay. Thirty acres of wheat are already sown, in the best condition, under the superintendence of Mr. Gallagher, the very clever Engineer.

The Chief Warder, Mr. Gunning, is spoken of by the prisoners with affection and esteem, as he is unremitting in his attention when their health requires it. The other warders are very attentive to their respective duties; so that everything is going on in such a manner as not only to elicit approbation, but praise.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS COSTIGAN, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

*Lecturer's
Report.*

LECTURER'S REPORT.

January, 1864.

Perhaps no stronger evidence could be advanced in favour of Intermediate Prison System than that which shows itself in the general conduct and cheerful industry of the convicts located upon the Lusk Penal Farm.

Here, upon a partially reclaimed common, situated in an open, bleak, and unsheltered country, some sixteen miles from the Irish metropolis, are to be found criminals who heretofore bade defiance to the laws of God, and outraged frequently and long those of society. Subdued at least they now are; and judging as far as observation and existing circumstances will

permit, one is led to hope that the great majority of them will have been socially and morally improved when again they enter the outer world.

The content of the farm may be estimated at 170 acres, of which 120 consisted a few years since of a barren, uncultivated waste; of these 80 have been reclaimed, and now vie in productive properties with any land in the surrounding district. The progress of the farm is encouraging, and the men seem to compete with one another in furthering the agricultural works, which, when completed, will no doubt stand as a lasting testimony of the great good that may be effected by diverting convict labour into a proper channel.

The good effects of the manly and natural employment which the little colony affords are clearly visible in the men, and must be gratifying to those who are acquainted with their antecedents and previous modes of living. Amongst them are to be found criminals of all possible types, except only those convicted for very grave offences; and he who takes an interest in the reformation of erring man cannot fail to admire a system which has wrought such happy changes upon the hearts, minds, and dispositions of men, who heretofore resisted all advice, and spurned all efforts made to induce them to abandon their evil ways.

To the ordinary labourer unpaid extra work is irksome and unpleasant; by the men at Lusk labour of this kind is willingly encountered, and cheerfully gone through. Indeed I have seldom known the paid servants of any employer more anxious than the men of Lusk are that the tasks appointed to them should be performed faithfully and well. Some will say this great interest in the work is taken for certain motives; true it is there is a motive which prompts the men to cheerful action, but that motive is gratitude, and from gratitude only could it spring. It cannot be through hypocrisy; for here, as in Smithfield, this base vice is seldom permitted to pass unobserved or uncensured; and the dissembler is made to know that by frankness and truth his interests can best be served. There is a very healthy and moral tone pervading this convict settlement; indeed, it may be said the men govern themselves to a great extent, the interference of an officer being very seldom necessary.

I am aware that lecturing to convicts has sounded strangely on the ears of those by whom it is urged that a greater interest is manifested in the education of criminals than in that of the honest industrious poor. Now I deny the force of this statement; and even if it were true, it affords no valid reason for neglecting the education of men with whom ignorance of the worst and darkest kind may be set down as one of the causes of crime. It needs no demonstration to prove that ignorance is a very powerful cause of crime; hence it is that the great object of the system of instruction, as carried out here and in Smithfield, is to illumine the mind and emancipate it from the vicious, warped, and prejudiced state in which it had reposed for years; and while in that state who can deny that man more easily and unthinkingly falls a prey to the evil propensities of his nature, and more readily and unsuspectingly a victim to the wily and plodding seducer. Again, the system aims at another, and which every Christian will admit to be a laudable object. It is this, to make them acquainted with the works of the great Author of their being, but of course in a way peculiarly suited to their capacity of comprehension, which, generally speaking, can only allow them to take instruction as it were drop by drop.

In lecturing to them I select subjects which strike me as being instructive and applicable. Social subjects seem to interest them very much, such as "Crime, its Causes, and Results;" "The Prospects of the Reformed Convict at Home and Abroad;" "Strikes—their consequences upon Working Men;" "Associates—How to distinguish between Friends and

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

Lecturer's
Report.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
Diate
PRISONS.

*Lecturer's
Report.*

Acquaintances," "Industry," "Frugality," "Perseverance," "Self-Dependence," "Decision of Character," "Self-Control," &c. These and such like subjects always elicit their attention. Then, on the other hand, we talk of the flowers of the field, the stars of the sky, the inhabitants of the ocean, of earthquakes and volcanoes, of rivers;—in fine, in a simple humble way, I endeavoured to open to their view the "Glories of Creation," and at the same time impress them with the power and the providence of the great Author of their nature.

Public opinion is most favourable as regards the conduct and demeanour of the men, and the farm is frequently visited by the gentry of the district, who, indeed, seem to take a lively interest in its success.

The true character of these men soon displays itself here, notwithstanding the work is very slavish during many months of the year, and no doubt irksome to the pickpocketing class, yet it is cheerfully gone through, every man (to use the prisoners' own words) "does his best." Standing in the midst of these men whilst engaged at their honest and useful labour, and observing them now and then wipe the sweat from their faces—faces which a short time before were marked with gloom and with suspicion, but now irradiated with gleams of confidence and aspirations of hope—earnestly have I wished that a career of similar honest and independent toil might await them when prison constraint had ceased, and freedom once more restored. Often have I paused to think what their future might be, but He only to whom are known their sins and their sorrows can reveal the mystery. Man can only hope and timidly offer his opinion; and this opinion, even to approximate to probability, must be founded upon past experience and practical acquaintance with the details, antecedents, and past circumstances of the criminal.

Never was there a work more pregnant with hope and yet with apprehension than that of criminal reformation; and after a thorough practical experience of eight years of the manners, customs, character and dispositions of criminals within and without the prison—with this experience I pronounce the reformation of a criminal a task at all times difficult, and at no time certain, but yet, with faith in the work, never to be despaired of.

The good resulting to society, even in a pecuniary point of view, by the amendment of one old, habitual, and training thief, is, I fear, not fully understood by the public generally. If it were so the advantages arising from Intermediate Prisons in this country would have been even more fully appreciated than they had been. In them all possible means are taken to secure the after well-being of men once bad and vicious. And again it would appear that the depraved and demoralized class of men with whom the system has to deal is very much lost sight of by those who expect more than human exertion can accomplish.

All can be said about Lusk and its sister institution, Smithfield, is, that in them every effort is made to open the eyes of the prisoners to the evils of their past lives, and to make them thinking beings; and if we have not succeeded as we should have wished it cannot be honestly denied that success in a great measure has signalized the work of the past eight years.

In bringing this brief report to a close I should not be justified in omitting to accord to Messrs. Gunning, Gallagher and Daly my best thanks for their kind and very valuable co-operation during the past year. It is a source of gratification to me to know and feel that here, as in Smithfield, officers and men are willing to assist me in the mission to which Providence has been pleased to assign me.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. P. ORGAN, Lecturer.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR of RELEASED CONVICTS in the DUBLIN DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, as Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District.

RELEASED
CONVICTS,
DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Inspector's
Report.

From the first time I became connected with the Irish convict service I saw the necessity of such an office, and since then I have continued to visit, assist, and report upon all released convicts in the city and county of Dublin. My position as Inspector was officially recognised in August, 1863, when His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle was graciously pleased to confer upon me the appointment.

My position as Inspector is rather a peculiar one, but such that no person can question its importance or utility. The following are among the chief duties which it entails upon me:—1st, providing employment for the men when discharged from intermediate prisons; 2nd, carrying out a detailed and continuous supervision in the city and county of Dublin; 3rd, preparing and forwarding to you, gentlemen, a bi-monthly report upon each released prisoner residing in my district. Subjoined is a form of the report:—

FORM of Supervision Report in the Dublin District.

Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	Crime.	Former Convictions, &c.	Name.	Residence.	Employer.	Employment.	Wages.	When Sentence will expire.	Observations

4th, keeping up a frequent correspondence with discharged prisoners, whether in Ireland or out of it; 5th, providing hospital accommodation for those men who may be ill, and workhouse shelter for the aged, the feeble, and the infirm amongst them.

These are some of my duties; but there are others which are not necessary to mention here.

When we consider the many temptations and incentives to crime which abound in a wealthy and populous city like Dublin, I think it is only justice to the Irish Convict System to say that out of about 2,000 convicts released from Smithfield during the past eight years, all of whom were located in the Dublin district for some time, more or less, after their discharge, not 30 of them have relapsed into crime whilst under my supervision, either through theft, drunkenness, or violation of the conditions of their ticket of licence. This is a fact which challenges honest contradiction, and can be ascertained by referring to my bi-monthly supervision reports.

My experience of criminals both inside and outside a prison leads me to believe that the following causes may be set down for their relapse into crime:—1st, short sentences on habitual offenders, and consequently too short a supervision; 2nd, re-association with former evil companions; 3rd, leaguings with prison acquaintances whose conduct in prison was

RELEASED
CONVICTS,
DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

*Inspector's
Report.*

such as to exclude them from intermediate training—these acquaintances are, generally speaking, of that class which are deemed unimpressible; 4th, a manifest distaste for continuous, hard, honest work, and an absence of physical energy and self-respect, which signally marks the character of the indolent and intemperate criminal.

I believe that no thinking man, who has given the reformation of criminals and the laws of his country proper consideration, but must have seen the importance of convict supervision and appreciated it. To the released convict, when well inclined, it serves as a reasonable but powerful reminder of the errors and misfortunes of the past. To the evil-disposed discharged prisoner it acts as a very salutary check upon his conduct, narrows his sphere of crime, and furnishes a very potent means to his sure and speedy identification. It is clear, then, that, whether we consider the amendment of the criminal or the protection of society, the supervision of released convicts is sound in principle and beneficial in results.

Two years battling with life and its vicissitudes in a state of freedom may, in my opinion, be taken as a fair test of a criminal's probably lasting amendment. Some will consider this period too long, but I do not; and experience has strengthened me in the opinion I now advance. I have known but three men to relapse after the time here mentioned, and two of them only exceeded the limit by three days. Discharged prisoners who pursue crime as a mode of living after being two years out of gaol, do so either through poverty, drunkenness, or an over-confidence in their ability to evade detection.

Although endeavouring as best I can to help the men under my care to get along honestly and industriously, I have never been forgetful of the grave and imperative duties owing to society, nor allowed my anxiety or zeal for the well-doing of the released convict to influence me in the discharge of them; and I believe I can with confidence appeal to the Police authorities of the city, for their testimony to the correctness of this statement.

You, gentlemen, are aware that in the event of seeing grounds for being dissatisfied with any discharged prisoner's mode of living, in my district, I lose no time in bringing the case before you, and otherwise acting according to the emergency of the case.

I shall now conclude this brief report by stating that though it has been urged that the supervision of discharged prisoners is calculated to interfere with their getting honest employment, I have never known such to be case in the Dublin district; but I must here observe that to carry out a system of supervision so as not to injure or mar the prospects of the discharged prisoner, on the one hand, and not to neglect the interests of society on the other—that is to keep the scales of justice fairly and legitimately balanced between them—requires the exercise of great caution, and the prudent consideration and management of many varying circumstances.

I cannot close this report without bearing my testimony to the valuable assistance rendered to me by Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar of Smithfield Prison, in the Supervision Department of the service.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN, Inspector of Released Convicts
in the Dublin District.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Castle.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS with reference to CONVICTS sentenced to Penal Servitude under the Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap. 3.)

NOTICE.

1. The Act of Parliament passed in June, 1857, provides that sentences of penal servitude are to be of the same duration as sentences of transportation previously awarded, instead of the sentences of shorter extent under the Act of 1853—thus, a sentence of *four years' penal servitude* under the Act of 1853 stands in place of a sentence of *seven years' transportation*; whereas for the same offence under the recent Act of 1857, the sentence awarded is liable to be one of *seven years' penal servitude*.

In the case of the shorter sentences under the Act of 1853, the whole has to be spent in imprisonment, a certain proportion, in the case of well conducted prisoners, being allowed to be passed in Intermediate Prisons, but in the case of sentences under the recent Act, the terms being longer, a portion is allowed to be remitted on licence towards the end of the sentence, if the conduct of the prisoner shall have been deserving of this indulgence.

The following scale shows the earliest periods at which prisoners convicted under the recent Act may qualify themselves by *unexceptionable conduct* for admission to the privileges of the Intermediate Prisons:—

SCALE.

Class and number of marks to be gained for admission to the Intermediate Prisons for different sentences.	Sentences.	Shortest periods of imprisonment.				Periods of remission on licence.
		In Ordinary Prisons.		Shortest period of detention in Intermediate Prisons.		
Class 1st, $\frac{10}{90}$.	3 Years	2	2	0	4	The periods remitted on Licence will be proportionate to the length of sentences, and will depend upon the fitness of each Convict for release, after a careful consideration has been given to his case by the Government.
„ 6 A or 6 months in A Class	4 „	2	10	0	5	
„ 14 A „ 14	5 „	3	6	0	6	
„ 17 A „ 17	6 „	3	9	0	9	
„ 20 A „ 20	7 „	4	0	1	3	
„ 28 A „ 28	8 „	4	8	1	4	
„ 44 A „ 44	10 „	6	0	1	6	
„ 59 A „ 59	12 „	7	3	1	9	
„ 68 A „ 68	15 „	8	0	2	0	
		10—0				

2. The above earliest possible periods of removal to Intermediate Prisons apply only to those of the most unexceptionable character, and no remission of the full sentence will take place unless the prisoner has qualified himself by carefully measured good conduct for passing the periods in the Intermediate Prisons prescribed by the Rules; and any delay in this qualification will have the effect of postponing his admission into the Intermediate Prisons, and thereby deferring to the same extent the remission of a portion of his sentence.

3. Convicts under sentence for “Life” will not be eligible for consideration for remission under twelve years; in the event of their misconducting themselves they will not be eligible at so early a period, and may be retained even for “Life.”

APPENDIX.

4. According to the requirements of the colony of Western Australia, a certain number of convicts may be sent from this country from time to time; the selection will be made from the well-conducted, at about half the period of their sentence. Convicts under "Life Sentences" will not be eligible for removal until eight years from the date of their conviction.

5. It will be quite evident to the convicts that their future position depends upon their own exertions, and that the importance of the classification in force in the prisons, and of the marks regulating it, has been much increased by these rules.

6. It will be necessary, therefore, that each convict should make himself thoroughly acquainted both with these rules and the classification which is to govern them as quickly as possible, for which every facility will be afforded him. He will thus learn the importance of preserving a good character in Mountjoy Prison as well as on the Public Works.

7. There may be exceptional cases and crimes of such a heinous description as to preclude offenders from being treated in the ordinary manner; these will be dealt with specially by the Government.

By Order,

Director.

CONDITIONS ENDORSED ON every TICKET of LICENCE in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1. The power of revoking or altering the Licence of a convict will most certainly be exercised in case of his misconduct.

2. If, therefore, he wishes to retain the privilege, which by his good behaviour under Penal Discipline he has obtained, he must prove by his subsequent conduct that he is really worthy of Her Majesty's clemency.

3. To produce a forfeiture of the Licence it is by no means necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offence. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, &c., it will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, and he will be at once apprehended, and recommitted to prison under his original sentence.

REGULATIONS for the ENFORCEMENT of these CONDITIONS in IRELAND.

1. Each convict will report himself to the Constabulary Station of his locality on his arrival in the district, and subsequently on the 1st of each month, unless he resides within the county Dublin, where he will be under Mr. Organ's supervision.

2. A convict must not change his locality without notifying the same at his Constabulary Station, in order that his registration may be changed to the locality to which he is about to proceed. In county Dublin any such change in or from the district must be notified by him to Mr. Organ.

3. An infringement of these rules by the convict will cause it to be assumed that he is leading an idle and irregular life, and thereby entail a revocation of his licence.

Director,
Government Prisons' Office,
Dublin Castle.

NOTIFICATION made to the CONSTABULARY on the LIBERATION of a CONVICT on LICENCE.

Government Prisons' Office,
Dublin Castle, 186

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Hair,
Eyes,
Eyebrows,
Nose,
Mouth,
Complexion,
Visage,
Make,
Height, Feet, Inches. .
Age on Conviction in 18

SIR,

I have to inform you that a "Ticket of Licence" has been granted to Convict who will, on discharge, proceed to

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Director.

Born at }
Friends reside at }
To the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Dublin Castle.

NOTIFICATION made by the CONSTABULARY when a CONVICT on LICENCE changes APPENDIX.
his RESIDENCE from one locality to another.

County of
District of
Sub-District of

REGISTER OF CONVICT, No.*
on Ticket of Licence (see Circular, 1st January, 1857).

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
(Circular, Paragraph 1.)

Hair,
Eyes,
Eyebrows,
Nose,
Mouth,
Complexion,
Visage,
Make,
Height,
Born at
Friends reside at

* i. e. No. in Convict Book, as stated on Ticket of Licence.

Date on which the Convict first reported
himself at this Sub-District. (Circular,
paragraph 2.)
Name and Address of person by whom
employed.
Date on which the Convict left this Sub-
District. (Circular, paragraph 4.)
To what Sub-District and County re-
moved. (Circular, paragraph 4.)

186 Constable.

REPORT OF CONDUCT.

(NOTE.—In the event of the removal of the above-named convict to another Sub-District, a copy of the foregoing particulars (including report of conduct), is to be transmitted to the Constable thereof; and in case of further removals the same rule is to be observed; so that the convict's conduct during the whole period he has been on licence may be ascertained in the last Sub-District in which he is located.)

PARTICULARS OF EVERY CASE in CUSTODY in a COUNTY or BOROUGH PRISON which is even suspected to be that of a DISCHARGED CONVICT, and which is forwarded to the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS for Confirmation and Identification.

——— Gaol.

PARTICULARS, DESCRIPTION, &c., of a PRISONER suspected or known to have been a DISCHARGED CONVICT.

Particulars under which now in Custody.

Description.

Name,
Crime,
Date of Trial,
Sentence, if passed,

Hair,
Eyes,
Eyebrows,
Nose,
Mouth,
Complexion,
Visage,
Make,
Height, Feet, Inches.
Marks on Person,
Present Age, Years.
Trade or Calling,
Prison Trade,
Born at
Resided before committal at
Friends reside at
Whether identified as having been
a Convict, and by whom.

Particulars of former Conviction as far
as is known or can be ascertained.

Name,
County where Tried,
Date of Conviction,
Crime,
Sentence,
When Discharged from
Convict Prison,
Prison from which dis-
charged,

OBSERVATIONS.

Governor.

APPENDIX. LETTER forwarded in the case of every DISCHARGED CONVICT again brought to TRIAL.

Government Prisons' Office,
Dublin Castle, 18

SIR,

The enclosed particulars of _____ have been compared with the books of this office, and are correct. In the event of his being found guilty of the present charge, the Directors of Convict Prisons request that the notice of the Judge may be particularly called to the circumstance of his being an "Habitual Offender," with the view of his receiving a sentence proportionate to his perseverance in pursuing a course of crime.

Please to notify the result of the Trial to this office and return the enclosure at the same time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Director of Convict Prisons.

*The Governor,
Gaol.*

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.

	1854.						1855.					
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.		Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.	
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628		1,777	488	430	452	3,147	
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	276	25	46	21	368		203	36	65	17	321	
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289		101	6	31	9	149	
Per-centage on prison population, .	10.5	1.8	5.9	2.	3.		5.7	1.6	7.2	2.	4.7	
	1856.						1857.					
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.		Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork Grange-gorman and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.	
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852		1,329	686	70	357	2,442	
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	101	42	35	16	194		67	37	6	16	126	
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54		34	6	2	3	45	
Per-centage on prison population, .	2.1	1.8	2.5	.7	1.9		2.6	.9	2.9	.8	1.8	

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.
Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years
1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisons.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	99	293	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	—	1	15
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·6	—	0·3	0·9
	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80
	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown*.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	79	316	1,519	783	460	75	370	1,688
Average daily No. of Sick, . . .	14	27	4	17	62	·9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	·8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·3	1·1

* Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

72

DUBLIN : Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS
ON THE
DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT
OF
PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST
PRISONS,
AND OF
PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND
BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND
THE INVALID PRISON AT WOKING,
ALSO OF
THE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR,
For the Year 1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS	PAGE 5
--	-----------

APPENDIX.

No. 1.	
Return showing Number of Convicts received, and the Disposal of all Convicts (Males) who left the Government Prisons for the Year ending 31st December 1863	15
No. 2.	
Statement of Male Convicts and Licences revoked during the Year 1863	15
No. 3.	
Statement showing the Number of Male Convicts at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1863	16
No. 4.	
Statement showing the Number of Female Convicts at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1863	16
No. 5.	
Crimes of the 2,204 Male Convicts received during the Year 1863 not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation	16
No. 6.	
Return of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from 1857 to 31st December 1863	17
No. 7.	
Detail of the Disposal of Female Convicts during 1863	18
No. 8.	
Statement of Female Convicts reconvicted and Licences revoked during 1863	18
No. 9.	
Crimes of the 310 Female Convicts received during 1863, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation	18
No. 10.	
Statement showing Number of Assaults on Officers by Prisoners, Number of Corporal Punishments, Number of Escapes, and Number of Suicides at each Prison during 1863	19

CONTENTS.

PAGE

No. 11.

Statement showing the Number of Male and Female Officers discharged, dismissed, or resigned during 1863	-	-	-	-	-	19
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

No. 12.

Return of the Annual Number of Persons convicted of Arson during the Five Years ending 31st December 1863	-	-	-	-	-	20
Dietaries :—						
For Convicts in separate Confinement	-	-	-	-	-	20
For Convicts at Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	20
Notice concerning a Prisoner's Religion	-	-	-	-	-	21

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS :—

Pentonville Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Millbank Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Parkhurst Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Portland Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Portsmouth Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Dartmoor Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Chatham Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
Brixton Prison	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
Fulham Refuge	-	-	-	-	-	-	231
Woking Invalid Prison, and Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	243

REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

For the Year 1863.

SIR,

45, *Parliament Street*, 1864.

WE have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Reports required by Act of Parliament from the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of the Convict Prisons in England under our direction.

These reports exhibit in detail the system of discipline in force at these prisons, and the general state of each during the year 1863, and are accompanied by the usual explanatory returns.

We propose in this report to make a brief summary of the general state of the department under our control, and to call the attention of the Secretary of State to those points of special interest which appear worthy of notice in the reports which we now lay before him.

The total number of convicts received under sentence of penal servitude during the year 1863, into Government separate prisons, or into county prisons in which cells are rented by the Government, was 2,848.

This shows a decrease of 36 as compared with 1862, during which year 2,884 convicts were received.

During 1863, there were 1,587 men released on licence, 590 were transported to Western Australia, 210 to Gibraltar, 279 were released on the expiration of their sentence, 38 were removed to lunatic asylums, 13 to county prisons, 10 were pardoned, three escaped, and 95 convicts died, making a total of 2,825 disposed of in the course of the year. Return
No. 1.

Of the 2,848 convicts received during the year, 644 were reconvicted men; of whom 106 were reconvicted during the currency of a former sentence, and 538 subsequent to the expiration of their former sentences.

83 men were received under sentence of the revocation of their licences by the Secretary of State.

We append a return, No. 2, showing the offences for which these criminals were either reconvicted or forfeited their licences.

Of the former, nearly 50 per cent. were reconvictions for larceny, breaking prison, being at large unlawfully, and cattle stealing; the remainder were for more serious crimes, including one for murder.

The offences for which 83 licences were revoked do not appear to have been of a very serious character, but may be taken to in-

dicare that the licence holders were leading immoral and disreputable lives.

We beg to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the two returns, Nos. 3 & 4, showing the number of annual reconvictions and revocations of licences out of the whole number of convicts who have been set at large from 1854 to 1863.

We think that this is as fair a statement as we can give of the per-centage of reconvictions, which are of course out of the whole body of the convicts at large. The general result, as regards the male convicts, is that out of a total number of 16,780 men set at liberty during the ten years ending 31st Dec. 1863, 727 were reconvicted or had their licences revoked during the year 1863, being a per-centage of 4.39. Of female convicts 2,225 have been set at large, and 142 were received back into prison during the year, being 6.38 per cent.

The returns are of course so far defective that we have no knowledge as to how many of these people have left the country, and that some convicts have been received ostensibly on a first conviction who were in reality reconvicted men; but from all the inquiries we have made very few have been recognized as such.

Although the average per-centage of the reconvictions of females is below that of the males, we regret that since 1859 the numbers have been increasing at a very rapid rate.

We have further given, in return No. 5, the crimes and offences for which those convicts were sentenced during 1863 who were not either reconvicted or who did not forfeit their licences.

Of these 2,204 crimes no less than 986, or nearly 45 per cent., were for larceny, there are also no less than 165 cases of arson (an increase on former years of nearly 300 per cent.), and 159 soldiers sentenced for striking their superior officers and for desertion, so that these three classes make up just 60 per cent. of the whole.

Of the 2,608 sentences of penal servitude passed during 1863, 2,137 were under seven years, and only 471 above seven years, while the sentences of three and four years were 1,318, or no less than 50 per cent. of the whole.

Female Convicts.

437 female convicts were received during 1863 into Government prisons, showing a decrease of 16 on the number received in 1862.

And in addition to the 437 actually received, there was an average of about 90 who ought to have been transferred to Government prisons, but who could not be received owing to the insufficient accommodation.

316 female convicts were discharged on licence during the year 1863, and 39 on expiration of sentence, two received pardons, six were removed to lunatic asylums, and 20 died, making a total disposed of in the year of 383.

Of the 437 received during the year, 127, or 29 per cent., were reconvicted; 39 of them were reconvicted during the currency of

Return
No. 12.

Return
No. 6.

Return
No. 7.

No. 8.

their former sentences, and 88 subsequent thereto, and in addition to these 15 licences were revoked, making a total of 142 reconvi-
tions or revocations of licences.

Nearly the whole of these reconviotions and revocations of licences were for larceny there were no less than 119 cases of larceny out of 142 offences.

And out of 310 crimes of those received who were not pre-viously convicted no less than 237, or 76 per cent., were for larceny. Return
No. 9.

But though the return of crimes for which women are sent to prison under sentences of penal servitude would seem to show that, so far as they are personally concerned, they do not belong to what may be called the dangerous classes of society, there can be no doubt that their male associates do, and experience goes far to show that it is female influence, exerted in some way or another, and not, as is often supposed, intoxication, which is the source of so much crime.

The large increase in the number of reconviotions arises partly from the rapid discharge of the women under the effect of the comparatively short sentences of recent years, the want of means for assisting and supervising them on discharge, and in some degree perhaps from defective prison arrangements.

These women, however good their intentions, have in many cases little option but to resort to their old haunts and associates.

Their disposal, after discharge from prison, must be attended with many difficulties, which we hope gradually in some measure to be able to overcome.

Separate Confinement.

Every convict on reception is placed for nine months in strict separate confinement.

Millbank and Pentonville are the only two prisons belonging to the Government in which this portion of the punishment of male offenders can be carried out.

The former accommodates 726 prisoners in separate cells, the latter 561, making a total of only 1,287; and as the average number of convicts undergoing separate confinement has exceeded 2,000 during the last three years, it has been necessary to rent cells at different county prisons, wherever spare accommodation could be procured.

The prisons at which cells are now rented are—

Wakefield	-	-	-	412
Leicester	-	-	-	140
Leeds	-	-	-	24
Northampton	-	-	-	40
Bedford	-	-	-	70
Perth	-	-	-	90
Aylesbury	-	-	-	50

Total 826

The arrangement is far from satisfactory, and the Government is exposed to the great inconvenience of having its agreements with county prisons terminated at the most inconvenient periods.

Arrangements are in consideration, under your sanction, for removing at all events some of these difficulties, and for enabling us to enforce rigidly, and under our own authority, this stage of punishment, to which so much importance is attached by the Royal Commission of 1863.

Acting upon the Report of that Commission, the discontinuance of the use of hammocks and flock or coir beds, hitherto in use at Millbank and Pentonville, has been directed, and fixed wooden beds, with small coir mattresses, have been substituted in all cases except in the infirmaries.

The associated cells formerly in use at Millbank prison have been abolished and converted into separate cells, and the discipline at that prison has been rendered still further deterrent by the adoption of a system of cellular instruction, instead of assembling the convicts in school classes, and by keeping the cell doors bolted up during the whole period of the convict's separate confinement. The outer doors were formerly opened after two months, giving great facilities for communication among the prisoners, and tending to destroy the effect of separation.

The assembling of the convicts in school while they were supposed to be undergoing separate confinement is, we think, objectionable, and if the plan adopted at Millbank continues to be successful we propose to extend it to Pentonville.

The Chaplain at Millbank states in his report that these changes have been attended with a visible improvement in the bearing and demeanour of the prisoners.

Our object is to render this, the separate stage of their punishment, as deterrent as possible to the convicts, to habituate them to habits of order and obedience, preparatory to their going on the public works, and to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded for conveying useful instruction.

It would seem that nine months, if judicious measures are adopted, ought to be sufficient to teach those who are ignorant to read and write sufficiently well to enable them with some encouragement and assistance to continue their own improvement, after transfer to public works, during the many hours they spend in their cells, without infringing upon the time allotted to daily labour, which they should pass entirely on the works, like other labourers not in prison.

The system of school instruction now in force at the public works prisons does not appear to us satisfactory. It requires and will receive our careful consideration.

Dietary.

In accordance with your directions, a Board of Medical Officers was assembled to examine and report on the whole question of the dietary of the separate prisons.

The board has since made its report, and the dietary recommended by it has been adopted at Millbank and Pentonville, Brixton and Parkhurst.

It differs considerably from the old diet and contains only 284 oz. of solid food per week as against 306 oz. per week in the dietary formerly in use, but it is more varied, and there seems no reason to doubt it is a very sufficient dietary.

The dietary of the public works prisons has also been carefully considered by a board of medical officers, and an amended uniform diet recommended, which has been approved and ordered to be gradually adopted.

It involves a very large reduction in the old scale of diet, viz. a reduction from 352 oz. per week to 299 oz. per week of solid food, or nearly one day's food in the week.

Both the new dietaries are given in the Appendix.

Public Works Prisons.

Convicts on emerging from separate confinement have been sent, as heretofore, to the public works prisons at Chatham, Portland, and Portsmouth.

The evils attendant on the massing together such large bodies of convicts as are assembled at the public works prisons having become evident; we have taken steps, in accordance with your instructions, for subdividing them so as to effect complete separation.

The necessary work has been undertaken at Chatham and Portland, but at Portsmouth we have been unable to do anything, in consequence of the limited ground on which the prison stands; the transfer of ground adjoining the prison, recently sanctioned, will enable us to carry out many important improvements in that prison.

The convicts at Chatham are employed mainly on the works connected with the extension of the dockyard, and we are glad to state that, with cordial co-operation between the engineers employed by the Admiralty and the Convict Department, the results of the year's work are very satisfactory. The Governor reports:—"Every exertion has been made to have the work by the convicts executed during the year, as far as possible, accurately measured and valued, and it is most satisfactory to find that in every case where more accurate measurement has been attained, the value of the work ascertained to have been performed has exceeded the approximate valuation given for similar work during the preceding year, and in some instances the excess has been found to be very considerable. Where it has been impracticable to measure the work performed, the lowest scale of wages given by the Admiralty to the labourers in the dock-yard who are employed on labour of the lightest and most desultory character has been credited, though the Admiralty are now paying at least half as much again to free men for doing work of a similar character to that upon which the great body of convicts are employed."

Both at Chatham and Portland we have introduced a new system of measuring and valuing the labour of convicts, under which the work of each party is separately measured; and with a view to avoid all questions as to the value placed on their labour, a schedule of prices for measured work has been framed, which will be printed for general use as soon as it has been thoroughly examined and tested by all the departments concerned, as fairly representing the value of the different kinds of labour.

The actual measurements, which will soon be thoroughly established, will afford an immediate check on the marks allotted by the warders in charge of the parties, and as they will be made under the direction of the foreman of works, they will remove all suspicion of collusion or favouritism on the part of the officer, or of intimidation on the part of the convicts.

The mode of keeping the accounts, especially at Portland, has been greatly simplified, and the object of the records more perfectly attained than heretofore.

At Portland the convicts have been employed quarrying and dressing stone for the various dockyards, for the breakwater, and on the Vern fortifications, excavating and scarping ditches and building batteries and bomb-proof buildings in connexion with the works of fortification.

The great mass of stone accumulated at Portland, and the admixture of free men and convicts, have produced objectionable results, which we trust the Admiralty, whose attention has been drawn to the matter, will shortly enable us to remove.

At Portsmouth the convicts have been mainly employed in dockyard work, and although there are very many objections to this sort of employment for prisoners, it is satisfactory to state that during the past year, under very careful supervision, and with the cordial assistance of the Admiral Superintendent, a very large amount of useful labour has been performed by the convicts.

Admiral Elliot, who has been most indefatigable in his endeavours to assist the convict officials in working the men to the best advantage, and whose letter is appended to the Report of the Governor of Portsmouth prison, says, "I have to state that taking
" a general view of the services of the 600 convicts employed in
" the dockyard, with the assistance rendered by the directing
" superintendence of the convict officers in the execution of work,
" I consider that it is a very fair average to claim for the remunerative labour of these men the same valuation as it would
" cost the Government for an equal number of labourers at 2s. 6d.
" per day."

"And, lastly, I consider that the convicts are kept more constantly at work and that they work harder than an equal number of labourers."

If we cannot state that the convicts always work "laboriously," it may be fairly said that as a rule they work steadily. It will be our anxious endeavour by all means in our power to stimulate the industry of the convicts, and to surmount as far as possible the

difficulties which have been attendant on forced labour in all parts of the world.

The broad principle on which we propose to act is that the period of a convict's imprisonment shall be measured by the actual quantity of work which he performs, no remission being granted for "good conduct," which must be indispensable to entitle him to any reward for his industry, a reward which he will forfeit by misconduct.

Invalid Prisons.

The state of the Invalid Prison at Dartmoor has been the subject of our careful consideration, and considerable changes have been effected there.

At one time above 1,100 prisoners were confined there, but the evils of associating them together were so great that the old associated wards have been closed altogether.

Imbecile convicts were also for some time confined at Dartmoor, but the accommodation for them was very deficient, and they have been temporarily removed to Millbank as the most available prison; and a considerable number of men who were formerly sent to Dartmoor as invalids, where they were employed on the reclamation of bog and waste land in a severe climate, are now sent to the public works, where they do a fair amount of work which is of value to the public.

The number of invalids at Dartmoor has consequently been reduced from 1,100 to 627.

In addition to these, the boys hitherto sent to Parkhurst are to be for the future kept at Dartmoor, where the isolation of the locality and severity of the climate and work will, under the control of the governor, Mr. Morrish, whose management of this isolated prison meets our approbation, we hope be beneficial to them.

Parkhurst will be retained for the present as a female prison only; the mixture of boys and women, though every care was taken to separate them, having been found very prejudicial.

The accommodation at Woking has been increased from 550 to 656 by some slight and inexpensive alterations.

We intend that these invalid prisons should be kept strictly for invalids—Woking for the most helpless, and Dartmoor for those who are capable of some labour, but unfit for public works.

There is such a very large per-centage of convicts whose constitutions are enfeebled by disease, that there will always be a considerable number who are in some measure unfit for the hard labour exacted of them on some description of work at the public works prisons.

But unless their removal to an invalid prison is indispensably necessary, we think that whatever labour they are capable of should be expended for the benefit of the public, and this will be better attained by employing them at public works prisons on such labour as they are capable of, than by collecting them together at

an invalid prison to be employed on works of questionable use or profit.

Penal Class Cells.

Arrangements are in progress under your authority for providing at each public works prison, and at Dartmoor, a certain number of penal class cells for the incarceration of incorrigible offenders.

Such men have hitherto been sent to Millbank and Pentonville, and the absence of proper means of restraint and punishment on the spot has proved of serious detriment to the service, which will be hereafter removed by the measures we have sanctioned.

Female Prisons.

Consequent on the increasing number of female convict the prison at Parkhurst was partly adapted during the year for the reception of this class of convicts, and 123 were sent there in March 1863.

This prison was originally built for boys and enlarged for girls. It does not appear to us to be a proper place for the permanent accommodation of female convicts, and we hope arrangements will be made for otherwise disposing of them.

We also hope, as soon as the accommodation at our disposal is sufficient, that the Refuge at Fulham may be made a place of refuge for female convicts on discharge, and until they are provided for, and not as at present form the last stage of their imprisonment.

As this subject is now under your consideration it is not necessary to advert to it further in this Report.

Roman Catholic Religion.

The limited sum granted for the payment of the Roman Catholic priests, who are appointed by the Secretary of State to visit the prisons, obliges us to congregate as far as possible at one prison all the convicts belonging to that persuasion.

This arrangement has been attended with some inconvenience as will be seen by the Report of the Governor of Portsmouth Prison, which prison was, from circumstances, necessarily selected as the public works prison for Roman Catholic convicts.

It will, hereafter, seriously interfere with the classification of the convicts at that prison, if indeed it is possible to carry it out at all concurrently with the separation now enforced between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

We have issued a stringent notice approved by the Secretary of State on the subject of convicts changing their religion in prison, which had grown into an abuse, and we believe it has had a beneficial effect.

We have also issued fresh instructions for the guidance of the superior prison officers and the visiting Roman Catholic priest, to meet the various questions which have arisen, and to ensure their cordial co-operation in the work allotted to them.

Transportation.

Two convict ships, the “Clyde” and the “Lord Dalhousie,” were despatched during the year, with 590 convicts, to Western Australia.

We suggested some important alteration to the Admiralty in the fitting and lighting of these vessels, which were fully carried out, and we believe that more perfect order and regularity can now be maintained among the convicts on board these vessels, especially at night.

We should be glad if a permanent transport could be fitted for this purpose, as the arrangements in a merchant vessel, however carefully devised, must be always defective, more or less.

One convict ship was sent to Gibraltar, with 210 convicts.

Assaults.

58 assaults by convicts on prison officers were committed during the year 1863. None of them were followed by fatal results. Return
No. 10.

These offences were promptly punished, either by flogging or by the removal of the convict to the severe discipline of the penal class.

Speaking generally, the conduct of the convicts in these prisons has been good. In fact, as a rule, the large majority of convicts, both in separate and in public works prisons, are very amenable to discipline. They conform to the prison regulations, do a fair amount of work, and are seldom reported for misconduct.

Taking the two separate prisons at Millbank and Pentonville, and the three public works prisons at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Portland, out of 10,093 convicts 7,701 were never once reported during the year.

It is the small minority who are restless and troublesome in prison.

Whether the outward show of order and discipline indicates any permanent change in the convicts may be a matter of doubt, but these men, many of whom have passed their lives in open defiance of law and order, are at least made to learn habits of order, obedience, and regularity.

Remissions and Marks.

The introduction of the mark system and a revision of the existing classification of the convicts has been delayed, pending the decision of Parliament on the Penal Servitude Bill now before it, on which of course the details of any scheme we may have to submit must be founded.

A body of above 100 convicts has been employed during the year at Broadmoor.

This is the nearest approach to what are known in Ireland as “Intermediate Prisons,” or in Western Australia as ticket-of-leave depôts and road parties, which at present exists in England.

The convicts live in association, have only a slender staff of officers, and have many facilities for escape.

They have worked very well and done a large amount of work which must have cost a very large sum of money if executed by

civil labour. Their behaviour has been satisfactory, and no attempts at escape have been made.

They were, all selected, as in Ireland, as being well-conducted men, a considerable portion of whose period of servitude had expired.

None of them have, however, obtained employment in the neighbourhood when discharged on licence.

Pending the decision of Parliament on the Penal Servitude Bill now before it, we do not consider it necessary to discuss the question of the best mode of supervising convicts conditionally released from prison; but we have much pleasure in recording the success which has attended the exertions of the Prisoners' Aid Society, by whom no less than 501 cases were undertaken during 1863, the large majority of whom have been satisfactorily provided for.

Conduct of Officers.

The discipline and management and the religious services of the various prisons have been carefully administered by the governors and chaplains and other superior officers entrusted with their control, and it is satisfactory to us to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of their appointed duties.

Conclusion.

In concluding our report of the convict service in England for the year 1863, it is but fitting we should record that it witnessed the close of the earthly career of one who for many years, in fact from the period of the reorganization of the convict prison service, had presided over its destinies, and to whose zeal and talents it owes so much.

It is not our wish in any way to enter on the merits of the controversies in which the late chairman of the board was so prominently of late years before the public, and after the high eulogiums passed on him by great statesmen in both Houses of Parliament we feel that anything we could add would be superfluous.

But whatever alterations and improvements the experience which has been gained in England and elsewhere may have pointed out as desirable, no one conversant with the state of the hulks and English prisons when he was called on by the Government to undertake their management can fail to acknowledge the debt of gratitude that is due to the late Sir Joshua Jebb.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

E. Y. W. HENDERSON, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'BRIEN,	} <i>Directors.</i>
M. GAMBIER,	
E. F. DU CANE,	
Capt. R.E.	

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS received, and the Disposal of all Convicts, Males, who left the Government Prisons, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Number of convicts received	-	-	-	-	2,848
Number of convicts disposed of, as under	-	-	-	-	2,825
Removed to Western Australia	-	-	-	590	
„ Gibraltar	-	-	-	210	
					800
„ Lunatic Asylums	-	-	-	38	
„ County Prisons	-	-	-	13	
					51
Discharged by licence	-	-	-	1,587	
„ expiration of sentence	-	-	-	279	
„ pardoned	-	-	-	10	
					1,876
Escaped	-	-	-	-	3
Deaths	-	-	-	-	95
Total No. disposed of	-	-	-	-	2,825

No. 2.

STATEMENT of MALE CONVICTS and LICENCES REVOKED during the year 1863.

Reconvicted not during the currency of former sentence	-	538	
Reconvicted during the currency of former sentence	-	106	
			644
Revocations of licences	-	-	83

The following are the crimes for the 644 convicts were reconvicted, and the offences that the 83 licences were revoked :—

RECONVICTIONS.	REVOCATIONS.
<i>Crimes.</i>	<i>Crimes.</i>
Arson - - - - 12	Associate of thieves - - - 3
Assault with intent to rob - 5	Attempt to steal - - - 1
Burglary - - - - 69	Assault - - - - 16
Being at large before expiration } of sentence - - - - } 3	Breach of peace - - - - 3
Breaking prison - - - - 3	Breach of excise laws - - 1
Cattle stealing - - - - 12	Gaming - - - - 1
Coining and having possession - 16	Petty larceny - - - - 16
Forgery - - - - 2	Possessing stolen goods - - 4
Housebreaking - - - - 78	Returning to county contrary to } licence - - - - } 2
Inflicting grievous bodily harm - 28	Sending threatening letters - 1
Larceny - - - - 298	Theft and reputed thieves - - 12
Murder - - - - 1	Vagrancy, rogues and vagabonds, } &c. - - - - } 19
Robbery with violence - - 26	Wounding - - - - 1
Robbery from the person - - 71	Want of sureties - - - 1
Receiving stolen goods - - 20	Wilful damage - - - 2
Total - - - - 644	Total - - - - 83

No. 3.

MALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence, or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1863.

	Number of male convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.	Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvicted.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
31st December 1854	1,838	109	23	132	7.19
" 1855	4,249	234	107	341	8.02
" 1856	6,126	410	215	625	10.20
" 1857	6,885	439	257	696	10.10
" 1858	8,262	313	133	446	5.39
" 1859	9,693	344	58	402	4.14
" 1860	11,705	403	28	431	3.68
" 1861	13,820	567	26	593	4.31
" 1862	15,416	688	42	730	4.73
" 1863	16,750	644	83	727	4.39

No. 4.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1863.

Number of female convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.		Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvictions.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
At large 31st December 1854	34	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
" " 1855	142	1	15	16	11.26
" " 1856	365	9	8	17	4.65
" " 1857	503	7	26	33	6.56
" " 1858	689	13	8	21	3.0
" " 1859	916	18	6	24	2.62
" " 1860	1,307	56	5	61	4.66
" " 1861	1,666	73	3	76	4.56
" " 1862	1,989	97	14	111	5.58
" " 1863	2,225	127	15	142	6.58

No. 5.

The following are the CRIMES of the 2,204 MALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1863, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation.

CRIMES.

Arson	-	-	-	-	-	165
Assaults, cutting and wounding	-	-	-	-	-	89

Attempt to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Attempt to commit buggery, and threatening	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Coinage offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Embezzlement and fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Forgery and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Housebreaking, and being in possession of implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Highway robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horse-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	740
Larceny from the person	-	-	-	-	-	-	165
Larceny with violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Maiming a cow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Poaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, and attempt at ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Robbery with violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Stealing cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Stealing post letters	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Striking superior officer and desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
Threatening a person with an infamous crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawfully at large	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wilfully causing a false entry to be inserted in a marriage register	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u><u>- 2,204</u></u>

No. 6.

RETURN, embodied from STATEMENTS received from the Separate Confinement Prisons, of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from the Year 1857 to 31st December 1863.

Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	TOTAL.
1857	134	1,415	105	448	154	632	2,888
1858	401	1,073	132	274	168	403	2,451
1859	434	817	178	483	156	418	2,486
1860	535	909	186	274	142	414	2,460
1861	585	730	214	522	505	553	3,109
1862	871	732	274	390	271	561	3,099
1863	697	621	233	363	223	471	2,608
Totals -	3,657	6,297	1,322	2,754	1,619	3,452	19,101

No. 7.

DETAIL of the DISPOSAL of FEMALE CONVICTS during the Year 1863.

Received during the year	-	-	-	-	437
Disposed of during the year as under	-	-	-	-	383
Removed to a lunatic asylum	-	-	-	6	
Discharged by licence	-	-	-	316	
" pardon	-	-	-	2	
" expiration of sentence	-	-	-	39	
Deaths	-	-	-	20	
					<u>383</u>

No. 8.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT of FEMALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED and Licences revoked during 1863.

Reconvicted not during the currency of former sentence	-	88	} 127
Reconvicted during the currency of a former conviction	-	39	
Revocations	-	-	15

The following are the Crimes the 127 Convicts were reconvicted for, and the offences that the 15 licences were revoked :—

Reconvictions.				Revocations.			
Larceny	-	-	116	Larceny	-	-	3
Housebreaking	-	-	1	Assaults	-	-	3
Receiving	-	-	6	Associate with thieves	-	-	1
Coining	-	-	2	Wilful damage	-	-	3
Uttering	-	-	2	Drunkenness	-	-	2
				Vagrancy	-	-	2
				Common prostitute	-	-	1
Total	-	-	127				15

No. 9.

And the following are the crimes of the 310 female convicts received during the year 1863, not previously sentenced to penal servitude or transportation :—

Arson	-	-	-	-	5
Administering poison	-	-	-	-	2
Attempting to strangle her child	-	-	-	-	2
Cutting and wounding	-	-	-	-	2
Fraud	-	-	-	-	2
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	8
Larceny	-	-	-	-	237
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	6
Offences against the currency	-	-	-	-	15
Receiving stolen goods	-	-	-	-	14
Robbery with violence	-	-	-	-	14
Wilful murder	-	-	-	-	3
					<u>310</u>

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS by PRISONERS, Number of Corporal Punishments, Number of Escapes, and the Number of Suicides at each Prison during the Year 1863.

Prisons.	Assault on Officers.	Corporal Punishments.	Escapes.	Suicides.
MALES.				
Pentonville - - -	5	Nil.	Nil.	1
Millbank - - -	12	33	1	Nil.
Parkhurst - - -	Nil.	3 whipped	Nil.	Nil.
Chatham - - -	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Portsmouth - - -	17	14	Nil.	Nil.
Portland - - -	4	12	Nil.	Nil.
Dartmoor - - -	16	11	1	Nil.
Woking - - -	2	4	Nil.	Nil.
Broadmoor - - -	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.
	56	77	3	1
FEMALES.				
Millbank - - -	—	—	—	—
Brixton - - -	2	—	—	—
Fulham - - -	—	—	—	—
Parkhurst - - -	—	—	—	—
	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE OFFICERS discharged, dismissed, or resigned during the Year 1863.

Prisons.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Resigned.
MALES.			
Pentonville - - -	—	—	2
Millbank - - -	3	11	30
Parkhurst - - -	—	—	—
Chatham - - -	4	17	14
Portsmouth - - -	6	5	7
Portland - - -	3	8	6
Dartmoor - - -	17	6	21
Woking - - -	1	3	1
Broadmoor - - -	—	1	—
	34	51	81
FEMALES.			
Millbank - - -	1	1	5
Parkhurst - - -	—	—	7
Brixton - - -	1	2	4
Fulham - - -	1	—	—
	3	3	16

RETURN of the ANNUAL NUMBER of PERSONS convicted of ARSON
during the Five Years ending 31st December 1863.

Males and Females.

1859—	35	sentenced to penal servitude for arson.			
1860—	51	"	"	"	"
1861—	47	"	"	"	"
1862—	78	"	"	"	"
1863—	165	"	"	"	"
Total during 5 years		376			

DIETARIES FOR CONVICTS IN SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.

For Male Convicts at Industrial Employment.

Breakfast.— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint cocoa, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cocoa, 2 oz. milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses ; bread.

Dinner.—Sunday. 4 oz. cheese ; bread.—Monday. 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. onions, and thickened with bread left on previous day ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Tuesday. 1 pint soup, containing 8 oz. shin of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 3 oz. fresh vegetables, including onions ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Wednesday. 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Thursday. 1 lb. suet pudding, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. suet, 8 oz. flour, $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. water ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Friday. 4 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Saturday. 4 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses, 2 oz. milk ; bread.

Bread per week, 148 oz.

Bread each week day, 20 oz.

Bread each Sunday, 28 oz.

Penal Class Diet.—Males.

Breakfast.—1 pint porridge, containing 4 oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk ; bread.

Dinner.—1 lb. potatoes ; bread.

Supper.—1 pint porridge, as at breakfast ; bread.

Bread, per week, 140 oz.

Bread per day, 20 oz.

Punishment Diet.—Males.

1 lb. bread per diem, with water.

Penal class diet every fourth day, when the diet is continued beyond three days.

DIETARIES FOR CONVICTS AT PUBLIC WORKS.

For Convicts at Hard Labour.

Breakfast.— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint cocoa, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cocoa, 2 oz. milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses ; bread (see below).

Dinner.—Sunday. 4 oz. cheese ; bread.—Monday and Saturday. 5 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. onions, and thickened with $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. flour, and any bread and potatoes left on the previous days, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper per cent. ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Tuesday and Friday. 1 pint of soup, containing 8 oz. shins of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 2 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. onions ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Wednesday. 5 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Thursday. 1 lb. suet pudding, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. suet, 8 oz. flour, $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. water ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses or salt, varied with ground ginger or pimento ; bread (see below).

Bread per week, 168 oz.

Bread each week day, 23 oz.

Bread each Sunday, 30 oz.

For Convicts at Light Labour.

Breakfast.— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint cocoa, containing $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. cocoa, 2 oz. milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses ; bread (see below).

Dinner.—Sunday. 4 oz. cheese ; bread.—Monday and Saturday, 4 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. onions, and thickened with $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. flour, and any bread and potatoes left on the previous days, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pepper ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Tuesday and Friday. 1 pint soup, containing 6 oz. shins of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 2 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. onions ; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes ; bread.—Wednesday. 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.—Thursday. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. suet pudding, containing $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. suet, 4 oz. flour, $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. water ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. molasses ; bread (see below).

Bread per week, 145 oz.

Bread each week day, 20 oz.

Bread each Sunday, 25 oz.

NOTICE CONCERNING A PRISONER'S RELIGION.

1. Prisoners will be required, on their first reception into a Government prison, to declare of what religion they are.

2. Those who declare themselves to be Protestants will have the opportunity afforded them of being visited by the chaplain and scripture reader, and will attend the services of the Church of England, or will be visited by and attend the services of a Protestant minister of their own denomination.

3. Those who declare themselves to be Roman Catholics will have the opportunity afforded them of being visited by the Roman Catholic priest, and will attend the religious services performed by him.

4. Prisoners are distinctly to understand that when they have once declared of what religion they are no change will be afterwards allowed, unless upon satisfactory proof, after careful inquiry by the authorities that the change is real.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. When the above notice has been read and explained, and each prisoner understands it, he will declare whether he is a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

2. The Governor or Deputy-Governor will then cause to be entered in the separate reception ward book, opposite each name, the following remarks :—

A.B.—“ Has read, or has heard read and explained, the contents of
“ the notice respecting a prisoner’s religion.”

A.B.—“ Is a Protestant (or) is a Roman Catholic.”

3. The entries will be made by a clerk from the Governor’s office, and will be signed by the Governor or Deputy-Governor, and countersigned by the clerk.

CONVICT PRISONS.—RULES APPLICABLE TO THE RELIGIOUS
INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

So long as an allowance is granted by Parliament for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners the following rules shall be in force :—

1st. A Roman Catholic priest may be nominated by the Secretary of State to visit Roman Catholic prisoners, such nomination to continue in force during the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

2nd. Prisoners will be required, on their first reception into a Government prison, to declare of what religion they are.

3rd. Those who declare themselves to be Protestants will be visited by the chaplain, and will attend the services of the Church of England.

4th. Those who declare themselves to be Roman Catholics will be visited by the Roman Catholic priest, and will attend the Roman Catholic services performed by him.

5th. Prisoners are distinctly to understand that when they have once declared of what religion they are, as a general rule, no change will be afterwards allowed.

Should exceptional cases arise they will be carefully inquired into by the prison authorities, who will report the facts and their opinions to the directors.

6th. The visiting priest shall be subject to no interference by the prison authorities in strictly spiritual matters, but he must not interfere with the established rules and regulations of the prison, or the routine of discipline and labour.

He will confer, whenever necessary, with the Governor, or (in the case of a female prison) with the Lady Superintendent on all matters connected with his duty, and in the event of any question arising on which a difference of opinion exists, it must be at once referred for the consideration of the Visiting Director.

7th. The priest will have access to the reception ward book, and facilities will be afforded him for the performance of divine worship, and reading daily prayers, at such hours and under such arrangements as may be consistent with the observance of the rules and the discipline and order of the prison.

8th. Subject to the general arrangements for the discipline and safe custody of the prisoners, the priest will have access to the male Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells, and be furnished with a key for this purpose.

A proper place will be provided for the visiting priest to meet the female Roman Catholic prisoners for the purpose of attending to their spiritual instruction.

9th. The prison chaplains and scripture readers will not visit Roman

Catholic prisoners, neither will the Roman Catholic priest visit Protestant prisoners.

10th. The teaching in school shall be confined to secular subjects as regards Roman Catholic prisoners.

11th. The letters to or from Roman Catholic prisoners will be read by the Governor and Deputy-Governor only.

12th. Prisoners' library books, objected to by the visiting priest, will not be issued to Roman Catholic prisoners.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Pentonville Prison, January 4, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward the report for the year 1863.

Buildings.

The prison has been painted externally. The pumps belonging to the artesian well, which gave out during the summer, have been put in thorough repair by Messrs. Haden and Son, who have also laid down new water mains, and sunk one set of pumps 23 feet, to ensure a greater supply of water. During the repair of these pumps the prison was supplied with water from the New River mains.

A new iron tank has been put up by Messrs. Haden and Son, for the supply of hot water to the baths.

Iron bars are being placed across the cell trap-doors, as a means of further security.

Wooden bedsteads are being issued to the prisoners, in lieu of hammocks, which are to be discontinued.

Superior Officers.

Mr. Tottenham, a valuable clerk, of long service, died in April last, thereby causing the promotion of a second-class clerk to first class, and a third-class to the second, the latter vacancy being filled up by a new appointment.

Subordinate Officers.

Their conduct has been very satisfactory. Several changes have taken place among them. One warder was removed to Broadmoor.

Two assistant warders resigned, and one died shortly after his appointment to one of the above vacancies. Governor's
Report.

The engineer has been superannuated, and one recommended by Mr. Haden appointed.

Assaults.

Five assaults were committed by prisoners during the past year.

The first was by a penal-class prisoner, who assaulted a warder with his cell-stool, when entering the cell for the purpose of removing him to a dark cell.

The second was of a similar nature to the above, also by a penal-class prisoner.

The third was by a prisoner who had gone to bed before the proper time, and when ordered by his officer to get up struck him in the face.

The fourth occurred while a number of prisoners were going to exercise. One rushed at the officer seeing them out, and struck him a violent blow on the head, rendering him insensible for some time.

The last was by a penal-class prisoner, who kicked the warder violently when removing him to a dark cell.

Suicides.

One has taken place. The prisoner was a shoemaker. He had collected some wax-ends with which he hanged himself to the bars of his window, having tied his legs together with his handkerchief, previously to kicking the stool from under him.

One feigned attempt at suicide was made.

Deaths.

Three deaths took place from ordinary causes.

Discharges.

One prisoner has been discharged by free pardon, another was sent here to complete his term of imprisonment, and 13 were discharged on expiration of sentence, all of whom were received in the penal class.

Escapes.

None occurred during the year, but four attempts were made, all of which were frustrated by the strict performance of duty of the night officers.

Military Prisoners.

Of this class of prisoners 106 have been received into the prison during the year; 36 have received their discharges, and have been treated as ordinary prisoners; 21 have been removed to public works; 49 now remain. Their conduct has been, on the whole, very good.

Trades.

There has been no variation in the trades, which have been satisfactorily carried on.

Governor's
Report.*General Remarks.*

The attendance of the Roman Catholic priest has been discontinued, prisoners of that persuasion not being received here.

Prisoners are now received from the county and borough prisons direct, instead of being sent in the first instance to Millbank.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners:—

Remaining December 31, 1862	-	-	-	552
Received in the year 1863	-	-	-	735
				<u>1,287</u>

Disposed of as follows:—

Transferred to Millbank Prison	-	-	-	8
" Portland "	-	-	-	314
" Portsmouth "	-	-	-	87
" Dartmoor "	-	-	-	10
" Chatham "	-	-	-	319
" Woking "	-	-	-	6
" Gosport Military Prison	-	-	-	1
" Bethlem Hospital	-	-	-	1
" Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	-	-	14
" free pardon	-	-	-	1
Died (1 suicide)	-	-	-	4
				<u>766</u>
Remaining December 31, 1863	-	-	-	521
				<u>1,287</u>

Daily average number, 490.

Ages:—

7 were under the age of 17 years.					
393	"	between	"	17	and 25 years.
143	"	"	"	25	" 30 "
78	"	"	"	30	" 35 "
42	"	"	"	35	" 40 "
38	"	"	"	40	" 45 "
18	"	"	"	45	" 50 "
10	"	"	"	50	" 55 "
3	"	"	"	55	" 60 "
3	"	"	"	60	" 65 "
<u>735</u>					

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MONTHS CONFINEMENT since CON- Governor's
VICTION in Pentonville and other separate Prisons. Report.

Sentences.	Number of Months.																						Total of Pri- soners.	Average Time per head.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	22								
TRANSPORT- ATION :	ORDINARY PRISONERS.																						8 Months 20 Days.	
14 Years -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1						
PENAL SERVITUDE:																								
Life -	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16						
25 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1						
20 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5						
15 "	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9						
14 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	14						
12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3						
10 "	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	13	23	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	55						
8 "	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16						
7 "	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	16	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	45						
6 "	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	16	24	18	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	74						
5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	15	17	10	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	59						
4 "	.	.	.	2	1	5	47	57	61	58	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	243						
3 "	1	.	1	.	2	3	32	61	55	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	196						
TRANSPORT- ATION :	PENAL CLASS.																						9 Months 7 Days.	
15 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1						
PENAL SERVITUDE:																								
Life -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1						
15 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1						
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2						
8 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2						
7 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1						
6 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4						
5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1						
4 "	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	10						
3 "	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6						
Total	6	2	3	3	9	10	121	159	221	175	36	13	2	4	1	1		766						

Penal Class.

Whence received.	No.	How disposed of.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1863 -	21	Removed to Chatham Prison -	2
Received from Millbank Prison -	7	" Millbank " -	1
" Portland " -	10	" Portland " -	4
" Portsmouth " -	1	" Portsmouth " -	4
" Dartmoor " -	16	" Dartmoor " -	4
" Woking " -	3	" Woking " -	1
" Ordinary Class, } Pentonville }	1	Discharged by expiration of sen- } tence - }	13
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1863 -	30
Total -	59	Total -	59

Conduct of the Penal-class Prisoners.

Very good -	-	-	21
Good -	-	-	10
Indifferent -	-	-	10
Bad -	-	-	6
Very bad -	-	-	10
Just received (not at Pentonville long } enough to speak of conduct) - }	-	-	2

Governor's Report. By reference to the above Table it will be seen that, on the whole, their conduct has been fair.

Reports, Punishments, and Admonitions:—

Reports	-	-	-	-	722
Punishments	-	-	-	-	429
Additional offences embraced in the punishments	-	-	-	-	38
Not punished on medical or other special grounds	-	-	-	-	34
Admonitions	-	-	-	-	221
					722

Nature of the Offences:—

Communicating by writing	-	-	-	-	52
Communicating by talking	-	-	-	-	292
Communicating by knocking on cell walls	-	-	-	-	11
Writing, passing, and receiving obscene and filthy communications	-	-	-	-	7
Writing on or wilfully defacing books, &c.	-	-	-	-	26
Disobedience of orders	-	-	-	-	39
Disorderly conduct at chapel, school, and exercise	-	-	-	-	25
Shouting, whistling, swearing, destroying cell furniture, and other violent and insubordinate conduct	-	-	-	-	62
Violently assaulting officers	-	-	-	-	5
Threatening language and insolence to officers	-	-	-	-	66
Making false accusations against officers	-	-	-	-	4
Making preparation for, and attempting to escape	-	-	-	-	4
Wilfully destroying work material, wearing apparel, &c.	-	-	-	-	29
Purlloining and exchanging bread, meat, &c., in association, principally as cooks, bakers, &c.	-	-	-	-	15
Fighting and wrangling in association	-	-	-	-	21
Having cells in a filthy state, and refusing to clean them	-	-	-	-	6
Having tobacco or money in possession	-	-	-	-	2
Idleness at trade	-	-	-	-	37
Concealing work material	-	-	-	-	3
Breaking glass in cell windows	-	-	-	-	11
Disfiguring person, by cutting hair, &c.	-	-	-	-	3
Causing a disturbance on removal to this prison	-	-	-	-	1
Feigned attempt at suicide	-	-	-	-	1
					722

<i>Punished:—</i>	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	162	162
Twice	44	88
Thrice	17	51
4 times	7	28
5 "	7	35
6 "	2	12
7 "	2	14
9 "	2	18
10 "	1	10
11 "	1	11
	245	429
Reported but not punished	99	
Not reported	943	
		1,287

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

Nature of the Punishments.		Number of Days.												Months.	Other Cases.	Total Punishments.	
		1	2	3	6	7	10	12	14	15	21	28	3				
Close confinement, dark cell.	Punishment diet	7	8	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	" and loss of badge	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	" and removal from association	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" 20 days, and 8 days special punishment diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" without punishment diet	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	{ Punishment diet	151	57	30	6	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	253
	" and loss of badge	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	" and removal from association	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" every alternate day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" 7 days consecutively, and 14 days alternately	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Close confinement, own cell.	" 7 days consecutively, and 21 days alternately	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" 14 days, and 7 days special punishment diet, and recommence 1st stage of the penal class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" and placed in the penal class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" and detained an additional month in the penal class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" and recommence the 1st stage of the penal class	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" with an interval of 3 days special punishment diet between each week, and recommence the 1st stage of the penal class	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	" and special punishment diet on alternate days, and detained 2 months longer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	{ Penal-class treatment and diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" without punishment diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Penal-class treatment, the 1st and last week on punishment diet	Recommence 1st stage of the penal class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recommence 2nd stage of the penal class		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Removed to the penal class at Millbank prison		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Removed from association		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deprived of one meal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deprived of badges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Forfeit gratuity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Pay for damage done		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Corporally punished (cat)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total		165	77	82	1	6	3	1	4	1	6	8	1	74	429		

ARTICLES made and repaired during 1863.

ARTICLE.				Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
					£	s.	d.
TAILORS :							
Prisoners' jackets	-	-	made	1,300	60	6	10
" vests	-	-	"	2,867	72	5	6
" trousers	-	-	"	6,657	305	2	3
Linen jackets and aprons for officers	-	-	"	22	0	13	0
Uniform great coats, frock coats, jackets, and trousers.	-	-	"	171	21	7	6
Liberty coats, vests, and trousers	-	-	"	16	1	9	6
Hammock girths	-	-	"	540	2	5	0
Pillow-cases	-	-	"	345	2	17	6
Sheets	-	-	"	679	2	16	7
Hammock cloths and hammocks	-	-	"	310	10	18	4
Blinds	-	-	"	10	0	2	6
Books	-	-	bound	331	4	2	9
Slippers	-	-	prs.	50	0	12	6
Garments	-	-	repaired	2,202	27	10	6
Beds, hammocks, &c.	-	-	"	636	6	11	0
Miscellaneous articles made and repaired	-	-	-	723	23	18	10
SHOEMAKERS :—							
Shoes, men's	-	-	made prs.	2,971	346	12	4
" women's	-	-	"	2,307	182	12	9
Boots (men's) nailed	-	-	"	1,355	237	2	6
" women's	-	-	"	402	16	15	0
" children's	-	-	"	37	0	18	6
Slippers	-	-	"	99	7	2	0
Laces	-	-	"	1,500	0	8	6
Hammock straps	-	-	"	1,898	12	12	3
Officers' gaiters	-	-	"	473	23	14	0
Matting	-	sewn and bound,	yds.	263	1	19	10
Hammocks	-	leathered	-	438	5	9	6
Shoes	-	repaired	prs.	2,643	105	2	3
Knee-caps and hammock straps	-	-	"	499	2	16	9
Miscellaneous articles made and repaired	-	-	-	884	36	11	4
WEAVERS :—							
Prison cloth (drab)	-	made	yds.	56,716	847	2	2
Do (white)	-	"	"	1,700	25	18	0
Serge	-	"	"	4,628	79	2	8
Linsey-woolsey	-	"	"	909	16	3	0
Flannel	-	"	"	2,447	42	5	8
Calico	-	"	"	2,757	15	4	8
Shirting	-	"	"	4,729	25	15	1
Towelling	-	"	"	6,252	27	3	6
Bed rugs	-	"	"	1,775	121	6	8
Handkerchiefs	-	"	"	133	0	16	7
MATMAKERS :—							
Double thrum mats	-	"	-	18,342	1,448	13	0
Improved brush do.	-	"	-	377	20	2	0
Bordered do.	-	"	-	461	24	11	0
Rugs and rug mats	-	"	-	74	9	19	0
Matting	-	"	yds.	708	11	1	2

Articles made, &c.—*cont.*Governor's
Report.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.
CHAIRMAKERS :—		£ s. d.
Chairs - - - caned -	37	0 9 3
BRUSHMAKERS :—		
Brushes and brooms - - made -	128	1 12 0
PICKERS :—		
Coir - - - - - picked lb.	3,171	5 13 3
BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS, AND SMITHS :—		
Buildings and repairs - - - -	- -	134 4 4
COOKS AND BAKERS :—		
Cooking and baking - - - -	- -	70 0 0
		£4,450 0 7

AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS employed and estimated AMOUNT of EARNINGS.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
84	Tailors - - - -	543 3 3	6 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
79	Shoemakers - - - -	979 17 6	12 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
101	Weavers - - - -	1,203 12 9	11 18 4
166	Matmakers - - - -	1,514 6 2	9 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths -	134 4 4	11 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	Cooks and bakers - - - -	70 0 0	10 0 0
23	Penal and coir pickers - - - -	5 13 3	—
18	Sick prisoners employed as artisans on medical grounds.	—	—
490		£4,450 17 3	

By the above it will be seen that the earnings in each trade have increased ; but by some mistake the above table and the return of articles manufactured was left out of the printed report for 1862.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except such as have been brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

N. CRAIG.

Governor's
Report.STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Pentonville Prison, for the
year ending 31st March 1863.

Salaries of principal officers and clerks -	-	2,562	8	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants -	-	1,706	19	0
Gratuities to officers -	-	116	3	7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department -	-	1,567	12	6
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof -	-	542	2	1
Uniforms for officers and servants -	-	168	5	0
Victualling prisoners -	-	3,920	7	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners -	-	1,369	0	7
Bedding for prisoners -	-	103	10	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	-	58	12	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) -	-	32	3	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation -	-	60	6	2
Gratuities to convicts -	-	18	8	9
Furniture and fittings -	-	160	18	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. -	-	6	15	11
Fuel and light for general purposes -	-	567	15	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs -	-	1,096	8	6
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles -	-	253	13	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops -	-	36	12	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. -	-	9	12	0
Various small disbursements -	-	269	5	11
Rents, rates, and taxes -	-	190	11	3
Total -	-	14,817	14	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour -	-	2,918	19	0
Net expenditure -	-	11,898	15	1

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

*Chaplain's Office, Pentonville Prison, N.
January 8, 1864.*

I HAVE the honour to submit a brief report for the year 1863.

The means hitherto approved of, for producing and promoting the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, have, with regularity, been applied throughout the year.

On every Sunday, the prisoners were assembled at morning and afternoon services, and heard sermons, and on each week-day at a shorter service, with exposition of scripture. On Good Friday and Christmas-day likewise suitable services were held. The holy communion was administered on four occasions. The average attendance was of not more than 20 men. Candidates were indeed more numerous, but none

were admitted but those who, after due examination, gave satisfactory indication of a scriptural apprehension and a heartfelt appreciation of the rite. The paucity of candidates even, from a body of more than 500 men, is a tolerable criterion that a hypocritical profession is not so common a thing in prison as is generally supposed.

Religious instruction was conveyed by plainly preaching the essential doctrines of Christianity, and by constantly adverting to their necessary bearing upon the life and character, and by frequent appeals to the conscience, contrasting the overflowings of ungodliness in man, with the perfect purity of the precepts of the gospel.

These and kindred topics, perseveringly, and in faith and hope, addressed to the chapel congregations, produced favourable results; these results have been traced in private interviews, in the manifest progressive improvement in mind and manners of many men, and in the tone of their correspondence with their friends, &c. &c.

The discipline of this prison is highly favourable to efforts aiming at reformation. Separation, careful supervision, and well-directed penalties for delinquency, repress and subdue the evil-minded, whilst they present opportunities for reflection and amendment to the well-disposed.

The cell visits of the chaplain and scripture readers were made sedulously. I have endeavoured to suit to each man's case a word of exhortation or encouragement, of remonstrance or rebuke.

The two scripture readers likewise systematically plied their vocation. I assigned to them, severally, their daily walks, and required a record, each day, specifying the names, registry numbers, and cells of the men visited, with a reference to every special case, and these papers have been daily inspected by me and filed.

The sick in the infirmary and cells have been attended every day, and prayers and scripture also read to the men of the penal class who were prohibited from attending chapel.

The exertions of the prisoners in self-culture were encouraged by the circulation of about 1,100 excellent books, 400 of which are of a religious, and the remainder of a varied secular cast. So much precision has been exercised in distributing and collecting these books for four years past, as to have preserved them free from abuse and mutilation to a degree previously unattained in this prison, and thus enabled me to withhold from applying, (as I might otherwise have done) for the annual grants of two years, so effecting a saving of about 70*l*. An addition to our library will, however, be required in this first quarter to supply the deficit arising from unavoidable wear and tear.

The course of instruction pursued in the school has not materially differed from that of preceding years. The prisoners were classified in five sections; the first received no class teaching, the remaining four were assembled in school for periods suited to their respective requirements, in 26 hours weekly.

Men of the last section—the most ignorant—were instructed also, individually, in their cells. The two masters to whom that work was allotted, were required to furnish to me, monthly reports of the state and progress of this lowest class, each man's case being considered separately. These returns were closely inspected by me, submitted to the director, in abstract, in my journal, and then filed.

As a means highly conducive to self-improvement, educational books were left in each cell suited to the grade of its occupant, and encouragement was given to attempt to rise from a lower to a higher class by

Chaplain's
Report.

the prospect of attaining an additional library book of a more advanced character. (A list of the books assigned to the various classes is given in the Appendix, Table I.)

The educational status of 644 men under instruction, and who were removed in the course of the year, is given in Tables II.—V. There are no similar returns of the remaining 122 men (who were also removed), for the reasons given in the Appendix.

Of the 512 men remaining on December 31st, 1863, details not devoid of interest might be gathered from the Tables VI.—XII. in the Appendix, which were compiled with some trouble and care, and relate to their domestic conditions, occupations, offences, sentences, and previous convictions, also their present school classification, and previous religious and moral status.

It might be made apparent, that the effects of the (separate) discipline will admit of a favourable comparison with the circumstances of former years; not only were prison offences less in number, but also less atrocious in character; and in the general demeanour of the worst—the penal class—may be exhibited a proof of the admirable working of the precise strictness, the individualizing severity, of the system adopted here.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

AMBROSE SHERWIN.

TABLE I.

School Books allowed to various Classes, and the means of Self-improvement in the Cells.

1st Class.	3/1 Class.
1. History of England (Milner's).	Fourth Lesson Book.
2. Nichol's Help to reading the Scriptures.	Do. do. (Supplement to).
3. Thomson's Arithmetic.	Faith and Duty of a Christian.
4. Johnson's Dictionary.	Geographical Primer (Chambers').
5. Geography.	Johnson's Dictionary.
6. Grammar.	Arithmetic } Irish National Board.
7. Selections from British Poets, vol. 2.	Key to do. }
Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book, and Manual of Prayer.	Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book.
Slate and pencil, copybook and lines.	Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
Pen and ink.	Slate and writing materials.
Library book changed fortnightly.	
2d Class.	3/2 Class.
Fifth Book of Lessons.	Second Book of Lessons.
Selections from British Poets, vol. 1.	Johnson's Rural Spelling Book.
Thomson's Arithmetic.	Adult Learners' First Book.
Faith and Duty of a Christian.	Arithmetic } Irish National Board.
Geographical Primer (Chambers').	Key to do. }
Johnson's Dictionary.	Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book.
Grammar.	Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
English History (Ince & Gilbert's).	Slate and writing materials.
Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book, and Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.	
Slate and writing materials, &c.	
	3/3 Class.
	Book (Elementary, No. 1).
	The Second Book.
	Testament (large print).
	Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book.
	Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
	Slate, &c. &c.

TABLE II.

Chaplain's
Report.

STATEMENT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS on Reception, and Progress during Detention, of 644 Prisoners removed from Pentonville Prison during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

READING ON RECEPTION.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Can read Easy Words.	Can read tolerably.	Can read well.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months -	2	21	50	64	7	144
" 6 to 9 " -	9	40	182	135	18	384
" 9 to 12 " -	—	12	47	49	5	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Totals - - -	11	73	279	248	33	644
Centesimal Proportions	1.70 +	11.33 +	43.32 +	38.50 +	5.12 +	100.00

READING ON REMOVAL.

From 3 to 6 months -	—	14	45	73	12	144
" 6 to 9 " -	—	10	153	169	52	384
" 9 to 12 " -	—	—	29	57	27	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Totals - - -	—	24	227	299	94	644
Centesimal Proportions	—	3.72 +	35.24 +	46.42 +	14.59 +	100.00

TABLE III.

WRITING ON RECEPTION.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.	Can Write Name.	Can Write from Copies.	Can write indifferently without Copies.	Can Write Tolerably.	Can Write Well.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months	33	3	5	55	46	2	144
" 6 " 9 "	100	14	16	155	98	1	384
" 9 " 12 "	19	4	4	56	30	—	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals - - -	152	21	25	266	177	3	644
Centesimal Proportions	23.60 +	3.26 +	3.88 +	41.30 +	27.48 +	0.46 +	100.00

WRITING ON REMOVAL.

From 3 to 6 months	24	2	7	55	54	2	144
" 6 " 9 "	35	18	26	172	131	2	384
" 9 " 12 "	4	2	8	42	54	3	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals - - -	63	22	41	269	242	7	644
Centesimal Proportions	9.78 +	3.41 +	6.36 +	41.77 +	37.57 +	1.08 +	100.00

Chaplain's
Report.TABLE IV.
ARITHMETIC ON RECEPTION.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.	Learning the Simple Rules.	Learning the Compound Rules.	Learning the Higher Rules.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months -	71	31	27	15	144
" 6 " 9 " -	229	86	37	32	384
" 9 " 12 " -	57	32	14	10	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	2	1	3
Totals -	357	149	80	58	644
Centesimal Proportions -	55·43 +	23·13 +	12·42 +	9·00 +	100·00

ARITHMETIC ON REMOVAL.

From 3 to 6 months -	45	32	33	34	144
" 6 " 9 " -	93	108	74	109	384
" 9 " 12 " -	24	21	16	52	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	3	3
Totals -	162	161	123	198	644
Centesimal Proportions -	25·15 +	25·00	19·09 +	30·74 +	100·00

TABLE V.
GENERAL PROGRESS at SCHOOL.

Periods of Detention.	None.	Very Little.	Little.	Mode- rate.	Satis- factory.	Very Satis- factory.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months	56	14	15	27	32	—	144
" 6 " 9 "	61	38	52	78	137	18	384
" 9 " 12 "	9	3	5	29	51	16	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals -	126	55	72	134	233	34	644
Centesimal Proportions	19·56 +	8·54 +	11·18 +	20·80 +	34·62 +	5·27 +	100·00

SUMMARY.

		Cente- simal Proportions.
Attainments and Progress of Prisoners included in preceding Tables -	644	84·07 +
Prisoners whose period of detention at Pentonville Prison has been less than 3 months, and of whom no progress is recorded -	8	1·04 +
Prisoners of superior education placed on reception in the 1st Class, and therefore not receiving school instruction -	87	11·35 +
Prisoners in the Penal Class not receiving school instruction on account of misconduct -	27	3·52 +
Total Number of Prisoners removed from Pentonville Prison during the Year ending 31st December 1863 -	766	100·00

TABLE VI.

ABSTRACT.—DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Chaplain's
Report.

Single	-	-	-	-	-	305
Single, living in concubinage, without children	-	-	-	58	-	65
Do. do. one child	-	-	-	5	-	
Do. do. two children	-	-	-	2	-	
Married, no children	-	-	-	32	-	124
„ 1 child	-	-	-	33	-	
„ 2 children	-	-	-	17	-	
„ 3 „	-	-	-	11	-	
„ 4 „	-	-	-	12	-	
„ 5 „	-	-	-	10	-	
„ 6 „	-	-	-	2	-	
„ 7 „	-	-	-	4	-	
„ 8 „	-	-	-	3	-	18
Widower, no children	-	-	-	7	-	
„ 1 child	-	-	-	5	-	
„ 2 children	-	-	-	4	-	
„ 3 „	-	-	-	1	-	512
„ 5 „	-	-	-	1	-	

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATIONS, &c.

1. Liberally educated and employed	-	-	-	3
2. Clerks, shopmen, and commercial travellers	-	-	-	16
3. House servants, in-door	-	-	-	8
4. „ „ out-door	-	-	-	18
5. Tradesmen and mechanics	-	-	-	183
6. Hawkers	-	-	-	19
7. Dealers—horse, marine store, general	-	-	-	5
8. Farm servants and other labourers	-	-	-	129
9. Colliers and miners	-	-	-	13
10. Boatmen, watermen, &c.	-	-	-	2
11. Letter carriers	-	-	-	3
12. Policemen	-	-	-	2
13. In Her Majesty's service, army	-	-	-	89
14. „ „ navy	-	-	-	22

512

TABLE VIII.

OFFENCES.

Arson	-	-	-	-	27
Burglary and housebreaking	-	-	-	-	80
Theft	-	-	-	-	135
Theft from the person, including highway robbery <i>without</i> violence.	-	-	-	-	36
Highway robbery with violence	-	-	-	-	13
Receiving stolen property, and illegal possession	-	-	-	-	35
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	7
Forgery	-	-	-	-	18
Offences against the Mint	-	-	-	-	11
Poaching	-	-	-	-	7

Chaplain's
Report.

Sheep stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Horse stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Felony undefined	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault with intent to murder, and violent assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Military offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
							<u>512</u>

TABLE IX.

SENTENCES.

3 years penal servitude	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
4 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
6 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
7 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
12 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Life	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
							<u>512</u>

TABLE X.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

				Of foregoing No. of previous convictions there had been sentenced to		
				Penal Servitude once.	Penal Servitude twice.	By Courts martial.
Never previously convicted	-	-	- 158			
Previously convicted once	-	-	- 146	15	-	17
" twice	-	-	- 64	10	-	16
" 3 times	-	-	- 40	6	1	6
" 4 "	-	-	- 39	4	-	5
" 5 "	-	-	- 17	1	-	4
" 6 "	-	-	- 16	1	-	3
" 7 "	-	-	- 8	1	-	1
" 8 "	-	-	- 5			
" 10 "	-	-	- 10	2		
" 11 "	-	-	- 3	-	-	1
" 12 "	-	-	- 2	-	-	1
" 13 "	-	-	- 2	1		
" 14 "	-	-	- 1			
" 20 "	-	-	- 1			
512				41	1	54
Prisoners guilty of military offences never previously convicted				-	-	27
Total military offences				-	-	81

TABLE XI.
SCHOOL CLASS DISTRIBUTION.

1st class	-	-	-	-	-	77
2nd „	-	-	-	-	-	66
3/1 „	-	-	-	-	-	115
3/2 „	-	-	-	-	-	150
3/3 „	-	-	-	-	-	80
						488
Prisoners in penal class not receiving class instruction	-	-	-	-	-	24

Total - - - - - 512

TABLE XII.
RELIGIOUS STATUS.

Knowledge of Bible.	{	1. Good -	-	-	-	64
		2. Tolerable	-	-	-	121
		3. Little -	-	-	-	182
		4. None -	-	-	-	145
						512
Knowledge of Catechism.	{	1. Good -	-	-	-	86
		2. Tolerable	-	-	-	128
		3. Little	-	-	-	128
		4. None -	-	-	-	170
						512
Prayer.	{	1. Regular	-	-	-	271
		2. Occasional	-	-	-	73
		3. None	-	-	-	168
						512
Attendance at Public Worship.	{	1. Regular	-	-	-	109
		2. Occasional	-	-	-	170
		3. None -	-	-	-	233
						512
Habits.	{	1. Sober	-	-	-	302
		2. Occasionally drunken	-	-	-	42
		3. Drunken	-	-	-	168
						512

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Pentonville Prison, January 10, 1864.

IN compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Pentonville prison for the year 1863. The total number of prisoners confined in the prison, and the average daily number of prisoners for the past year and for previous years, are shown in the following table :—

	1843- 1847.	1848- 1852.	1853- 1857.	1858- 1862.	1862.	1863.
Mean annual population -	662	1165	1017	1197	1512	1287
Mean average daily number	423	508	502	457	513	490

The total number of new cases requiring treatment during the year was 1,918. Of these 22 were removed to the infirmary ; the remainder were treated in their cells—the rule being that as far as practicable the sick shall receive the necessary medical aid in the cells. Unless, therefore, a prisoner require the attendance of a nurse, he is not removed to the infirmary.

The total number of cases occurring annually is given in the table below :—

PROPORTION of CASES requiring TREATMENT to each 100 of the Prison Population.

	1843- 1847.	1848- 1852.	1853- 1857.	1858- 1862.	1862.	1863.
Annual mean - -	282	176	185	149	134	148

As in previous years, the most numerous complaints were referable to sluggishness and other difficulties of the stomach and bowels, classed (*vide* table at page 45) under the heads of constipation and dyspepsia. These amounted to 55 per cent. of the whole number of cases. Catarrhal and slighter rheumatic complaints amounted to 20 per cent. ; anomalous and feigned complaints to about 12 per cent. more ; leaving about 13 per cent. to be divided among the rest of the diseases catalogued in the table.

The cases of diarrhoea were uniformly of simple character, and were comparatively few in number.

PROPORTION of CASES of DIARRHŒA to each 100 of the Prison Population.

	1843- 1847.	1848- 1852.	1853- 1857.	1858- 1862.	1862.	1863.
- -	24.5	19.0	13.4	7.9	4.9	5.3

below is afforded a comparison of the frequency of cases during the past and previous years :—

PROPORTION OF CASES OF CATARRH and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM to each
100 of the Prison Population.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

	1843- 1847.	1848- 1852.	1853- 1857.	1858- 1862.	1862.	1863.
Annual mean - -	42	30	43	36	31	30·7

There was a total absence of diseases of an epidemic and febrile type, although small-pox had been prevalent around the prison walls, and generally throughout the metropolis. A solitary case of erysipelas occurred in a penal-class prisoner who had weakened himself by voluntary starvation, and while in that state had inflicted upon himself several wounds with a view to escape from the irksomeness of his punishment by producing disease. The scrofulous cases were mostly cases of enlarged or suppurating glands, and occurred in men who presented on admission indications of having previously suffered from scrofula.

With the exception of the mental affections, to be noticed presently, the remaining cases in the table do not appear to require especial remark.

The daily per-centage of sick for 1863, and the average of previous years, are given below :—

The DAILY PER-CENTAGE of SICK.

1843-1847.	1848-1852.	1853-1857.	1858-1862.	1862.	1863.
3·77	3·16	3·01	4·22	4·13	3·56

Deaths and Pardons.

There were three deaths from disease, but no pardon has been granted upon medical grounds. Convict C. G., 1,229, admitted in October 1862, suffered from an attack of bronchitis, which developed latent tubercular disease of the lungs, and terminated fatally in the following February.

Convict J. S., 1,113, admitted in September 1862, died in June last of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Convict H. S., 1,490, admitted on the 30th of March last, died on the 11th of October of pulmonary phthisis.

Death Rate.

The annual rate of mortality from all causes, viz., disease, accident, and suicide, and from disease alone, is given in the following table :—

	Mortality per 1,000 from all causes.	Mortality per 1,000 from disease alone.
1843-1847	6·12	6·12
1848-1852	9·14	7·91
1853-1857	8·70	6·72
1858-1862	3·53	2·59
1863	8·15	6·11

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Removals on account of Ill-health.

Three prisoners were removed to Woking Invalid Prison on account of ill-health before the expiration of their term of imprisonment in separation.

W. P., 1,427, the subject of chronic bronchitis.

G. B., 1,125, and I. J., 1,631, as suffering from symptoms of pulmonary phthisis.

Transferred to Invalid Prisons at end of term.

Twelve convicts affected on admission with various physical infirmities rendering them incapable of hard labour were transferred to Woking or Dartmoor at the expiration of their term of separate confinement. The particulars of these cases will be found in the tables at page 46.

Insanity : Mental Affections.

There were four cases of insanity. Of these, two required to be removed to lunatic asylums, one convalesced in the infirmary, and was subsequently removed as unfit for the discipline; the last remains in the prison in a convalescent condition. Two of the four cases had been previously confined as lunatics, and in the third case the history affords a presumption of previous unsoundness of mind. The following are the particulars of these cases :—

Convict J. B., 1,535, admitted in April last, was noticed as strange and excited in November. He was removed to the infirmary, where he shortly afterwards suffered an attack of mania. He is now convalescing. From inquiries it appears that previous to his imprisonment he had been three times confined in a lunatic asylum.

Convict J. N., 1,843, admitted in July last, suddenly became excited upon religious topics in the following November. He was placed under observation and treatment in the infirmary, when he became maniacal, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. This prisoner had been previously insane and confined as a lunatic for six months in the Devon county asylum.

Convict J. W., 943, a half-witted lad, sentenced to penal servitude for setting fire to a haystack after two previous convictions for “*wilful damage*,” was received in July 1862, and in the following December was noticed as strange in his conduct. He was placed under special treatment in the infirmary, and subsequently became the subject of an attack of mania. He was removed to Bethlem hospital.

Convict H. M., 1,461, admitted in March 1862, was noticed shortly after admission as odd in manner, and complained of sleeplessness. He was directed to be watched, and employed as much as possible in association. Maniacal excitement supervened, for which he was treated in the infirmary. After the lapse of a few weeks he became rational, and appeared to be rapidly convalescing. He was subsequently removed to Millbank as unfit for the discipline of the prison.

The following are the particulars of the cases of “*mental irritability* :”—

J. K., 667, became strange in manner and depressed for a time, but recovered under treatment in association.

S. L., 1,499, also suffered from depression and recovered under treatment.

W. C., 1,043, persisted in asserting that something was mixed with his food to injure his health. He was placed under special observation, and after a time admitted that he had been mistaken. Like many similar cases this is not free from the suspicion of imposture.

H. F., 1,831, appeared to be out of health, was irritable, depressed, and morbidly suspicious of the warders. He is still under observation.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

J. T., 1,888, behaves himself strangely, and talks aloud to himself an unintelligible gibberish. In the prison he came from he was regarded as an impostor, but the case is somewhat obscure, and the prisoner is under observation.

Removals on Mental Grounds.

Four prisoners were found to be unfit, on mental grounds, for further continuance under the discipline, and were therefore removed to Millbank to be treated in association:—

J. T., 1,291, an ill-conducted convict of low intellect who threatened suicide.

F. H., 1,105, a mischievous lad, who had behaved oddly from the date of his admission, and whose conduct at times was so eccentric as to lead to doubts being entertained of his actual sanity.

T. G., 1,358, a man of peculiarly irritable temper, who had been previously confined in a lunatic asylum.

H. M., 1,461, already noticed as a case of mania.

Suicides: Suicidal Attempts.

There was one case of suicide.

Convict R. L., 1,412, was found dead in his cell at the unlocking at 6 a.m. on the 5th of June. The body was suspended from the iron window frame of the cell by a rope of "waxed ends" as used by the prisoner at his trade of shoemaking. The feet were tied together by a pocket handkerchief, and from the position of the cell table it would appear that, after having arranged the noose, the prisoner had swung himself off the table, and by that means secured a considerable "drop." On the prisoner's slate was found a letter, addressed by him to his parents, in which he expressed a deliberate intention of suicide, assigning as the reason the difficulty of obtaining honest employment when liberated from prison, and the consequent probability of being driven to the commission of other crimes, and in the end murder. By suicide in prison he thought to save his father and mother the disgrace of his death upon the gallows. He had never shown any despondency, depression, or other mental symptom, and had been in good health up to the date of his death.

There was one feigned attempt at suicide.

Convict W. E., 1,185, was discovered on his cell floor with a rope noosed round his neck. The rope had been made by the prisoner of cocoa fibre, was ill calculated to bear the weight of a man, and had evidently given way under the strain it had been subjected to. The prisoner had sustained no injury, and, as in most cases of feigned attempt, the time selected was when the visit of an officer was expected.

Relaxations and Suspensions of the Discipline.

By the prison rules the medical officer is authorized to recommend the relaxation or suspension of the discipline of the prison whenever separate confinement is found to be injurious to the health of the mind or body of a prisoner. During the past year five prisoners were placed in association on mental grounds, and two on account of ill-health.

Health of Officers.

The total number of subordinate officers and servants borne upon the

Medical
Officer's
Report.

books of the establishment during the year was 61. Of these, 28 were absent for various periods on account of ill-health. Two died from heart disease, and another was superannuated for general debility consequent upon the receipt of an injury to the head. Exclusive of the three above mentioned, the average period of absence from duty was 14 days. The predominant affections were of a catarrhal and rheumatic character.

Diet.

The ordinary and penal-class dietaries have not undergone any alteration since the date of the last report. About 10 per cent. of the prisoners have required a daily addition to the ordinary rations in order to maintain their strength for the labour required of them in the prison, and to fit them for the subsequent labour upon the public works. The extra diet issued for this purpose consisted of 5 oz. of bread or 1 lb. of potatoes, and was needed for the most part after the sixth month of imprisonment.

Ventilation and Warming.

The summer fires were lighted for the purpose of increasing the ventilating current through the cells during the warmer months.

Artificial warmth was introduced into the cells for a few days only, a low temperature having been maintained in accordance with a resolution passed by Sir Geo. Grey's Committee upon Prison Discipline which sat in 1850, "that no more artificial warmth should be introduced "into prison cells than is absolutely necessary for the preservation of "health;" and a personal experience of upwards of 20 years having shown that artificial heat for the purposes of health was seldom required at Pentonville.

Drainage.

The drainage continues to be efficient.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

C. LAWRENCE BRADLEY, F.R.C.S.,

*The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.*

Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Convict Prison at Pentonville for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Diseases.	Remaining from Dec. 31, 1862.	Cases treated during the Year.		Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
		In Infir- mary.	In Cells.					
1. Zymotic Diseases :—								
Catarrh - - -	4	1	340	335	—	—	—	10
Cynanche Tonsillaris - - -	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa - - -	1	2	67	69	—	—	—	1
Syphilis - - -	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas (traumatic) - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Tubercular Diseases :—								
Phthisis - - -	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	1
Scrofula - - -	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	1
3. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—								
Mania - - -	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	1
Mental Irritability - - -	1	3	2	5	—	—	—	2
4. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—								
Bronchitis - - -	—	4	3	5	2	—	—	—
5. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—								
Constipation - - -	—	—	825	824	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia - - -	2	1	243	244	—	—	—	2
Hæmorrhoidal affections - - -	—	—	23	22	—	—	—	1
Worms - - -	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—								
Hæmaturia - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Morbus Brightii - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—								
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	1	—	55	54	—	—	—	2
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—								
Boils - - -	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis - - -	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—								
Iritis - - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Corneitis - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
11. Anomalous and Feigned Complaints.	3	—	228	231	—	—	—	—

Medical
Officer's
Report.

TABLE II.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER and PER-CENTAGE of PRISONERS on the SICK LIST for the Year.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Sick.			Daily Average Per-centage of Sick.		
	In Infirmary.	In Cells.	Total.	In Infirmary.	In Cells.	Total.
490·61	1·79	16·31	18·11	0·34	3·34	3·56

TABLE III.—REMOVED on account of Ill-health before the Expiration of their Term of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
1,125	Woking	Apparently good -	Phthisical symptoms.
1,631	"	{ but " affected previously with cough and hæmoptysis. }	Phthisical symptoms.
1,427	"	Delicate -	Chronic bronchitis.

TABLE IV.—TRANSFERRED to INVALID PRISONS at the end of their Terms of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
873	Woking	Subject to bronchitis-	Chronic bronchitis.
1,280	"	A cripple - - -	A cripple.
564	Dartmoor	Loss of arm - - -	Loss of arm.
793	"	Weakly - - -	Unfit for hard labour.
872	"	Lame - - -	Lame.
1,029	"	Weakly - - -	Unfit for hard labour, and unfit to be trusted upon the public works.
746	"	A cripple - - -	A cripple.
1,040	"	Weakly - - -	Unfit for penal labour.
1,038	"	Crippled - - -	Crippled.
1,326	"	Unfit for hard labour-	Unfit for hard labour.
1,539	"	Weakly - - -	Unfit for hard labour.
1,450	"	Unfit for hard labour-	Unfit for hard labour.

TABLE V.—SUSPENSIONS of the Discipline of the Prison.

Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.
1,275	Failing health.	1,354	Likely to be injuriously affected in mind under the discipline. On account of doubtful mental symptoms, regarded subsequently as feigned.
1,467	A weakly subject.	1,376	
1,461	Mental disease.		
667	Mental irritability.	1,280	

MILLBANK PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's
Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, December 31, 1863.*
I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year
1863.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining 1st January 1863
was - - - - - 660

Received during the year from Convict Prisons:—

Broadmoor	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pentonville	-	-	-	-	-	8
Portland	-	-	-	-	-	6
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	11
Dartmoor	-	-	-	-	-	11
Woking	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wakefield	-	-	-	-	-	15
Leeds	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>From the Colonies:—</i>						
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	135
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	56
<i>From Bethlem Hospital -</i>						
Conditional pardon forfeited	-	-	-	-	-	1
Soldiers and Sailors by Courts-martial	-	-	-	-	-	171
Revoked Licences	-	-	-	-	-	69
From County and Borough Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	1,657
						<u>2,147</u>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>2,807</u>

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Convict Prisons—

Parkhurst	-	-	-	-	-	31
Pentonville	-	-	-	-	-	687
Portland	-	-	-	-	-	173
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	299
Chatham	-	-	-	-	-	244
Dartmoor	-	-	-	-	-	221
Woking	-	-	-	-	-	139
Western Australia via Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spike Island (Cork Harbour)	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bethlem Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	4
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	11
<i>Pardon—</i>						
Free	-	-	-	-	-	3

Governor's
Report.*Discharged—*

On licence	-	-	-	-	-	75
Specially, illegal sentences passed at Bermuda						2
Sentence expired	-	-	-	-	-	26
Escaped	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died	-	-	-	-	-	9
Number remaining 31st December 1863						873
Total	-	-	-	-	-	2,807

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, was—

Males (22nd December)	-	-	-	-	917
Daily average number throughout the year	-	-	-	-	769

State of the Building.

The main buildings are in a satisfactory condition. Certain weak points have been strengthened, and it is proposed to take further steps in the same direction.

Ordinary repairs and works have, as usual, been executed by prisoners under the direction and with the assistance of artizan officers.

We are engaged in fixing a wooden guard bedstead in every cell occupied by a male prisoner, in lieu of a hammock, and we are preparing to convert the few cells in which prisoners have hitherto been associated into separate cells.

In the early part of the year female prisoners located in No. 2 Pentagon, and in the remaining portion of No. 1 Pentagon, were removed to Parkhurst Prison, and these two entire pentagons are now occupied by male prisoners.

Conduct of Male Officers.

I have to acknowledge the exertions of the Clerks in the several offices. The Steward, Manufacturer, and my Chief Clerk continue to afford me every support.

During the year one officer has been superannuated and two discharged with a gratuity, 11 discharged for misconduct, and six transferred to other prisons.

Eighty-three new officers joined the service, and two have been transferred from other prisons.

Of these, 20 were appointed in consequence of the re-occupation by male prisoners of No. 1 and 2 Pentagons, and six for the Penal Class; nine failed to pass a satisfactory probation and 30 resigned.

In this last number are included some who found themselves unfit for the service, and others who, having misconducted themselves, resigned rather than run the risk of discharge.

The above number of officers is very considerable, and may be thus generally accounted for:—

Close confinement of prisoners necessarily entails close confinement upon officers.

Young officers, heretofore accustomed to a more active employment, feel the change, and leave without giving the place a more extended trial; some come without the remotest idea of the duties of a prison officer, and are at once discouraged.

Again, a metropolitan prison officer is of course in charge of metropolitan prisoners, whose friends occasionally seek to allure officers from the path of duty, and, I regret to say, in some instances succeed in doing so.

Conduct of Male Prisoners.

Governor's
Report.

Six hundred and ninety-four prisoners out of 2,807 have been reported for misconduct, being 378 in excess of last year; but on the other hand the daily average number of prisoners has been 203 in excess of last year. It is satisfactory that 2,113 have not been reported for any prison offence.

The return at page 14 shews the total number of offences to have been 1,773. Of these 490 were met by admonition.

Under this head are included offences committed in the infirmary by those under medical observation, and by prisoners who were at the time undergoing punishment in the penal class or elsewhere.

Twenty-seven adults have received corporal punishment with a cat; of these two were flogged three times, and two twice; one juvenile was flogged with a birch.

Twelve assaults have been committed upon officers; two of them were made by a prisoner since removed to a lunatic asylum, and one by a prisoner under medical observation.

There have been 16 cases of destruction of prison property by ordinary prisoners.

Penal Class.

Seventy-five prisoners have been subjected to special discipline in this class on account of bad conduct, 63 were received from Government prisons, and 12 were placed on the class at Millbank, of which number seven had attempted to escape.

Of the total number 27 were old convicts, four had on previous occasions been in the class, and three had undergone a second probation in separate confinement.

Their conduct may be classed thus—

Good -	-	-	-	-	55
Indifferent -	-	-	-	-	4
Bad -	-	-	-	-	16

Forty of the class incurred no reports, whilst 35 incurred 413. Of this number, 70, 42, 39, 32, and 24 reports stand against individual prisoners respectively, one of whom has been in the class 31 months, and two others 12 months. There have been 36 instances of destruction of property, and one assault upon an officer.

In my report of last year I described the discipline obtaining in this class; but it may be well to remark again that it is in the power of every penal-class prisoner to release himself from its discipline in six months by conforming to the rules, which are not only suspended in his cell but also fully explained to him upon entering the class.

Second Probation.

One prisoner only has been sent back from Public Works to undergo a second probation, and he has been discharged on expiration of sentence. His conduct was fair.

Forty-eight prisoners have been under medical observation, of which number 14 were received from Public Works

They are thus accounted for—

Governor's
Report.

- 14 have been removed to lunatic asylums.
- 2 await an order for removal to a lunatic asylum.
- 7 to invalid prisons.
- 3 to public works' prisons.
- 5 were discharged from the infirmary as impostors.
- 1 to Pentonville in the penal class.
- 1 placed in association, being weak minded.
- 15 remain under observation.

This class of prisoners has incurred 135 reports.

Suicides.

I am happy to say there have been no serious attempts to commit suicide ; two instances have been reported, but they were pronounced by all the authorities to have been manifestly feigned attempts.

Escapes.

In October a most daring escape was effected by a prisoner after nine ineffectual attempts. He had by several months of good conduct put the officers off their guard.

Eleven other attempts have been made or projected, but happily frustrated ; some of these have been characterized by most unusual daring.

I have recently been told by an old convict that " old convicts will " attempt to escape rather than patiently undergo their whole sentence."

Deaths.

There have been nine deaths from natural causes.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

REPORT ON THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRISON.

In March and April about two-thirds of the female prisoners were removed to Parkhurst Prison, together with the Superintendent, Mrs. Gibson.

Number 3 Pentagon only remains occupied by female prisoners, in charge of the chief matron, Miss Crosgrave. In conjunction with her I have the honour to report as follows :—

Number and Disposal of Female Prisoners.

Number in the prison on the 1st January 1863	-	-	507
<i>Received during the Year—</i>			
From Brixton Prison	-	-	17
" Fulham "	-	-	7
" Parkhurst "	-	-	3
Revoked Licences	-	-	15
From County and Borough Gaols	-	-	395
			437
Total	-	-	944

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Brixton Prison	-	-	-	-	403
„ Parkhurst „	-	-	-	-	373
„ Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	3
„ Fisherton „	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged on licence	-	-	-	-	4
„ medical grounds	-	-	-	-	1
„ expiration of sentence	-	-	-	-	12
Deaths -	-	-	-	-	2
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1863	-	-	-	-	144
Total	-	-	-	-	944

Governor's
Report.

The daily average number of female prisoners throughout the year has been - - - 244

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time confined in the prison, as will be seen in a return in the Appendix, was—

Females (2nd January) - - - 507

Conduct of Female Officers.

The female officers have worthily fulfilled their duties.

The following changes have taken place in the staff :—

Twenty-three have been transferred to Parkhurst, and two to other prisons ; one has been discharged, and one allowed to resign on account of misconduct ; four resigned, having failed to pass a satisfactory probation, and one was discharged for the same reason after a lengthened trial.

Sixteen new officers have joined the service.

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

Out of 944 prisoners, 780 have not been reported for any offence.

The return at page 15 shows the total number of offenders to have been 164, and the offences to have been 1,759, against 2,299 last year.

Of the total number of offences, 914 were incurred by prisoners who were in the penal class on the first of the year, 583 by prisoners who have since been placed in that class, and 36 by those in the second probation class, reducing the number of offences against ordinary prisoners to 226.

There have been 26 cases of destruction of property.

The total number of prisoners in custody during the year was 944, against 921 in the preceding year ; but the daily average number in the latter year was 452, against 244 in the present year.

Penal Class.

The number of prisoners in this class has been 83 ; 20 have not been reported, the remainder, 63, have incurred 1,497 reports.

Thirty-six have been received from other prisons, and 47 were Millbank prisoners.

Of the entire number, nine were old convicts, and one had undergone a second probation in separate confinement.

There have been 117 instances of destruction of property.

Their conduct may be classed thus :—

Not reported -	-	-	-	20
Good -	-	-	-	20
Bad -	-	-	-	43

Governor's
Report, 1

It is in the power of a prisoner to release herself from this class in two months by good conduct. Nevertheless three prisoners have been in the class upwards of two years, and six for nearly two years.

Second Probation.

Twenty prisoners have been remanded back to this class for a renewed probation, one of whom was for the second time; five had been placed in the penal class, and the conduct of the remainder has been as follows :—

Never reported	-	-	-	10
Good	-	-	-	4
Bad	-	-	-	1

Eight have been submitted to medical observation, three of whom were received from county and borough gaols, two from Parkhurst, and three from Brixton. Four have been removed to lunatic asylums, one to Parkhurst, two placed in the penal class, one still under observation.

The following is a summary of the behaviour of the female prisoners :—

944 total number of prisoners.

780 not reported.

91 ordinary prisoners incurred - 226 reports.

63 penal-class „ „ - 1,497 „

10 probation „ „ - 36 „

Total - 1,759 reports.

Assaults upon Officers.

There have been three assaults upon officers.

Deaths.

Two deaths have occurred.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

Manufactory.

Male prisoners have been employed as usual. Many have been instructed in shoemaking, weaving, and matmaking; the last trade is easily learned by prisoners of very ordinary intelligence, and affords a profitable employment. A difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficiently good material for navy biscuit bags, hence we have only furnished to the Admiralty 13,143 instead of 125,000.

Slop-work could not be obtained in sufficient quantity, and notwithstanding we repaired and re-made about 80,000 bags for a city firm. Many hands were occasionally employed at picking coir. The knowledge of prisoners in carpentering, bricklaying, smith's work, tinware, basket and brush making, and bookbinding, as well as in every trade, has been turned to account; thus the ordinary repairs of the prison are for the most part effected, both in the building and furnishing departments. A considerable business has been done in coöperation by hands who have learnt their trade in prison.

Reference to the tabular statement will show the quantity and description of work performed, together with the estimated value of labour. The daily average number of male prisoners has been 579, against 388 in 1862.

The following comparison between the years 1862 and 1863 will show that a proportionate amount of work has been performed :—

In 1862, 171 tailors made 47,704 prison garments and 1,001 articles for city firms.

„ 1863, 182 tailors made 46,766 prison garments and 5,679 articles for city firms.

Again,

In 1862, 43 shoemakers made 2,900 pairs shoes and repaired 9,458 pairs.

„ 1863, 58 shoemakers made 4,987 pairs shoes and repaired 9,085 pairs.

In 1862, 46 matmakers made 4,297 mats.

„ 1863, 101 „ „ 10,030 „

In 1862, 35 bagmakers made 57,326 biscuit bags and 501 rag bags.

In 1863, 85 bagmakers made 42,332 biscuit bags and 247 other bags, as well as resewing and mending 80,346 bags for a city firm.

And,

In 1862, 21 weavers wove 23,045 yards dowlas, cotton, and handkerchiefs.

„ 1863, 42 weavers wove 45,479 yards dowlas, cotton, and handkerchiefs.

Notwithstanding that we make up clothes for other convict prisons, besides weaving sheeting, making shoes, &c., we are far from independent of other sources, such as city houses, to keep prisoners in industrial employment.

Female prisoners have been employed as in former years, according to a scale which divides their confinement at Millbank into four periods :—Firstly, in picking coir. Secondly, in bagmaking, or other rough work. Thirdly, with the needle, or in knitting strong stockings for prisoners. Fourthly, in the laundry. The duration of their confinement consequently determines the nature of the work performed. As they have remained a shorter period here than in 1862, a less quantity of the more remunerative work has been turned out. The daily average number employed has been also less by 211 prisoners. The value of labour, and the quantity and description of work performed, appear in the accompanying statement.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

R. D. J. BRAMLY, Governor.

M. CROSGROVE, Chief Matron.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Governor's
Report.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY and DESCRIPTION of WORK performed by PRISONERS, together with the estimated VALUE of LABOUR from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

MALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.		
TAILORS :—			£	s. d.
Jackets, prisoners' - - - made	2,125		98	13 0
Waistcoats „ - - - „	3,462		92	16 0
Trousers „ „ - - - „	4,310		245	5 9
Frocks, drabbett, prisoners' - - - „	2,798		58	5 10
Waistcoats, flannel „ - - - „	3,784		78	16 8
Drawers „ „ - - - „	9,905		206	7 1
Handkerchiefs, hemmed, prisoners' -	10,093		31	10 9
Hammocks, prisoners' - - - made	156		7	16 0
Cloth slippers - - - pairs made	132		7	14 0
Sheets - - - No. made	1,062		13	5 6
Beds - - - „	1,000		12	10 0
Pillows - - - „	848		3	10 8
Bed cases - - - „	516		6	9 0
Pillow cases - - - „	626		2	12 2
Towels - - - „	3,579		11	3 7
Kit bags - - - „	1,573		16	13 3
Coats, uniform, officers' - - - „	85		42	10 0
Jackets „ „ - - - „	90		20	5 0
Trousers „ „ - - - „	202		30	6 0
Great coats, uniform, officers' „	83		20	15 0
Articles, miscellaneous - - - „	337		6	14 10
Coats, jackets, vests, and trousers made for city firms - - -	5,679		126	6 2
Sundry beds and hammocks repaired -	—		26	12 10
Sundry private tailoring performed -	—		4	10 5
„ prisoners' clothing repaired -	—		139	2 10
Cutting garments, &c. - - -	—		107	10 6
			1,418	2 10
MATMAKERS :—				
Mats, double thrum - - - made	8,408		332	2 4
Mats, skeleton - - - „	1,622		31	11 8
			363	14 0
SHOEMAKERS :—				
Shoes, prisoners' male - - - pairs made	2,358		275	2 0
„ „ female - - - „	2,313		183	2 3
Slippers, officers' - - - „	216		14	8 0
Boots, cripples', prisoners' - - - „	10½		1	16 9
Knee-caps, prisoners' - - - No. made	450		0	18 9
Officers' boots and shoes, various, made and repaired - - -	—		18	18 4

Statement of Quantity and Description of Work, &c.—*cont.*

Governor's
Report.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.			Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
SHOEMAKERS—<i>cont.</i>				
Shoes, prisoners', repaired	-	pairs	9,085	140 0 6
Articles, miscellaneous	-	No.	454	17 6 0
				651 12 7
WEAVERS :—				
White cotton woven	-	- yds.	4,509	23 4 0
Dowlas	-	- "	21,372	95 14 0
Handkerchiefs	-	- "	10,378	65 5 4
Striped cotton	-	- "	1,004	5 0 0
Towelling	-	- "	8,134	24 12 0
Blue cotton	-	- "	82	0 8 0
Winding weft and beaming warps, &c.	-	-	—	76 2 11
				290 6 3
BAGMAKERS :—				
Bags re-sewn and mended for a City firm	-	-	80,346	122 15 9
Bags, biscuit, Admiralty	-	- made	42,332	132 5 9
Bags, various	-	- "	247	2 9 10
				257 11 4
PICKERS :—				
Coir picked	-	- lbs.	15,648	28 18 7
TINSMITHS :—				
Articles of tinware	-	made }	124	21 16 6
Sundry repairs do.	-	- }		
COOPERS :—				
Articles of cooperage	-	- made }	2,440	146 18 9
Sundry repairs do.	-	- }		
BASKETMAKERS :—				
Baskets made	-	- }	69	15 9 0
Sundry baskets repaired	-	- }		
BAKERS :—				
Baking	-	-	—	44 14 0
BOOKBINDERS :—				
Sundry books bound and repaired	-	-	—	8 6 9
CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, BLACKSMITHS :—				
Buildings' repairs	-	-	—	348 12 7
BRUSHMAKERS :—				
Coir brushes made	-	-	1,482 }	21 18 0
" refilled	-	-	1,169 }	
Total	-	-	-	£ 3,618 1 2

Governor's Report. **AVERAGE NUMBERS of MALE PRISONERS and estimated Amount of EARNINGS.**

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
182	Tailors - - -	1,418 2 10	7 15 10
101	Matmakers - - -	363 14 0	3 12 0
58	Shoemakers - - -	651 12 7	11 4 8
42	Weavers - - -	290 6 3	6 18 2
85	Bagmakers - - -	257 11 4	3 0 7
68	Pickers - - -	28 18 7	0 8 6
1	Tinsmith - - -	21 16 6	21 16 6
4	Coopers - - -	146 18 9	36 14 8
1	Basketmaker - - -	15 9 0	15 9 0
6	Bakers - - -	44 14 0	7 8 9
1	Bookbinder - - -	8 6 9	8 6 9
29	Carpenters, Smiths, and Bricklayers, &c.	348 12 7	12 0 3
1	Brushmaker - - -	21 18 0	21 18 0
579	Total - - -	£3,618 1 2	

FEMALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
NEEDLEWOMEN :—		£ s. d.
Dresses, uniform, officers' - No. made	61	10 13 6
Mantles „ „ - „	29	2 3 6
Stays, prisoners' - - - „	107	3 11 4
Shirts „ - - - „	591	9 17 0
Aprons „ - - - „	656	2 14 8
Shifts „ - - - „	411	6 17 0
Jackets, serge, prisoners' - - „	224	6 10 8
Petticoats „ „ - - „	316	7 18 0
Drawers, flannel „ - - „	404	8 8 4
Petticoats „ „ - - „	141	2 7 0
Kit bags „ - - - „	100	1 5 0
Caps, day „ - - - „	162	2 0 6
Gowns, working „ - - - „	64	1 1 4
Cases, pillow „ - - - „	180	0 11 3
Table cloths - - - - „	33	0 8 3
Petticoats, linsey, prisoners' - - „	21	0 7 0
Articles, miscellaneous - - „	179	1 11 10
Dresses, sundry, repaired - - - -	-	4 15 0
Clothing „ „ - - - -	-	63 14 6
Cutting „ garments - - - -	-	8 14 0
Private needlework - - - -	-	1 18 0

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.		Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.			Governor's Report.
			£	s.	d.	
Shirts for city houses	- - No. made	4,118	50	13	6	
Aprons, jackets, &c., for city houses	„	243	1	18	7	
Sheets and pillow cases	do. „	120	1	0	0	
Shirts, towels, and collars for Royal Military Asylum	- - - - -	1,040	6	4	7	
Dresses, petticoats, &c., liberty	- - -	388	4	18	2	
			212	2	6	
PICKERS :—						
Coir, picked	- - - - - lbs.	12,929	25	15	8	
BAGMAKERS :—						
Bags, biscuits, Admiralty	- No. made	6,089	19	0	7	
Bags mended, for a city firm	- - - -	16,213	19	4	6	
			38	5	1	
LAUNDRY WOMEN :						
Articles washed	- - - - - No.	230,178	112	10	0	
KNITTERS :—						
Socks, prisoners', knitted	- - - - - prs.	1,159	23	18	9	
Stockings „ „	- - - - - „	599	24	18	0	
Stocknigs „ re-footed	- - - - - „	589	9	16	0	
			58	12	9	
Total			£447	6	0	

AVERAGE NUMBER of FEMALE PRISONERS employed and the Estimated Value of Labour.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.		
		£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
57	Needlewomen - - -	212 2 6	3	14	5
61	Pickers - - - - -	25 15 8	0	8	5
14	Bagmakers - - - - -	38 5 1	2	14	0
15	Laundry women - - -	112 10 0	7	10	0
30	Knitters - - - - -	58 12 9	1	19	1
177	Total - - - - -	£447 6 0			

Governor's
Report. ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS to and from
Millbank, between January 1st and December 31st 1863.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining 1st January 1863 was 660

Received during the year from Convict Prisons:—

Broadmoor -	-	-	-	-	1
Pentonville -	-	-	-	-	8
Portland -	-	-	-	-	6
Portsmouth -	-	-	-	-	11
Dartmoor -	-	-	-	-	11
Woking -	-	-	-	-	3
Wakefield -	-	-	-	-	15
Leeds -	-	-	-	-	1
Leicester -	-	-	-	-	1

From the Colonies:—

Bermuda -	-	-	-	-	135
Gibraltar -	-	-	-	-	56
Bethlehem -	-	-	-	-	1
Conditional pardon forfeited	-	-	-	-	1

Soldiers and Sailors by:—

Courts Martial -	-	-	-	-	171
Revoked licences -	-	-	-	-	69

From County and Borough Gaols - 1,657

2,147

Total - - - - 2,807

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Convict Prisons—

Parkhurst -	-	-	-	-	31
Pentonville -	-	-	-	-	687
Portland -	-	-	-	-	173
Portsmouth -	-	-	-	-	299
Chatham -	-	-	-	-	244
Dartmoor -	-	-	-	-	221
Woking -	-	-	-	-	139

To Western Australia via Portsmouth

Spike Island (Cork Harbour) -	-	-	-	-	8
Bethlehem Hospital -	-	-	-	-	4
Fisherton Asylum -	-	-	-	-	11

Pardons—

Free -	-	-	-	-	3
--------	---	---	---	---	---

Discharged—

On licence -	-	-	-	-	75
Specially, illegal sentences passed at Bermuda -	-	-	-	-	2
Sentence expired -	-	-	-	-	26
Escaped -	-	-	-	-	1
Died -	-	-	-	-	9

Number remaining 31st December 1863 - 873

Total - - - - 2,807

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time was—

Governor's
Report.

Males (22nd December)	-	-	-	-	917
Daily average number throughout the year	-	-	-	-	769

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison for the Year 1863.

On January 1, 1863 :

The number of female convicts in Millbank - - - 507

Received during the year from

Convict Prisons	{	Brixton	-	-	-	17
		Fullham	-	-	-	7
		Parkhurst	-	-	-	3

27

Revoked licences - - - - - 15

15

County and Borough Prisons - - - - - 395

Total - - - - - 944

Disposed of during the year :—

Transferred to Brixton - - - - - 403

„ Parkhurst - - - - - 373

Removed to Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum - - - - - 3

„ Fisherton „ - - - - - 2

5

Discharged { On licence - - - - - 4

{ Ditto on medical grounds - - - - - 1

{ On expiration of sentence - - - - - 12

17

Deaths - - - - - 2

Number remaining 31st December 1863 - - - - - 144

Total - - - - - 944

The greatest number of female prisoners at any one time was, 2nd January - - - - - 507

The daily average number of female prisoners throughout the year was - - - - - 244

Governor's
Report.

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS AND ADMONITIONS OF MALE CONVICTS IN MILLBANK PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1863.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.													JUVENILES.						Grand Total.				
	Whipped with a Cat.	Days.												Total.	Admonished.	One Meal.	Birched.	Days.	One Meal.		Admonished.	Total.		
		1	2	3	4	7	10	12	14	21	28	1	2										3	7
In Handcuffs -	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	70	
In Dark Cells -	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
{ Full Rations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
{ Bread and Water	-	1	5	55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
In Refractory Cells -	-	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
{ With Rations	-	7	48	75	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
{ Bread and Water	-	275	242	188	1	34	6	1	39	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799
On Bread and Water Diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Whipped -	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
{ With a Cat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
{ With a Birch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Admonished, and not punished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495
Total -	33	354	298	339	1	39	6	2	39	8	6	490	1,741	1	10	6	6	1	1	2	5	32	1,773	

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS AND ADMONITIONS OF FEMALE CONVICTS in Millbank Prison for the Year 1863.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.										JUVENILES.			Grand Total.			
	Days.										One Meal.	Admo- nished.	Total.		One Day.	Admo- nished.	Total.
	1	2	3	7	14	21	23	33	56	84							
In Handcuffs - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	3	9
In Strait Jacket - - -	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	14	-	14	279
In Canvas Dress - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
In Dark Cells - { With Rations Bread and Water -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
In Refractory Cells { Full Rations Bread and Water -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
On Bread and Water Diet -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indian Meal Punishment Diet -	14	19	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	79
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day) -	-	-	-	3	4	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	22
Admonished, and not punished -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295	1,295	-	50	50	1,345
Total - - -	286	19	52	3	4	1	14	1	1	2	1,295	14	1,692	17	50	67	1,759

Governor's
Report.

MALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those
NOT REPORTED, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

In the prison on the 1st January 1863 - - - 660

106 of these prisoners were reported once - 106

53 " " twice - 106

15 " " thrice - 45

8 " " 4 times - 32

5 " " 7 " - 35

2 " " 6 " - 12

2 " " 7 " - 14

2 " " 8 " - 16

1 " " 9 " - 9

1 " " 10 " - 10

1 " " 11 " - 11

2 " " 14 " - 28

1 " " 16 " - 16

1 " " 17 " - 17

1 " " 19 " - 19

1 " " 20 " - 20

1 " " 21 " - 21

1 " " 22 " - 22

1 " " 24 " - 24

1 " " 32 " - 32

1 " " 39 " - 39

1 " " 42 " - 42

1 " " 70 " - 70

209

746

24 not punished.

185 punished—475 not punished.Prisoners received into Millbank from 1st January to 31st
December 1863 - - -

2,147

258 of these prisoners were reported once - 258

103 " " twice - 206

58 " " thrice - 174

27 " " 4 times - 108

14 " " 5 " - 70

9 " " 6 " - 54

5 " " 7 " - 35

1 " " 8 " - 8

2 " " 9 " - 18

5 " " 10 " - 50

1 " " 11 " - 11

1 " " 17 " - 17

1 " " 18 " - 18

485

1,027

25 not punished.

460 punished—1,687 not punished.

Total 645 punished—2,162 not punished.

Total

2,807

FEMALE PRISONERS.

Governor's
Report.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

In the prison 1st January 1863 - - - 507

48	of these prisoners were	reported once	-	48
12	"	"	twice	- 24
8	"	"	thrice	- 24
7	"	"	4 times	- 28
3	"	"	5 "	- 15
1	"	"	6 "	- 6
3	"	"	7 "	- 21
2	"	"	8 "	- 16
1	"	"	9 "	- 9
3	"	"	10 "	- 30
2	"	"	12 "	- 24
1	"	"	13 "	- 13
3	"	"	14 "	- 42
3	"	"	15 "	- 45
1	"	"	16 "	- 16
3	"	"	17 "	- 51
1	"	"	19 "	- 19
2	"	"	21 "	- 42
1	"	"	23 "	- 23
1	"	"	25 "	- 25
1	"	"	29 "	- 29
1	"	"	30 "	- 30
1	"	"	31 "	- 31
1	"	"	34 "	- 34
2	"	"	36 "	- 72
1	"	"	37 "	- 37
4	"	"	41 "	- 164
1	"	"	43 "	- 43
3	"	"	44 "	- 132
2	"	"	47 "	- 94
1	"	"	50 "	- 50
1	"	"	51 "	- 51
2	"	"	56 "	- 112
1	"	"	60 "	- 60
1	"	"	70 "	- 70
1	"	"	98 "	- 98

130

1,628

28 not punished.

102 punished—405 not punished.

Prisoners received into Millbank Prison from 1st January to 31st December 1863 - - -

437

22	of these prisoners were	reported once	-	22
1	"	"	twice	- 2
2	"	"	thrice	- 6
2	"	"	4 times	- 8
2	"	"	5 "	- 10
1	"	"	7 "	- 7
1	"	"	10 "	- 10

Governor's
Report.

1	of these prisoners was reported	11 times	-	11
1	"	22	"	22
1	"	33	"	33

34				131
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6 not punished.

28 punished—409 not punished.

Total 130 punished—814 not punished.

Total - 944

Governor's
Report.

RETURN of PRISONERS who have received CORPORAL PUNISHMENT in Millbank Prison in the Year 1863.

Register Number.	Name.	Age.	Punishment.		Number of Lashes.		Crimes.
			Date of Order.	Date received.	With a Cat.	With a Birch.	
6,055	W. B.	19	5 Feb.	6 Feb.	24	—	Destroying blanket, rug, jacket, vest, a pair of trowsers, and other articles, and for resisting an officer, after six previous reports.
6,055	W. B.	19	19 Feb.	20 Feb.	24	—	Breaking 25 panes of glass, cell utensil, and damaging three tin cups.
6,055	W. B.	19	2 April	4 April	24	—	Destroying rug, blanket, and gutta-percha utensil.
6,507	T. P.	31	30 April	1 May	24	—	Filthy and disgusting conduct in his cell.
6,762	S. K.	39	30 April	1 May	24	—	Filthy and disgusting conduct when in a refractory cell for previous misconduct.
6,642	P. S.	23	14 May	15 May	24	—	Filthy and disgusting language towards the Governor when visiting the ward, and general bad conduct.
6,061	G. S.	18	14 May	15 May	24	—	Using foul language towards the Governor, and threatening the Director.
6,508	G. B.	22	14 May	15 May	24	—	Destroying bedding—three blankets, two sheets, towel, jacket, waistcoat, and two books; also, for refusing to work, and using bad language.
5,639	J. B.	24	18 May	19 May	24	—	Breaking 24 panes of glass, window sash, table, pan and cover, slate, and beam used for mat making.
3,797	G. S.	35	21 May	22 May	24	—	Threatening his officer in a most cold-blooded way, and telling him the Governor was a villain.
5,265	M. S.	27	21 May	22 May	24	—	Concealing in the ventilator of his cell a rope made of coir, and on his person a knife, with intent to effect his escape.
6,098	J. R.	24	21 May	22 May	12	—	Breaking four panes, of glass cell utensil, and slate, and general bad conduct.
6,093	C. V.	20	28 May	29 May	24	—	Striking an officer on the head and face with a cell broom, and also a blow on the face with his fist.
7,402	H. G.	24	11 June	12 June	24	—	Idleness, insolence, and tearing his clothing to pieces when confined in a dark cell.
6,248	G. W.	21	18 June	19 June	24	—	Destroying slate, Bible, prayer, hymn, and lesson books, and placing all his work in a bucket of water.

6,369	H. W.	19	25 June	-	26 June	-	24	-	Striking his officer a blow on the face, and kicking him in the legs when being removed from school for misconduct.
6,745	F. D.	33	2 July	-	3 July	-	24	-	Removing some mortar in refractory cell, threatening to break everything in his cell, and for filthy and disgusting conduct.
6,642	P. S.	23	2 July	-	3 July	-	24	-	Shouting and knocking at his cell door, using threatening and disgusting language, and violently resisting officers.
4,240	W. S.	17	2 July	-	3 July	-	24	-	Destroying Bible, prayer, and hymn books, and using most disgusting language to the Chaplain.
3,993	W. J.	19	2 July	-	3 July	-	24	-	Refusing to work, and making use of disgusting language to his officer.
7,023	E. C.	19	9 July	-	10 July	-	24	-	Striking an officer a blow on the face to the effusion of blood, and marking his eye.
5,731	J. M.	30	30 July	-	5 August	-	24	-	Breaking nine panes of glass, and destroying cell utensil, cup, handkerchief, spoon, comb, and throwing the contents of his cell utensil about the cell; threatening his officer, using foul language, setting fire to two sheets, and spitting in the resident surgeon's face.
7,935	P. K.	17	13 August	-	15 August	-	-	12	Writing and making drawings in his Bible and prayer book, and writing obscene language on "Nicholls's Help."
5,721	J. M.	30	21 Sept.	-	22 Sept.	-	36	-	Loud shouting, saying, "I want to see the bloody doctor," and making use of filthy and disgusting language, and destroying prison property.
7,922	T. T.	20	29 Sept.	-	29 Sept.	-	36	-	Striking an officer on the head with cell utensil, and knocking him down insensible.
3,738	J. B.	22	29 Sept.	-	29 Sept.	-	36	-	Striking and attempting to stab a fellow prisoner.
6,508	J. B.	22	24 October	-	24 October	-	24	-	Threatening and abusive language towards an officer, and secreting part of his coat in the ventilator of his cell and in his mattress.
7,037	J. M.	21	24 October	-	24 October	-	24	-	Calling the Governor a "bloody tinker and swine," and Pl. Warder Crossgrove a "bloody liar," when brought to the board room for misconduct.
7,932	J. G.	22	12 Nov.	-	13 Nov.	-	36	-	} Tampering with cell bricks by removing the mortar therefrom, and having a suit of liberty clothes and other articles concealed about their persons and cells with a view to escape. They were acting in concert.
7,563	G. E.	29	12 Nov.	-	13 Nov.	-	36	-	
7,564	W. F. S.	27	12 Nov.	-	13 Nov.	-	36	-	
7,571	J. F.	27	12 Nov.	-	13 Nov.	-	36	-	
5,731	J. M.	30	10 Dec.	-	10 Dec.	-	36	-	Destroying a copy of the prison rules, a pair of canvas trousers, and trencher, cell bucket, towel, spoon, gutta-percha chamber, and pint, and using filthy and disgusting language towards the deputy-governor and medical officer.
7,132	T. C.	34	10 Dec.	-	10 Dec.	-	36	-	Drawing back the cell door bolt by means of a thread passed through a hole which he had bored in the door, and having in his possession an instrument with which to pick the lock of the cell gate, and making a suit of clothes from his sheets, with a view to escape.

Governor's Report. STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,520	14	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,668	18	2
Gratuities to officers	297	5	4
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,015	0	2
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,581	17	5
Uniforms for officers and servants	931	4	6
Victualling prisoners	8,213	10	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	2,814	4	3
Bedding for prisoners	400	2	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	461	6	1
Medical comforts (extras for sick)	329	2	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	249	6	3
Gratuities to convicts	931	0	10
Furniture and fittings	278	2	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	66	4	1
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,027	8	7
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	409	16	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	681	12	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	113	5	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	14	15	0
Various small disbursements	495	10	2
Rent, rates, and taxes	266	19	6
Total	33,767	7	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,572	0	7
Net expenditure	£ 31,195	6	7

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Millbank Prison, January 11, 1864.

AT this period of the year it becomes the duty of the Chaplain, in accordance with the rules, to make a report, with reference to the preceding year, as to "the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, their progressive improvement, and the method adopted for recording it and encouraging the exertions of the prisoners, the course of instruction pursued in the schools, the books in use, and the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison." In now discharging this duty, I will bear in mind the instructions, which have been recently issued, to be "as concise as possible, and to avoid all dissertations."

The tabular statement which I have presented in former reports, containing a classification of the convicts who had been received in the course of the year, is unavoidably omitted in the present. I have reason to believe that this statement was regarded by persons who take an interest in prisons and prisoners as not devoid of value, and therefore I the more regret my inability still to furnish it. The changes that have recently taken place with regard to Roman Catholic prisoners, by which they are withdrawn from all contact with the Chaplain, preclude the possibility of obtaining from them the information necessary

for the purpose of classification. The value of such a classification, whatever it be, depends, to a great extent, on its exhibiting an accurate view of the *whole body* of convicts; it is obvious, therefore, that its value would be considerably lessened by being limited to a section only of the prisoners, however large, and, under these circumstances, it seemed best to discontinue it altogether, especially, as its preparation involved no small amount of pains and labour.

In the absence of the actual figures, I may, however, state my general impression, which is, that the relative proportions of the various classes of convicts remain pretty much as they were. The convicts may be divided into two great classes, the criminal and the less criminal; the former embracing all those who follow crime as their profession, and numbering perhaps rather more than 50 per cent. of the whole; the latter made up of the remainder, and including offenders of various degrees of criminality, but differing from the other in this, that none contained in it, not even the worst, resort to dishonest practices as their actual and sole means of livelihood. There is one section, indeed, of the less criminal class, whose numbers would perhaps exhibit a relative increase, an increase which in this instance is much to be regretted, because the section is made up of men who, from their connexions and education, ought not to be found in the ranks of the lawless and profligate. I am alluding to those who have occupied respectable positions in society, such as mercantile clerks and others holding posts of trust, persons who up to the time of their offence have been regarded by their employers as worthy of confidence, and have never been under suspicion. What may be the causes which have contributed to produce this apparent decay of morality and upright principle amongst a class so numerous in a commercial community like ours, it is not for me here to inquire. Of the fact itself I have too strong an impression to permit me to doubt its reality.

The religious and moral condition of the prisoners may be shortly but truly and accurately described, in apostolical language, as that of men "living without God in the world." And this description is applicable not merely to those who, by a long course of profligacy and sin, have at length reached that state of heart which causes them to glory in their shame, but (in a minor degree, it is true,) to those whose lives have on the whole been marked by a decent exterior. Sometimes, doubtless, it happens that amongst the convicts we meet with a man who has paid some attention to religion, and who has pretty regularly attended a place of worship, but instances of this sort are rare; in most cases there has been an utter and habitual neglect of all the requirements commonly regarded as essential to even a nominal Christian life.

But it is more with reference to the present than the past that the Chaplain has to do in his report; the question to which he has to give an answer is, not so much what has been the character of those under his charge, as what it may be supposed to be at the present, or, in other words, what has been the effect of the various means which have been used to promote a better state of feeling amongst the prisoners, a feeling which will influence their conduct in their relations as well with their Creator as with their fellow-men? On this point I desire to speak always with caution, for I am well aware how difficult it is, even for the most experienced, to decide as to the religious and moral condition of persons placed in the exceptional position of convicts, shut out as they are from their peculiar temptations, and under an inducement, from a notion, mistaken though it be, that it may tend in some way to their advantage, to assume feelings that have really no existence. After all necessary deductions, however, have been made on these grounds, I feel

Chaplain's
Report.

I may safely use the language of hope as regards a considerable number. Not that I mean it to be understood that the instances are frequent of decided conversion of the heart to God, for the contrary of this is the fact; but, short of this, there may be such an alteration of feeling and character as will keep men from the commission of crime, and to this extent I am disposed to think the work of reformation advances in many. I have seen enough to satisfy me of the existence, in not a few, of an earnest desire, amounting in some cases even to a longing, for some means of escape from the bondage of former habits and pursuits. I am sure there are many "old convicts" even who would rejoice could they but see any prospect of being able to resume their proper place in society. But here is the difficulty, a difficulty the removal of which seems next to impossible; society has no forgiveness for a convict and refuses to receive him into its bosom; and so, notwithstanding he may have a real and decided inclination for better things, there is nothing for him but a return to crime; he cannot reform though he would. With every avenue to honest employment thus shut against him, he is an object as much of pity as of blame if he relapses into old courses.

If the conduct of prisoners could be accepted as evidence of moral improvement, the language of hope might be exchanged for that of certainty. The very general absence of anything approaching to serious misconduct on the part of the prisoners, their industry at their several employments, their attention to instruction, and remarkable propriety of behaviour when assembled for Divine worship—effects like these would, under other circumstances, be regarded as sufficient evidence of good moral character. Experience, however, has taught us that we cannot safely apply the same tests to men subject to all the restraints of prison discipline, as to those enjoying their natural state of freedom. But whether these effects may be traced to mere policy on the part of the prisoner, or rather are the genuine product of new principles and feelings, they are, at least, evidence of what the discipline aims at; it may be, too, that in not a few instances where official experience fancies it detects the working of low and hypocritical motives, a very different judgment would be arrived at, could we see as He sees "to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid."

Thus far I have spoken only of the male convicts, although what I have said may, to a great extent, be applied to the females. It is most gratifying to me to be able to report more favourably of this portion of my charge than I have done on any former occasion. The subdued and respectful demeanour of the prisoners, together with their apparent appreciation of the means of improvement, the rare occurrence of any violation of prison rules, strict as they are, and the comparative order that now prevails amongst the penal-class convicts, a section of the women whose general conduct has been usually characterized by the most defiant disregard of authority, all bear witness to the success of the discipline, and reflect much credit on the chief matron, Miss Crosgrove, who has the general superintendence of the female department of the prison. The transfer in the last year of the great body of the female convicts to Parkhurst prison, by which the number in Millbank has been considerably reduced, seldom exceeding 150, has not been without its influence in promoting the improved tone now so visible. The advantage of dealing with convicts in small bodies is well exemplified in the satisfactory results I have mentioned; at the same time, I do not believe these results would have been achieved to such an extent, had the management of the prison been less judicious than it has been. The discipline, while characterized by kindness, is carried out with firmness; the prisoners know that their efforts to improve will not fail to

receive due encouragement, but they know also that any insubordination or wilful breach of regulations will be firmly dealt with, and hence, in a great measure, the satisfactory results which it affords me so much pleasure to be able to report. An essential to success in dealing with convicts, whether male or female, is firmness in those who administer the discipline. No discipline can succeed, which fails to impress the prisoner with the power and determination of those who administer it to enforce obedience, if it be necessary to resort to such means.

The various religious services in the chapel and infirmaries have been continued without change; they are described at length in my report of 1862, and it will be sufficient perhaps for the present to refer you to the account there given.

The work of the schools has been carried on as usual during the past year, and the progress made by the prisoners has been quite as satisfactory as we have a right to expect. The actual results will be found in the usual tabular statement appended to the report. It appears that about 70 per cent. of the prisoners make fair improvement, the remaining 30 per cent. derive little or no benefit from the instruction. Of the latter, some are getting old, and seem to think that at their time of life it is either too late to learn or not worth the trouble; others are naturally dull and incapable of any mental effort.

A change has just been made in our school system which will, I believe, be attended with several advantages. The prisoners are no longer assembled in a schoolroom, but receive instruction in their cells, a change by which the discipline will gain much in stringency. There is no doubt that the prisoners felt it a very great relief to the monotony of the separate cell, to be brought together twice a week for three or four hours at a time. Now, with the exception of the time for Divine service and exercise, the whole 24 hours must be passed by the prisoner in his cell. Again, it may be readily supposed that men, who are for so large a portion of their time shut up alone, would not be slow to take advantage of the opportunity afforded in the schoolroom for communicating with each other; this facility no longer exists; as a matter of discipline, therefore, there is no doubt that the change will be beneficial, and I am of opinion that this gain will be effected without any sacrifice of the schoolmaster's usefulness—indeed I feel a strong impression that the men whose education has been the most neglected, and who therefore need instruction the most, will under the new system make better progress than before. As another year, however, will supply the actual results, which will test the expediency of the change that has been made, I need not trouble you further with any mere opinions on the subject.

Amongst the female convicts the cellular system of instruction has always prevailed. The results of the schoolmistress's exertions are at least equal to those of former years, though if there be any difference it is in favour of the past year, owing to the improved tone of feeling which characterizes the women, and which disposes them to make greater efforts to profit by the instruction.

No change has been made in the books used. The Irish National School books, which are supplied chiefly to the Roman Catholic prisoners, and those of the British and Foreign School Society, which have been long used in this prison, and are found well adapted for the purpose, still hold their place.

The library, which is in good condition, and greatly appreciated by most of the prisoners, has received an addition of 200 volumes to replace those destroyed or worn out. The instances of wilful damage

Chaplain's
Report.

to the books are now comparatively few. The "library ticket," introduced on my suggestion a few years ago, which contains an entry of the book issued to a prisoner and its condition at the time, and which he is required to produce when returning the book, is found on the whole to operate as a sufficient check on the tendency to mutilate. The best proof of this is the fact that the annual allowance for maintaining the library is now sufficient for two or three years, whereas before the introduction of the ticket it was necessary to make a requisition for books every year to the full amount of the allowance.

When speaking of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners I anticipated the remarks which might be made as to "the effects of the discipline." It is enough for me here to observe generally, that these effects are on the whole such as a wholesome discipline ought to produce. The influence is both deterrent and reformatory, and it has been rendered still further deterrent, not only by the change in connexion with the schools already adverted to, but by the discontinuance of the practice, which hitherto prevailed, of opening the inner cell door on the completion by the prisoner of two months' confinement from the date of his reception. He is now subjected to *strict* separate confinement while undergoing that stage of the discipline, whereas before, he was able, in spite of the vigilance of the officer, to converse through the cell-gate with his neighbours on each side of him. I may add, also, that this change has been attended with a visible improvement in the bearing and demeanour of the prisoners, and that our visits, not unwelcome before, are more welcome now.

Distinctions are sometimes made by writers and speakers between the deterrent and reformatory elements of discipline, as though they were antagonistic. In this, as it appears to me, they make a mistake. The most deterrent discipline, provided of course that it does not altogether ignore and exclude reformatory agencies, is also the most reformatory; in fact, the latter effect cannot be produced at all in the absence of what is deterrent—a conclusion, as it seems to me, which the analogy of the Divine dealings with men leaves no room to question, for chastening is the means to which the Almighty invariably resorts to correct His erring children: "He scourgeth every son whom He receiveth."

In one point only is the discipline injurious in its effects, though I am happy to believe that in this a remedy is about to be provided. The exception to which I allude is the association of prisoners in large rooms and cells without any provision for separation at night, and in the case of the cells without even the presence of an officer. It is most important that when the prisoners have completed the prescribed period of separate confinement they should be removed to the public works, where, if they must be exposed to the inevitable evils of association during the day, at any rate means exist for maintaining separation at night. But should the necessities of the service require the association of the prisoners before their removal to public works, I cannot too strongly urge the importance of effecting such a change as will never permit prisoners to be brought together except under the immediate supervision of an officer.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DE RENZI,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of CONVICTS who have been removed or discharged from MILLBANK PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1863, exclusive of those whose brief Period of Detention or other cause has prevented their making perceptible Progress.

Period of Detention.	Number of Convicts.	Attainments on	Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.						
			Entirely ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Read easy Words.	Read tolerably.	Read well.	Entirely ignorant.	Can form Letters.	Write from Copies.	Write their own Letters.	Write well.	Entirely ignorant.	Know Addition.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.
Above 3 and under 6 months -	280	Reception	9	25	87	127	32	52	27	66	127	8	133	21	42	30	54
		Centesimal prop.	3.2	9.1	31.1	45.3	11.4	18.6	9.6	23.6	45.3	2.9	47.5	7.5	15.1	10.7	19.3
		Removal	2	5	60	147	66	12	24	53	153	38	45	58	42	44	91
Above 6 and under 9 months -	474	Centesimal prop.	.7	1.8	21.4	52.5	23.6	4.2	8.5	19.	54.6	13.6	16.	20.7	15.1	15.9	32.5
		Reception	26	49	107	238	54	81	37	120	222	14	200	71	77	70	56
		Centesimal prop.	5.5	10.3	22.5	50.4	11.5	17.1	7.8	25.3	47.1	3.1	42.2	15.1	16.2	14.9	11.8
Above 9 and under 12 months -	113	Removal	3	12	92	238	129	17	29	80	279	69	61	71	81	102	159
		Centesimal prop.	.64	2.5	19.4	50.2	27.2	3.6	6.1	17.	59.	14.5	12.9	15.1	17.1	21.5	33.5
		Reception	6	24	14	58	11	28	11	19	50	5	54	12	17	13	17
12 months and upwards -	36	Centesimal prop.	5.3	21.2	12.4	51.3	9.7	24.4	9.7	16.8	44.2	4.4	47.8	10.6	15.1	11.5	15.1
		Removal	-	6	25	54	28	6	7	22	58	20	16	25	11	15	46
		Centesimal prop.	-	5.3	22.1	47.8	24.4	5.3	6.2	20.	51.3	17.6	14.1	22.1	9.7	13.2	40.7
Total	903	Reception	-	2	3	24	7	1	1	5	26	3	7	6	6	8	9
		Centesimal prop.	-	5.5	8.3	66.6	20.	2.8	2.8	14.	7.3	8.3	20.	16.6	16.6	22.	24.9
		Removal	-	-	1	9	26	-	-	2	15	19	2	2	3	3	26
Total	903	Centesimal prop.	-	-	2.8	24.9	7.3	-	-	5.5	42.	53.	5.5	5.5	8.3	8.3	7.3
		Reception	41	100	211	447	104	162	76	210	425	30	394	110	142	121	136
		Centesimal prop.	4.5	11.1	23.4	49.5	11.5	17.9	8.4	23.1	47.	3.2	43.6	12.2	15.9	13.4	15.1
Total	903	Removal	5	23	178	448	249	35	60	157	505	146	124	156	137	164	322
		Centesimal prop.	.5	2.5	19.7	49.6	27.6	4.	6.4	17.4	56.	16.1	13.7	17.3	15.2	18.1	35.6

Chaplain's Report.

Chaplain's
Report.

TABLE II.—GENERAL PROGRESS.

Satisfactory.		Moderate.		Little.		None.		Total.	
Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
237	26·3	447	49·5	188	20·8	31	3·3	903	100·

TABLE III.—SCHOOLING PREVIOUS to CONVICTION.

	Description of School.														How long at School.								
	Private.	Grammar.	National.	British.	Scotch Parish.	Charity.	Infant.	Evening.	Regimental.	Workhouse.	Factory.	Various.	None.	Total.	Less than a Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and upwards.	Never went to School.	Total.	
Number of Convicts	201	4	236	128	5	65	11	5	5	3	1	44	195	903	61	108	116	92	86	245	195	903	
Centesimal proportion	22·3	·44	26·2	14·1	·5	6·9	1·2	·5	·5	·33	·1	4·8	21·6	100·	6·5	11·9	12·9	10·2	9·5	27·2	21·6	100·	

It appears that of the above 903, only 242 had attended a Sunday school.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Millbank Prison, February 12, 1864.

THE report which I have the honour to submit for the year 1863 is made as short as possible, in pursuance of your instructions.

The deaths per 1,000 have been higher than in any year since 1857. The daily average number of sick in the infirmaries has increased from 64 in 1862 to nearly 66 in 1863 (being the highest point reached in any year since 1854), and the average number of days spent in the infirmaries has increased from 35 to 38. These figures admit of explanation partly by the higher proportion of convicts who were suffering from serious disease on reception, and partly by the increase of male convicts as compared with females, among whom a less liability to disease and a less mortality usually prevail; also in part by the longer detention of invalids in the prison, and the long periods of observation required in some of the cases of supposed unsoundness of mind. (See Table X. in the Appendix.)

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the large number of sick prisoners requiring treatment in the infirmary, the number of the casual sick and the attacks of diarrhœa should have been smaller than in any year of which we have record.

In the table showing the diseases most indicative of the sanitary condition of the prison, I wish to point out the increase of febricula and intermittent fever, the decrease of diarrhœa, and the unusually large number of cases of erysipelas. (See Table XI. in the Appendix.)

Deaths.

Nine men and two women died in the year. Three were in good health on reception and one "apparently" in good health. The remaining seven were all in indifferent or bad health on reception. Phthisis caused 8 deaths, erysipelas 1, congestion of the lungs and dropsy 1, and disease of the kidneys 1.

Pardons.

One woman was liberated on the ground of paralysis.

Removals.

Ninety-three convicts (all males) were removed on account of fatal diseases.

Suicidal Attempts.

The four attempts made during the year were all frivolous.

Insane.

The number of insane prisoners removed to lunatic asylums was 13 in 1862. In 1863 it was 20. The total number of insane, including those not removed, was 22. The same number (20) occurred in 1853, and 22 in 1859. In only one case did the insanity probably originate in this prison.

The usual tables are annexed.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B.,

Medical Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

TABLE III.—RELEASED ON LICENCE ON MEDICAL GROUNDS in the Year 1863.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease, or Ground of Release.
E. L. -	Warwick -	July 18, 1862	49 - -	Indifferent - -	Prior to reception - -	May 30, 1863 - -	Paralysis.

TABLE IV.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF INFIRMARY SICK during the Year 1863.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Convicts.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time, ——— Nov. 20.	Greatest Number of Convicts at any one Time, ——— Jan. 1.	Average Number of Days at Infirmary for each Sick Convict.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Convict, of the Average Daily Number.
Male Convicts	-	536	53·05	68·98	63	665	36	25
Female Convicts	-	244	12·7	52·04	14	507	51	19
All Convicts	-	626	65·75	64·90	77	1,172	38	23

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

TABLE V.—INSANE CONVICTS in the Year 1863.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Character of the Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
S. T.	Newgate	July 11, 1862	30	Doubtful	Delusions, &c.	July 13, 1862	Feb. 6, 1863	Bethlehem.
M. W.	Winchester	Apr. 1, "	25	"	Delusions. Occasional violence	June "	" 14, "	Fisherton.
J. C.	Coldbath Fields	Sept. 8, "	22	Apparently sound.	Delusions, &c.	Nov. "	Mar. 23, "	Bethlehem.
F. H.	Pentonville	Feb. 23, "	22	Unsound.	Imbecility	Prior to reception	May 6, "	"
J. T.	"	Jan. 23, "	26	"	"	"	"	"
J. S.	Bermuda	May 20, 1861	38	"	Delusions. Extreme taciturnity	"	June 16, "	Fisherton.
J. D.	Madras	Mar. 12, 1863	22	"	Delusions	"	"	"
W. H.	Bow Street	May 5, "	48	"	Insane dread. Incoherence	"	"	"
M. A. S.	Brixton	" 28, 1862	25	"	Occasional extreme violence	"	July 13, "	Broadmoor.
E. S.	"	Mar. 4, 1863	30	"	"	"	" 14, "	"
A. D.	"	Aug. 26, 1862	24	"	"	"	" 15, "	"
G. L.	Portland	Mar. 5, 1863	31	"	Incoherence. Extreme taciturnity	"	Sept. 8, "	Fisherton.
J. F.	Bow Street	Apr. 28, "	35	"	Imbecility	"	" 12, "	"
C. B.	"	" 20, "	40	"	"	"	"	"
J. T.	Winchester	July 9, "	50	Probably unsound.	Incoherence. Imbecility	Soon after reception	"	"
J. T.	Liverpool	Feb. 25 "	23	"	Delusions, &c.	"	Oct. 23, "	"
T. J.	Gloucester	May 7, "	22	"	Imbecility	Soon after reception	"	"
W. B.	Exeter	Apr. 10, "	19	"	Delusions, &c.	"	Nov. 2, "	"
S. A. S.	Wakefield	Jan. 25, "	24	"	Extreme filthiness. Frequent violence. Delusions.	"	"	"
J. D.	Woking	Nov. 24, 1862	27	Unsound	Imbecility	Prior to reception	"	"
T. P.	India	" 18, 1863	30	"	Religious mania and delusions	"	"	Not yet removed.
D. McP.	Canada	June 20, "	29	"	Delusions. Frequently violent	"	"	"

TABLE VI.—CASUAL SICK in the Year 1863.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.			Cases of Diarrhoea occurring among the Casual Sick.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of Cases during the Year per 1,000 Con- victs.	Average weekly No. of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.
Male Convicts -	769	2,925	11,114	14,039	8.01	30.45	38.46	10.40	39.59	49.99	296	385	7.40
Female Convicts	244	624	2,775	3,399	1.70	7.60	9.30	7.	31.14	38.14	65	266	5.12
All Convicts -	1,013	3,549	13,889	17,438	9.71	38.05	47.76	9.58	37.56	47.14	361	356	6.84

Medical
Officer's
Report.

TABLE VII.—GROUNDS OF REMOVAL OF MALE CONVICTS as INVALIDS to DARTMOOR and WOKING PRISONS, 1863.

Complaint.	Not existing on Recep- tion.	Existing on Recep- tion.	TOTAL.
Scrofula - - - - -	6	13	19
Phthisis - - - - -	33	46	79
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	7	3	10
Asthma - - - - -	3	4	7
Chronic Bronchitis - - - - -	6	11	17
Morbus Cordis - - - - -	—	1	1
Palpitation - - - - -	—	2	2
Chronic Gastritis - - - - -	—	2	2
Chronic Dysentery - - - - -	—	2	2
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	—	3	3
Fistula in ano - - - - -	—	1	1
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	4	5
Paralysis - - - - -	—	5	5
Imbecility, &c. - - - - -	6	13	19
Disease of urinary organs - - - - -	—	3	3
Phosphatic Diathesis - - - - -	1	1	2
Gout - - - - -	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatism - - - - -	3	4	7
Syphilis - - - - -	—	1	1
Bronchocele - - - - -	—	1	1
Abscess - - - - -	1	1	2
Ulcer - - - - -	—	3	3
Diseased joints - - - - -	—	3	3
Diseased bones - - - - -	—	1	1
Rupture - - - - -	—	2	2
Crippled or deformed - - - - -	—	56	56
Varicose veins - - - - -	1	4	5
Disease of the eye - - - - -	2	14	16
Cutaneous disease - - - - -	—	2	2
Severe burn - - - - -	—	2	2
Debility - - - - -	21	30	51
Age - - - - -	—	29	29
Total - - - - -	92	268	360

TABLE VIII.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at MILLBANK
for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,147.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa -	3	15	17	1	—	—
Dysentery -	—	2	1	1	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh -	1	17	18	—	—	—
Febricula -	4	46	45	1	—	4
Ague -	—	3	2	—	—	1
Rheumatism -	—	7	1	4	—	2
Erysipelas -	—	6	4	—	1	1
Gonorrhœa -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Syphilis -	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this class -	—	8	8	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess -	3	21	14	7	—	3
Ulcer -	—	18	—	4	—	4
Gout -	—	3	1	1	—	1
Other diseases of this class -	—	10	10	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula -	—	11	8	1	—	2
Phthisis -	9	62	9	50	7	5
Hæmoptysis -	2	5	5	1	—	1
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
{ Paraplegia -	—	1	—	—	—	1
{ Other forms of Paralysis -	—	2	—	2	—	—
Epilepsy -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cephalalgia -	—	1	1	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Palpitation -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation -	—	1	—	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis -	3	20	10	—	—	6
Pleuritis -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia -	1	5	3	1	—	2
Asthma -	—	3	1	—	—	2
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Dyspepsia -	—	16	15	—	—	1
Melæna -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ileus -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Constipation -	1	3	4	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids -	—	7	5	2	—	—
Vermes -	—	6	6	—	—	—

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Millbank—*continued*.

Diseases,	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalidd.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs—<i>cont.</i>						
Fistula in Ano - - -	—	2	1	1	—	—
Other diseases of the Digestive Organs - - - - -	1	13	11	1	—	2
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AND ORGANS OF GENERATION.						
Stricture of Urethra - - -	1	4	2	1	—	2
Hydrocele - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other diseases of the kidneys, &c.	1	4	2	2	1	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.						
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diseases of bones - - - -	—	10	5	3	—	2
„ joints - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Carbuncles - - - - -	—	5	4	—	—	1
Boils - - - - -	1	8	8	1	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	3	31	32	—	—	2
Eczema - - - - -	1	4	5	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Skin -	1	9	8	—	—	2
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Ophthalmia - - - - -	—	15	10	5	—	—
Iritis - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class -	—	5	5	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.						
Contusions - - - - -	—	7	7	—	—	—
Sprains - - - - -	—	4	3	—	—	1
Fractures - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	6	6	—	—	—
Other accidents and injuries -	1	3	4	—	—	—
13. FEIGNED DISEASES - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
14. OBSERVATION - - - - -	3	52	26	—	15	14
15. DEBILITY - - - - -	2	28	13	16	—	1

TABLE IX.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Millbank,
for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 437.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea - - - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh - - -	—	11	10	—	—	—	1
Febricula - - - - -	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - - -	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis - - - - -	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DIS- EASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess - - - - -	2	6	6	—	—	—	2
Ulcer - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Gout - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Phthisis - - - - -	3	13	12	—	—	2	2
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Other forms of Paralysis -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Bronchitis - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dyspepsia - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Constipation - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.							
Hæmaturia - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. DISEASES OF FEMALE OR- GANS OF GENERATION.							
Menorrhagia - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Uteri - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.							
Diseases of Joints - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEG- UMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Boils - - - - -	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Scabies - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Infirmary Report for Millbank Prison—*continued*.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.							
Ophthalmia - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.							
Contusions - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
13. FEIGNED DISEASES	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
14. OBSERVATION	1	5	5	1	—	—	—
15. DEBILITY	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
16. PREGNANCY	2	3	5	—	—	—	—

TABLE X.—Showing the MORTALITY and SICKNESS for the Ten Years ending 1863.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals per 1,000 Prisoners (including Discharges on medical grounds).	Average Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Daily new Cases of Casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Weekly casual Cases of Diarrhoea per 1,000 Prisoners.
1854 - -	31·19	21·27	106·56	13·29	29·5
1855 - -	6·20	20·67	50·04	12·33	22·6
1856 - -	19·38	31·22	69·91	13·99	17·1
1857 - -	11·72	20·74	61·02	16·17	27·4
1858 - -	8·42	26·21	46·45	12·38	14·
1859 - -	5·3	49·24	45·10	19·14	18·8
1860 - -	8·96	72·77	55·77	20·63	13·7
1861 - -	9·14	102·64	60·21	22·41	17·7
1862 - -	3·92	81·53	62·88	13·89	10·48
1863 - -	10·85	72·79	64·90	9·58	6·84

TABLE XI.—Showing the DISEASES most indicative of the SANITARY CONDITION of the PRISON for Five Years ending 1863.

—	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Febricula - - -	16	47	56	40	56
Typhus and Typhoid Fever -	—	1	—	1	—
Intermittent and Remittent Fever -	3	4	4	1	3
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea -	—	—	—	—	—
Severe Diarrhoea - - -	25	23	35	23	17
Dysentery - - -	—	2	4	—	2
Erysipelas - - -	1	8	4	2	8
Acute and Sub-acute Rheumatism -	3	20	21	8	8
Sore Throat - - -	17	3	1	4	2
Inflammation of Lungs - -	1	11	7	7	5
Totals -	66	119	132	86	101

PARKHURST PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Parkhurst Prison, January 2, 1864.*Governor's
Report.

THE year 1863 having expired, it has become my duty to make to you another annual report of the prison under my charge.

Number of Prisoners admitted or discharged.

In the prison, 1st January 1863	-	-	-	176
Received from Millbank under sentence of penal servitude	-	-	-	31
Received from various County or Borough Gaols, under sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding two years	-	-	-	79
				286
Liberated on licence	-	-	-	23
„ on expiration of sentence	-	-	-	77
Died	-	-	-	1
				101
Remaining on 31st December 1863	-	-	-	185
Daily average for the year	-	-	-	185

Discipline, Morals, and Condition.

The general conduct of the prisoners was, throughout the year, orderly, obedient, and respectful. Their work was performed with cheerful industry, and a healthy moral tone appeared to pervade a large majority of the boys. The punishments for prison offences, of which the aggregate number was by no means considerable, were confined for the most part either to prisoners newly arrived, or to a small number of thoughtless characters among the younger boys.

Insubordination was of very rare occurrence; only three times had I occasion to resort to whipping, and not one boy was placed in the penal class during the year.

Conduct of Officers.

The good character of the Parkhurst officers for steadiness and attention to their duties was fully sustained during last year, and in no instance was I called upon to report any one of them to the Director for censure or fine.

Female convicts having been sent to Parkhurst in the spring of 1863, to occupy all the vacant cells in both prisons, some additions to the male staff became necessary. Two more clerks, a messenger, two store porters, and a gatekeeper for the upper prison, were appointed; but the cooking for all the prisoners having been undertaken by women, the male cook was superannuated on the 1st April.

The introduction of 400 female convicts and a proportionate number of matrons having considerably increased the medical duties and responsibilities of the establishment, it was deemed requisite again to attach a resident surgeon to the prison, and therefore Henry Roome, Esq., M.D.,

Governor's
Report.

was transferred from Dartmoor Prison to take medical charge at Parkhurst, and the temporary assistance of Mr. Waterworth of Newport was then dispensed with.

To the last-named gentleman it is due that I should here record my testimony that during the 14 months of his daily attendance at Parkhurst Prison he fulfilled the duties of medical officer with efficiency and very commendable regularity. His kind attention to all whom he had occasion to visit was frequently brought to my notice.

Labour in which Prisoners have been employed.

In addition to the cultivation of the prison farm, which I think was as successfully carried on in 1863 as in any preceding year, the repairs of the prison in the bricklayers', carpenters', painters', and glaziers' departments were aided by prisoners' labour. All the shoes and the clothing of male prisoners were made and repaired by the boys, and bread for the supply of the whole prison was made and baked by them.

The prisoners' earnings have been computed according to the authorized scale, and paid to them after their liberation.

Every boy in the general wards has attended school for one forenoon and one afternoon of each week, unless when specially required for farm work, and some of the more illiterate have been allowed to join a supplementary class for additional elementary school instruction after dusk on the afternoons of autumn and winter days.

The probationary school and the evening class were carried on as in former years.

Buildings.

The whole of the upper prison having been given over to female convicts it has been altered to meet their requirements, and the school-room of that prison has been fitted up for the performance of Divine service for the Roman Catholics, in which the Rev. Patrick Kelly, Visiting Roman Catholic priest of the prison, officiates daily. The probationary ward, kitchen, dormitory tailors' and shoemakers' shops, the laundry and the room over it, have also been given over to the female establishment, and the rooms last named have been screened from the male prison by a wooden hoarding erected for this purpose, and by hoppers fixed to all the windows looking into the part of the prison occupied by boys.

The old cells are in much the same condition as they were in the preceding year.

Escapes.

There was not an attempt at escape during the year 1863.

Deaths.

One prisoner died 13th January. He had been hopelessly ill in consumption for many weeks previously. The general health of the prisoners was remarkably good, as the Medical Officer's report will show.

The number of cases requiring treatment in the infirmary was extremely small.

Expenses of the Prison.

The great augmentation of the establishment consequent on the removal of 400 female convicts and their officers to Parkhurst made, of course, a proportionate increase of the year's expenditure. The expenses of 1863 will be shown in a detailed statement appended to this report

together with a computation of the prisoners' earnings and the net value of farm produce as a set off against the gross cost of the establishment.

Governor's
Report.

Re-convictions.

I apprehend that several young men who had been at Parkhurst in former years were re-convicted in 1863. I feel it right, however, to state that some of these re-convictions might reasonably be attributed to the scarcity of employment in the cotton weaving districts, and that in other cases the individuals apprehended had been at liberty and maintaining themselves for several years since they quitted Parkhurst.

Abuses.

I believe that none have existed, and I certify that the prison rules have been faithfully observed in all respects.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE HALL,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Parkhurst Prison, for the Year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	2,967	6	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - - -	2,574	18	7
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	50	8	7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - - - -	507	16	13
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof - - -	532	9	2
Uniforms for officers and servants - - - - -	246	1	1
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	3,678	16	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - - -	3,012	19	11
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	644	5	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - - - -	182	14	4
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - - - -	149	4	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - -	395	13	4
Gratuities to convicts - - - - -	218	7	5
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	450	11	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - - - -	137	1	0
Fuel and light for general purposes - - - - -	758	15	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - - - -	635	0	2
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles - - - - -	228	4	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - - -	96	0	8
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - - -	3	3	0
Various small disbursements - - - - -	343	17	1
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	160	18	0
Total - - - - -	17,974	13	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - - - -	1,991	7	9
Net expenditure - - - - -	15,983	6	2

II.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superin-
tendent's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Parkhurst Prison, January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a report of the female department of this prison for the year ending 31st December 1863.

My own transfer from the superintendence of the female prison at Millbank dates from the 29th February. The first draft, consisting of thirty female convicts and eight officers, was received from Millbank, and the establishment opened, on the 3d March.

Conduct of Officers.

I wish especially to report to you my appreciation of the zeal manifested in the opening and organization of the prison by the officers who were transferred from the staff at Millbank. Their devotion to duty merits my highest praise.

The following changes have occurred in the staff during the year :— one matron has been promoted to the rank of principal matron ; eight assistant matrons have been promoted to the rank of matron ; twenty assistant matrons have joined, ten of whom have passed their probationary service and promise to become good officers ; three not possessing the necessary qualifications were allowed to resign their appointments ; four resigned of their own accord, and seven are still on probation. Not any have been dismissed. There are at present five vacancies on the staff.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Received since 3rd March :—

From Millbank Prison	-	-	-	373
„ Brixton	-	-	-	157
Total				530

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Millbank Prison	-	-	-	3
„ Brixton	-	-	-	130
Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	-	-	1
„ licence	-	-	-	5
Deaths	-	-	-	1
Remaining in the prison on 31st December	-	-	-	390
Total				530

The daily average number of prisoners has been - 298

Treatment of Prisoners.

Prisoners passing through the probation and third classes are located in the probationary ward and are closely confined to their cells. They receive cellular instruction and exercise separately. The Protestant prisoners of this division sit at their cell doors to receive the daily ministrations of the Chaplain. The Roman Catholic prisoners assemble in the class-room to receive the daily ministrations of the Roman Catholic priest.

Prisoners of the first and second classes are located in the upper prison, and are not subject to any close confinement ; they sit within

their cells, the doors being open, and at their cell doors during certain hours of the day, and exercise at appointed times in association. The Protestant prisoners receive the daily ministrations of the chaplain in the wings, and the Roman Catholic prisoners attend the Roman Catholic service in a room attached to this division of the prison.

All Protestant prisoners attend the services of the Church of England in the prison chapel twice on Sundays, and all Roman Catholic prisoners attend twice on Sundays at the Roman Catholic divine service.

Prisoners of the first class are allowed the further privilege of sitting in association of an evening, and from this class also are selected laundry women, mess-room women, cooks, and nurses.

The sick prisoners have been carefully treated in the infirmary by the officers in charge.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of prisoners passing through the early stages of discipline has been satisfactory, and under occasional circumstances exemplary. The conduct of prisoners received into the prison in the more advanced stages has been by no means satisfactory. On their reception they expressed disappointment that they were not transferred to a "privileged prison." Late in August they became greatly excited, and great anxiety was felt lest the prisoners in other divisions should follow their bad example. Happily this was not the case. The knowledge that there were at hand means formidable enough to enforce order, and, contrary to their expectation, the possibility of punishment within the prison, led to a tentative movement on the part of the disaffected of which due advantage was taken, and a very much better spirit has since prevailed.

The number of prisoners has been 530. Of these, 255 have been reported; 670 reports have been incurred, 533 of which have been met by punishment. 137 by admonition; 275 have not been reported for any offence. There have been 46 cases of destruction of prison property; one prisoner has been removed to the penal class at Millbank.

Employment of Prisoners.

Prisoners are employed in making and repairing bedding and clothing, in cooking and washing for the male and female prisoners, and in knitting socks and stockings for these and other prisons. They also make slop shirts for a London city firm, trowsers for male prisoners, and shirts for the use of the prisoners and for convicts on liberation, for this and Millbank prison.

A statement of earnings, &c. will be seen in the Appendix.

Up to the present time there has been no scarcity of employment, but many circumstances make it doubtful whether our present resources will continue, and therefore I should be glad if arrangements could be made for employing the prisoners on some out-door work.

The earnings of the prisoners amounted to 846*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, averaging 3*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per prisoner.

3,829 cotton shirts were made for a London firm in a satisfactory manner.

The daily average number of prisoners employed and their occupations were as follows:—

Needlework -	-	-	-	101
Knitters -	-	-	-	120
Laundry -	-	-	-	22
Picking horsehair and coir -	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	246

Superin-
tendent's
Report.

Deaths.

One adult and one infant died during the year.

Abuses.

I believe that none have existed.

Buildings.

Some damage was done to the laundry building by a fire which broke out in the ironing room on the 3d December, the probable cause of which was that the stove, being faulty, and too small for the requirements of the laundry, had become overheated. A high wind prevailing, the wooden beams of the flooring ignited, and the fire ran rapidly along, threatening the demolition of the whole range of building. Kind and prompt assistance was rendered by Mr. Hall and his officers, and the male prisoners worked the engines in an energetic and efficient manner.

With a view to adapting this prison to the requirements of a permanent establishment for female convicts, the accessories obviously necessary with a view to effective discipline are—divisions of the exercise yards, class-rooms of moderate dimensions, increased laundry accommodation, additional rooms for officers, means of separating the children of prisoners from the baneful influence of prisoners, external barriers for the greater security of the prison, and an additional building which would secure positive separation of prisoners.

The buildings occupied by the female prisoners are in good condition.

General Remarks.

I have been assisted in the superintendence of the prison by Miss Pugh, who was transferred from the office of lady scripture reader at Millbank to that of deputy superintendent, on probation, at Parkhurst.

Henry Waterworth, Esq., of Newport, was succeeded in his daily professional attendance at the prison by the appointment, in June, of Henry Roome, Esq., M.D., transferred from Dartmoor Prison as resident medical officer.

The Reverend Patrick Kelly was appointed, in June, the visiting Roman Catholic priest of the establishment.

The office of lady scripture reader has been filled since the opening of the prison by Miss Bowring, who was transferred from a similar appointment at the Fulham Refuge.

Schoolmistresses Miss Edwards, Mrs. Flight, and Miss Webb, were transferred from Millbank, and I can bear testimony to the very great pains they bestow on their work. Miss Moore, a fourth schoolmistress, also transferred from Millbank, is now employed as a clerk in my office, and her diligence and trustworthiness render her very valuable.

Eighty Roman Catholic prisoners were confirmed in November by the Roman Catholic bishop.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

SARAH GIBSON,

Superintendent.

*The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.*

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department of PARKHURST FEMALE PRISON, from March to the 31st December 1863.

Superintendent's Report.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
		£	s.	d.
NEEDLE WOMEN :—				
Uniform mantles - - - - -	29	2	3	6
„ dresses - - - - -	42	7	7	0
„ jackets - - - - -	15	1	2	6
Cotton shirts for liberated convicts - - - - -	168	3	10	0
Flannel - - - - -	123	2	1	0
Serge - - - - -	11	0	11	0
Flannel drawers - - - - -	35	0	14	7
„ petticoats - - - - -	28	0	9	4
Black „ - - - - -	32	0	10	8
Cotton shifts - - - - -	50	0	16	8
Flannel „ - - - - -	30	0	10	0
„ drawers - - - - -	30	0	12	6
Neckerchiefs - - - - -	228	0	14	3
Handkerchiefs - - - - -	108	0	6	9
Dresses - - - - -	5	0	7	6
Aprons - - - - -	17	0	1	5
Stays - - - - -	4	0	2	8
Cotton shirts for prison use - - - - -	1,074	17	18	0
Flannel „ - - - - -	295	4	18	4
„ drawers, “men’s” - - - - -	124	2	11	8
Web braces - - - - -	188	1	11	4
Drab cloth trousers - - - - -	93	3	2	0
„ waistcoats - - - - -	300	6	5	0
Bakers’ aprons - - - - -	62	0	5	2
Carpenters „ - - - - -	50	0	4	2
Osnaburgh „ - - - - -	57	0	9	6
Blue check „ - - - - -	1,478	6	3	2
Kitchen „ - - - - -	132	1	2	0
White „ - - - - -	757	3	3	1
Cotton shifts - - - - -	1,254	20	18	0
Flannel „ - - - - -	1,015	16	18	4
„ petticoats - - - - -	1,054	17	11	4
Linsey woolsey petticoats - - - - -	859	16	6	4
Day caps - - - - -	1,339	16	14	9
Night „ - - - - -	860	3	11	8
Brown serge jackets - - - - -	660	19	5	0
„ „ skirts - - - - -	585	14	12	6
Blue „ „ - - - - -	275	6	17	6
„ „ jackets - - - - -	261	7	12	3
„ cotton „ - - - - -	308	8	19	8
„ „ skirts - - - - -	380	9	10	0
Flannel drawers, “women’s” - - - - -	1,020	21	5	0
Washing frocks - - - - -	306	5	2	0
Blue check handkerchiefs - - - - -	524	1	12	9
„ „ neckerchiefs - - - - -	690	2	3	2
White „ - - - - -	661	2	1	4
Night gowns - - - - -	50	0	16	8
Stays - - - - -	501	16	14	0
Drab cloth cloaks - - - - -	339	8	9	6

Superin-
tendent's
Report.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.				Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
NEEDLE WOMEN (<i>cont.</i>) :—					£	s.	d.
Drab cloth mittens	-	-	-	100	0	8	4
Sacking bags	-	-	-	17	0	8	6
Meal	-	-	-	19	0	9	6
Check dusters	-	-	-	100	0	4	2
Hand towels	-	-	-	1,867	5	16	6
Round	-	-	-	99	0	6	2
Diaper	-	-	-	74	0	4	8
Print dresses	-	-	-	206	10	6	0
Sheets, "prisoners"	-	-	-	1,543	12	17	2
" "officers'"	-	-	-	193	1	12	2
" "infirmary"	-	-	-	91	0	15	2
Hammock covers	-	-	-	300	1	5	0
Bed and hangings	-	-	-	30	2	5	0
Girth web straps	-	-	-	370	1	10	10
Shirts for a city house	-	-	-	3,829	47	17	3
KNITTERS :—							
Men's stockings knitted	-	-	-	2,129	88	14	2
Women's	-	-	-	1,386	46	4	0
Men's socks	-	-	-	2,956	61	11	8
Stockings refooted	-	-	-	64	1	1	4
LAUNDRY :—							
Articles washed	-	-	-	204,647	134	1	3
SUNDRIES :—							
Repairs, &c.	-	-	-	-	141	17	2
Total				-	£846	12	6

DAILY DISTRIBUTION of TIME.

Superintendent's
Report.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time employed.	Remarks.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	6 0	7 30	1 30	Or, from 6.30 to 7.30 when the days are shorter.
Breakfast, officers and prisoners.	7 30	8 30	1 0	
Prayers for Roman Catholics, upper prison.	8 30	9 10	0 40	
Prayers for Roman Catholics, lower prison.	9 15	9 55	0 40	} Labour from 8.30 until time of going to prayers.
Prayers for Protestants, upper prison.	9 30	10 0	0 30	
Prayers for Protestants, lower prison.	10 10	10 40	0 30	
Labour and exercise, Roman Catholics, upper prison.	9 10	12 30	3 20	
Labour and exercise, Roman Catholics, lower prison.	9 55	12 30	2 35	
Labour and exercise, Protestants, upper prison.	10 0	12 30	2 20	} Or, from 6.0 to 7.30 when the days are shorter. Or, from 7.30 to 8.15 when the days are shorter. Or, from 8.15 to 8.30 when the days are shorter.
Labour and exercise, Protestants, lower prison.	10 40	12 30	1 50	
Dinner, officers and prisoners -	P. M. 1 0	P. M. 2 0	P. M. 1 0	
Labour - - - - -	2 0	5 0	3 0	
Suppers, officers' tea - - -	5 0	6 0	1 0	
Labour - - - - -	6 0	8 0	2 0	
Reading, &c. - - - - -	8 0	8 45	0 45	
Take down hammocks - - -	8 45	9 0	0 15	

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of FEMALE CONVICTS in Parkhurst Prison, from the opening of the Establishment on 3d March 1863 to 31st December 1863.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Adults.										Juveniles.		General Total.
	Days.								Admonished.	Total.	Days.	Total.	
	1	2	3	5	7	14	21	28					
In Handcuffs	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
In Strait Jacket	34	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
In { With Rations	13	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40
Refractory { Bread and Water	5	3	78	7	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	93
Cells. { Ditto on alternate days	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
{ Indian Meal Diet	—	—	—	—	16	2	3	2	—	23	—	—	23
{ Ditto, in Ordinary Cells	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6
On Bread and Water Diet	4	2	6	3	31	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
Bread and Water for Dinner	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	12
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	361	—	—	361
	73	13	105	10	94	2	3	8	361	669	1	1	670

Superin-
tendent's
Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS reported, and those not reported, from 3d March to 31st December 1863.

Prisoners received from 3d March to 31st December 1863 - 530

109	of these prisoners were reported once	109
58	" " twice	116
35	" " thrice	105
20	" " 4 times	80
10	" " 5 "	50
7	" " 6 "	42
3	" " 7 "	21
4	" " 8 "	32
1	" " 9 "	9
6	" " 11 "	66
1	" " 12 "	12
1	" " 28 "	28

255 reported. 670

27 not punished.

228 punished—302 not punished.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE OF EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF FEMALE CONVICTS received into Parkhurst Prison from 3d March to 31st December 1863.

Received in 1863.		AGES.				SENTENCES.															
		Adults.			Juveniles.		Adults.										Juveniles.				
		17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	12 years and under 14.	14 years and under 17.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	Life.	3 years.	4 years.	12 years.		
17 years and upwards.	526	4	75	235	216	4	—	—	227	142	63	49	28	4	8	1	1	4	1	2	1
		STATE OF EDUCATION.						RELIGION.													
		Adults.			Juveniles.																
		Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Lutherans.								
		202	153	166	5	—	1	3	—	281	235	13	1								

III.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Parkhurst Prison, January 8, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my annual report of the male and female prisoners for the year 1863.

The conduct of the male prisoners has been remarkably good, no crimes of a serious nature have been committed, and the ordinary offences, peculiar to that class of criminals, have been below the average of the last few years. I have observed with much satisfaction a general subordination to the rules of the prison and respect for the officers of the establishment; and when a change took place last March by transferring female convicts from Millbank to this prison to occupy the probationary and general wards, as well as the upper prison, the conduct of the boys was very quiet and orderly, and during the great disturbance in August last, amongst the female prisoners who had been transferred from Brixton, they showed no symptoms of sympathy; nothing could have exceeded their good behaviour on that occasion.

In the school department their conduct has been equally satisfactory; seven boys only were placed in confinement from the probationary class, and six from the general wards' classes.

A general desire for learning has prevailed in this department, and the half-yearly examinations by the principal schoolmaster have proved the good result.

The principal schoolmaster reports very favourably of the progress of the prisoners in the first and second classes, but not so satisfactorily of the third or lowest class, which consists of the more dull and indifferent boys. The tables appended to this report will show the progress that has been made.

The instruction in the school is confined to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, scripture, and the church catechism. Each class has eight hours instruction during the week, and those boys who belong to the good-conduct class have one hour every evening after supper for improving themselves by reading the library books, under the superintendence of one of the schoolmasters.

I frequently examine the boys myself, especially before they are transferred from the probationary to the general wards. Every month I inspect the writing of each class, and weekly examine their reproductions of the scripture lessons given by the schoolmasters, in which many of them have shown great proficiency.

The supplementary class, consisting of from 15 to 20 of the most backward boys, is still continued during the winter months from 5 to 6 o'clock under the instruction of two officers and the superintendence of the principal schoolmaster, with beneficial results. The number of boys under school instruction during the year was as follows:—

Probationary Ward School.

Number of boys in this class, January 1st	-	-	27
„ received under penal servitude	-	31	
„ „ short sentences	-	79	
„ „ from the general wards	-	1	
			111
Total number in probationary school during the year			138
Transferred to general wards	-	-	116
In probationary ward, December 31st	-	-	22

General Wards School.

Chaplain's
Report.

Number of boys in general wards' school, Jan. 1st	149
„ received from probationary ward -	116
Total number under instruction during the year -	265
Liberated by licence - - - -	23
„ on expiration of sentence - -	77
Transferred to probationary ward -	1
Died - - - - -	1
	102
Remaining in general wards' schools, Dec. 31st -	163

General Statement.

Number of boys in the schools, January 1st	176
Received under penal servitude - - -	31
„ short sentences - - - -	79
	110
Total number under instruction during the year -	286
Liberated on licence - - - -	23
„ on expiration of sentence - - -	77
Died - - - - -	1
Total discharged - - - - -	101
In the prison, December 31st - - -	185

As much time as can be spared is given by me to the boys in my office for spiritual advice and instruction ; but very much of it is occupied with the additional duties of the female prison.

Female Prisoners' Department.

In the month of March, 30 female convicts were transferred from Millbank to Parkhurst ; from time to time the number increased till it amounted to 396, the total number in the prison on the 31st of December.

For several months they conducted themselves remarkably well, with few exceptions, though under some disadvantages, the alterations necessary for their reception not having been quite completed; the delay was, however, unavoidable.

In the month of August several of the first-class women who had been transferred from Brixton manifested a very insubordinate spirit ; they became very riotous, but in a few days they all settled down again, and have continued so to the end of the year, with occasional individual exceptions, which we must always expect. I have much satisfaction in labouring amongst this class of prisoners ; they all seem gratified by a visit from the Chaplain, and thankfully receive counsel and consolation from him. They feel very much their unfortunate position, and many of them express bitter sorrow for the past, and a determination to do better for the future, if they can only get employment ; but this, I fear, will prove the greatest hindrance to their turning out well after they have obtained their liberty.

Chaplain's
Report.

Few are disposed to employ prisoners, especially females, no matter how exemplary their conduct in prison may have been ; and what is to become of them if none will pity and help them ; we must expect that rather than endure the terrible trial of starvation they will return to their former habits of life. I hope the Prisoners-aid Society may be enabled to extend its liberality to meet every case that can be recommended ; without such a prospect before them how are these poor fallen women to be recovered from the depth of depravity into which they have sunk themselves ? I do believe that the majority of them would turn out well if a home and maintenance could be provided for them ; some there are, no doubt, or whom all our efforts to reclaim them will prove in vain.

The educational department has succeeded as well as I could have expected, considering that we have but three schoolmistresses for 396 women, one of whom can only give four afternoons to instruction, the rest of her time being engaged in writing prisoners' letters, exchanging books, and examining those returned by the prisoners. I have applied for another schoolmistress, and hope my request may be acceded to.

The women generally exhibit a great desire to learn ; I visit the schools daily, and have been much gratified with the progress they have made, especially in writing. They are taught only reading and writing as yet. In the probationary ward they receive cellular instruction ; in the other wards they are in classes, according to their attainments.

They attend chapel on alternate Sundays, once and twice, the same as the male prisoners, which makes three services every Sunday. Nothing can exceed their orderly conduct and attention on these occasions ; I have known but one woman reported since they came, which was for talking. There are two daily services held in the wards, one in the upper and one in the lower prison ; on Sunday they all meet from both prisons in the chapel.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times a year ; the average attendance of the female prisoners is twelve, all of whom conduct themselves consistently with their profession. I visit them individually myself, preparatory to their partaking of this ordinance. The lady scripture-reader also sees them specially on these occasions.

I make it a practice regularly to visit all the prisoners in their cells, as well as those under punishment ; I find this gives me a great influence over them. The lady scripture-reader is a valuable assistance to me ; she has opportunities from private interviews (which I am unavoidably prevented having) of ascertaining their peculiar state of mind, which she reports to me accordingly, and brings every case of importance under my notice. I have heard that it is purposed to dispen-
 se with the services of the lady scripture-reader after the 31st of March ; I shall regret this exceedingly, and hope it may not be so, as I shall lose a most useful help in the important work in which I am engaged. She also visits the infirmary daily, and reads prayers and some suitable book of religious instruction ; it is also regularly visited by myself.

The lady scripture-reader in one of her reports writes :—" Amidst the abounding iniquity in our prisons there is such a thing to be met with as 'a broken and contrite heart,' which God will not despise ; sometimes I am cheered and encouraged by witnessing this, and hearing such words as these spoken, and that too with evident sincerity :—

" ' The more I read my Bible the more I feel my own wretchedness ;

“ ‘ how black sin is. I think myself the vilest of the vile ; come and
“ ‘ see me again soon, it is such a comfort to me.’ ”

Chaplain's
Report.

“ Visiting the sick in the infirmary,” she continues, “ gives me many
“ opportunities of speaking with all fidelity and earnestness to these
“ poor degraded women, who are so often the subjects of premature
“ decay and an early grave.”

I have much pleasure in recording that all the officers connected with
my department, in both prisons, have laboured most zealously and
efficiently during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. SPEAR,

Chaplain.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

Chaplain's
Report.

TABLE I.—Showing the AMOUNT of PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 101 PRISONERS liberated, &c., during the Year, and of 185 being in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1863.

—	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.				Spelling.				Writing.				Arithmetic.				Scriptural and General Information.								
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.
Liberated	101	At Reception	—	9	47	25	20	—	5	42	27	27	—	9	46	14	32	—	8	27	31	35	—	—	7	39	55
		At Liberation	41	38	17	5	—	20	31	43	7	—	24	47	30	—	—	29	40	20	12	—	9	26	37	26	3
General School	163	At Reception	—	20	85	23	35	—	13	75	32	43	5	12	90	13	43	6	11	24	58	64	—	—	18	71	74
		On Dec. 31, 1863	70	49	35	9	—	41	47	59	16	—	43	83	34	2	1	43	68	33	18	1	12	30	62	46	13
Probationary School	223	At Reception	—	—	12	4	6	—	—	10	3	9	—	2	11	—	9	—	3	2	5	12	—	—	1	10	11
		On Dec. 31, 1863	—	3	11	7	1	—	1	11	9	1	—	4	14	3	1	2	6	8	5	1	—	—	4	13	5

	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					
	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	
101 liberated	—	9 40½	46½ 37½	24½ 16½	20	—	5 30½	41½ 42½	26½ 7	26½	—	23¼	9 46½	45½ 29½	14	31½
163 remaining in General School	—	—	52 30	14 21½	21½ 5½	—	8 29	46 36	19½ 10	26½	—	3	7½ 51	55½ 21	8	26½
22 remaining in Probationary School	—	—	54½ 13½	18½ 50	27½ 4½	—	—	45½ 50	13½ 41	41	—	—	9 18	50 63½	13½	41
(continued)																
	Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.										
	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.						
101 liberated	—	8 39½	26½ 19½	30½ 12	34½	—	25½	7	98½ 26½	54½ 3						
163 remaining in General School	—	3½ 26½	6½ 41½	14½ 20½	39½ 11	7½	18½	11 38	43½ 28½	4½ 8						
22 remaining in Probationary School	—	13½ 27½	9 36½	22½ 22½	54½ 4½	—	—	4½ 18½	45½ 59	50 22½						

(continued)

Chaplain's
Report.

TABLE III. — Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT in 286 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS in the Year 1863.

		Able to read well, or tolerably.	Able to spell well, or tolerably.	Able to write well, or tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly opera- tions in higher, compound, or simple rules.	Possessed much, considerable, or some scrip- tural and general infor- mation.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
101 liberated, &c.	{ Average time in Parkhurst, 20 months, - - - At reception At liberation Improvement	9	5	9	34 $\frac{2}{3}$	7
		78	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{2}{3}$	88	71 $\frac{1}{3}$
		69	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{3}$	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	64 $\frac{1}{3}$
163 remaining in General School	{ Average time in Parkhurst, 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ months, - - - At reception On Dec. 31, 1863 Improvement	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	11
		73	54	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	64
		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	53
22 remaining in Probationary School	{ Average time in Parkhurst, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ month, - - - At reception On Dec. 31, 1863 Improvement	0	0	9	23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		13 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	73	18
		13 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	50	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

IV.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January 7, 1864.*Medical
Officer's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report and hospital returns for the past year.

The daily average strength of the boys for the year is 185. From this number the admissions into the infirmary cells have been only 23. The aggregate number of complaining sick amounts to 2,273, or an average of six a day. These figures prove that the prison, so far as the male convicts are concerned, has been remarkably healthy. One case terminated fatally. The boy had been under treatment in hospital for nearly nine months. He was admitted for disease of the hip-joint, but symptoms of phthisis soon showed themselves, and the boy at last succumbed on the 12th of January. A post mortem examination revealed extensive tubercular disease of both lungs.

The first arrival of female prisoners took place on the 7th of March, and on the following month the infirmary was opened for their reception. I have therefore to speak of their state of health during this broken period of the year.

The daily average number of female prisoners from the 7th of March to the 31st December comes, I find, to 298. The admissions into the infirmary amount to 257, and the casual sick to 4,018 during that period. These figures, it must be confessed, show a large sick roll, and on the 18th of September I invited the attention of the lady superintendent to the defective ventilation of the cells, and their unfitness for continuous day and night occupation, suggesting that the cell doors should be open for longer periods during the day. This suggestion was immediately adopted to the manifest improvement in health of the great majority.

The diseases under which the female prisoners have laboured have presented no peculiar features calling for special remark, and are pretty fairly distributed throughout the various headings of the appended infirmary report. One case of gastric disease ended fatally on the 3rd of September. The woman was received from Brixton in very delicate health on the 22nd of July, and it was found necessary to admit her into the infirmary two days after arrival. A post-mortem examination of the body confirmed the diagnosis. Several other anxious cases have been under treatment, and one woman, who nearly succumbed last month from bronchitis, has revived, and even bids fair to recover. Many of the prisoners were found on reception to be labouring under phthisis, heart disease, and other grave complications, and while the health of many has improved, that of others, as might be expected from the nature of their complaint, has undergone little change. One case of scarlet fever was admitted into the infirmary last month, and progresses favourably. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disorder in cutting off all communication with the rest of the prisoners, and in the free use of disinfectants, &c., and I am happy to report that the case remains yet an isolated one. The disease has been very prevalent outside the walls.

The officers have on the whole been healthy. Twenty-one male officers have been brought under treatment, and 15 female officers. Their complaints have been generally of a comparatively trivial character, their stay on the sick list averaging only four or five days. One case of hæmoptysis seemed likely to lead to serious results, but the officer recovered, and is again on duty.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

The provisions issued to the convicts have been generally unexceptionable, and well cooked.

During the last five months 17 inches of rain were gauged. The measurement did not extend beyond that period.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to record my appreciation of the services of the infirmary matrons, to whose uniform kindness, firmness, and tact is chiefly owing the order and propriety which have reigned in the infirmary wards. I am also indebted to principal warder Clarke for the assiduous discharge of the various duties falling to him as compounder.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY ROOME, M.D.,

Medical Officer.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Parkhurst for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 286.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing 31st Dec. 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Febricula - - - -	—	7	7	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.					
Abscess - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.					
Phthisis - - - -	3	—	2	1	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Cephalitis - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
5. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Gastritis - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.					
Muscular Rheumatism - -	—	4	4	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Scabies - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
8. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.					
Sprains - - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Total - - - -	4	19	21	1	1

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Parkhurst from 3rd
March to 31st December 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during this period, 530.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing 31st Dec. 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Scarlatina - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhœa - - - -	—	12	12	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh - - - -	—	25	24	—	1
Febricula - - - -	—	10	9	—	1
Purpura - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Gonorrhœa - - - -	—	2	1	—	1
Syphilis - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.					
Abscess - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Ulcer - - - -	—	3	7	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class - - - -	—	22	22	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.					
Scrofula - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Phthisis - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Hæmoptysis - - - -	—	5	5	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Cephalitis - - - -	—	3	2	—	1
Epilepsy - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Hysteria - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Neuralgia - - - -	—	18	18	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - - - -	—	4	4	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitation - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation - - - -	—	8	7	—	—
6. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Bronchitis - - - -	—	8	6	—	2
Pleuritis - - - -	—	8	8	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Gastritis - - - -	—	3	2	1	—
Dyspepsia - - - -	—	20	18	—	2
Obstipation - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Colic - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	—	5	5	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.					
Ischuria - - - -	—	1	1	—	—

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Infirmary Report of Convict Prison at Parkhurst—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remain- ing Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing 31st Dec. 1863.
9. DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.					
Menorrhagia - - -	—	4	4	—	—
Leucorrhœa - - -	—	10	9	—	1
Prolapsus Uteri - - -	—	6	6	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	5	5	—	—
10. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.					
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	—	11	11	—	—
Diseases of Bones - - -	—	1	1	—	—
„ Joints - - -	—	1	1	—	—
11. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMEN- TARY SYSTEM.					
Boils - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Lepra - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Urticaria - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Porriago - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin -	—	1	1	—	—
12. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.					
Ophthalmia - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	7	7	—	—
13. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.					
Sprains - - -	—	1	1	—	—
14. FEIGNED DISEASES.					
Malingering - - -	—	13	13	—	—
Observation - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Total - - -	—	257	243	1	13

V.—STEWARD'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Parkhurst Prison, January 6, 1864.*Steward's
Report.

I BEG to submit the following report on the industrial occupations of the male prisoners here during the past year.

The work of the prison farm, and the tailoring and shoemaking, &c., required for the use of the establishment, was carried on as in former years.

The usual numbers were employed as carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and smiths, &c.

Since the arrival of the female prisoners in March last, the prison washing and the cooking has been done by them, but the baking was, and is still, done by the boys.

The duties of the dairy and farmyard were satisfactorily performed by the boys detailed for that work.

Manufacturing Department.

The work done in this department consisted chiefly in manufacturing the following articles, viz. :—

Tailoring for Prison use.

289 jackets,
115 waistcoats,
368 pairs of trowsers,
45 shirts (cotton),
53 do. (flannel),
12 pairs of socks,

and in making and repairing sundry other articles for prison use, including the repair of bedding, &c.

The average number of articles repaired weekly amounted to 200, the repair of the shirts and stockings since March last having been done by the female prisoners.

For Outfits on Liberation.

96 jackets and coats,
161 waistcoats,
129 pairs of trowsers,
30 shirts (cotton),
25 do. (flannel),

and the other articles comprised in the outfit.

For Officers' Uniform Clothing.

4 frock coats,
4 hip jackets,
10 pairs of trowsers,
29 great coats.

Shoemaking.

The work done by the prisoners employed as shoemakers consisted principally in making 214 pairs of new boots for prison use, 27 pairs of soft shoes for invalids, &c., 1,020 back-lined and fronted, 1,242 hammock straps, and in executing the repairs of the male and female prisoners' boots and shoes, averaging altogether 100 pairs weekly.

The practice of making boots and shoes for the officers of the prison and their families (which is paid for at a fixed charge) is still continued

Steward's
Report.
—

with great benefit to the prisoners, many of whom thus acquire a very fair knowledge of the trade.

Gas Works.

All the fittings and apparatus continue in good working order, and the supply of gas, with a considerable quantity of coke required for the service of the prison, was furnished in a satisfactory manner.

The gas maker was assisted by prisoners in stoking, charging the retorts, &c., and the other work of the yard.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the manufacturing department was as follows :—

13 tailors,
15 shoemakers,
4 bakers.

Agricultural Department.

The crops generally were good, the potatoes having suffered from the blight much less than for several years past.

The cows and other live stock continue in good thriving condition, and did well during the year.

I am again enabled to report most favourably as to the manner in which the prisoners performed the various operations connected with the cultivation of the prison farm.

Building Department.

The usual number of prisoners were employed as artificers during the year, and they rendered much valuable assistance in executing the repairs of the prison buildings, officers' quarters, farm buildings, fences, &c.

The daily average numbers of prisoners employed in this department were—

6 carpenters and painters,
4 bricklayers,
3 smiths.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. STRICKLAND,

Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

PORTLAND PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Portland Prison, January 1864.*Governor's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year, 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on 1st January	
1863 was - - - - -	1,391
Since received into the prison - - - - -	807
Total - - - - -	2,198
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for West Australia and Gibraltar, removed to other prisons, and discharged with licences, on expiry of sentence, and deaths - - - - -	904
Remaining in prison on December 31, 1863 - - - - -	1,294

For the detailed account of the above receptions and removals, see Appendix (A).

Conduct of Officers.

The general conduct of the officers of all ranks has been good, and I have received every assistance and support from the officers of every department of the prison.

Discipline.

Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been enforced.

Sentences, how carried out.

The prisoners have been employed upon the public works preparatory to being embarked for other public works abroad, or discharged with licences, or upon expiry of sentence, in this country.

The labour on which the prisoners have been employed has been, as usual, under three heads, viz., Admiralty work, War Department work, and Prison labour.

Description of Work.

Admiralty.—The works performed under this head have consisted of quarrying, scappling, and loading stone for Portsmouth docks, and the following works connected with the Portland breakwater—quarrying and loading “large blocks of stone,” “rough deposit,” and “stone hearting,” scappling blocks of stone to dimensions and moulds, excavations in quarries, laying and maintaining railroads from quarries to incline to breakwater (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of rails), sawing and preparing timber for cranes, &c., repairing wood work to iron and wooden waggons, wheelbarrows, plant, tools, and implements, casting iron and brass work for cranes, &c., repairing iron work to wooden and iron waggons,

Governor's
Report.

plant, tools, &c., &c., turning, fitting, and boring, and repairs to locomotive engines.

The plant generally is in good working order, excepting three locomotive engines which require extensive repairs.

A wood-framed building has been erected for a gymnasium on the playground of the naval cadets, and the ground adjoining it has been drained and levelled, and the surface ballasted. The building has been painted and glazed, and is left complete.

War Department.—The works performed under this head have been quarrying and scappling stone, dressing stone for porches, chimneys, coping, cordon, and ashlar of casemates, dressing ashlar for magazine, east weir, building magazine, stone breaking and road making, excavations in quarries, glacis, batteries, &c., and forming parapets and glacis, excavations for large drains, east weir, forming French drains, &c., erecting and shifting cranes and scaffolding, forming and maintaining railroads in quarries and elsewhere. Smiths employed in making and repairing plant, tools, &c., carpenters making new door, window frames and sashes, preparing flooring for barracks, making and repairing tools and plant.

Prison Labour.—Under this head the work done has consisted of sawing and dressing, stone paving, &c., repairing parade ground and exercising yards, and breaking flint for the same; carpenters making and repairing utensils and implements, and on ordinary repairs to prison and quarters; smiths making and repairing utensils, tools, &c., gas and water fittings, and the ordinary repairs to the prison and the different quarters; painters employed in repainting A C and D halls throughout, and general repairs to prison buildings and quarters; bricklayers and labourers rebuilding limekiln; and the work performed by the gardeners, hammock makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, the washing of the bedding and linen of the establishment, and the baking and cooking for the prison.

For particulars of the above-named work, I beg to refer you to Appendix, as follows:—

- (B.) General statement of the description of labour and the time employed therein.
- (C.) Statement of value of labour performed for the Admiralty.
- (D.) Statement of the value of labour performed for the War department.
- (E.) Abstract of labour performed by the convicts, and shewing the time employed therein.
- (F.) Daily distribution of time.
- (G.) Return of employment.

It will be seen, by reference to the return (F.), that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,320, and that they have been employed as follows:—

On Admiralty works, daily	-	-	-	-	399
On War Department works	-	-	-	-	592
On Prison works	-	-	-	-	162
Total on works, daily	-	-	-	-	1,153
Average number non-effective—as men sick, at school, or under punishment, &c.	-	-	-	-	167
Average daily, throughout the year	-	-	-	-	1,320

The detailed statement of the value of the labour of the convicts as executed upon the public works is given in the Appendix, from which the following is an abstract :—

Governor's
Report.

Admiralty	-	-	-	-	£13,642	3	9½
War Department	-	-	-	-	4,552	14	11

This amount does not include the value of work done by the day for War Department.

Deaths.

Four deaths have occurred during the year, one of which was by accident, the prisoner being crushed by the upsetting of a portable crane, as fully reported to you at the time.

Escapes.

No attempt at escape has been made during the year.

State of the Buildings, and Repairs.

The repairs of prison buildings, quarters, and barracks have been of the ordinary description. The present state of these buildings is good, with the exception of some portions of the woodwork, which is partially decayed, more especially in the internal framing of external walls of A B C and D halls.

The outside boardings of these halls, as also E and F halls, require repainting and sanding.

The steam-engine for pumping water (Folly pier), water tanks, steam boilers, heating apparatus, cooking apparatus, gas works, fire engine and hose, baths, and the various connections are in good working order.

General Conduct of Prisoners.

The general conduct of the body of prisoners has been good. The number of reports have been one more than last year (the daily average of prisoners being 76 less). Few reports have been for acts of insubordination; out of 2,198 prisoners, 1,780 have never been reported. The prisoners have been much mixed up with free labourers in carrying on the works, and numerous reports have been for trafficking with these people. I would strongly urge that no free labourers should be employed in close proximity to the convicts; it not only leads to traffic and other irregularities, but it must tend to lessen the severity of the punishment of labour on the public works, when convicts can both hear and see what is said and done by the free labourers.

The total number of offences has been 646, committed by 418 offenders, giving a daily average of 1·77 reports, equal to 0·134, or one report to every 746 prisoners daily.

For particulars of offences and punishments, I beg to refer you to statement I in the Appendix.

Stages of Discipline.

The privileges earned by the different stages are much valued by the prisoners, and the remission granted under the Act of 1857 has a powerful effect in inducing good conduct and industry.

Discharges on Licence.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence from Portland prison between the 17th October 1853 and the 31st December 1863 has been 2,973.

Governor's
Report.

The number received back with licences revoked during that period has been 212, or 7·13 per cent. in 10 years and two months, and the number received back with fresh convictions has been 201, or 6·7 per cent. in the same period.

During the past year no prisoner has been received back with a revoked licence.

Aid Society.

Up to the end of the past year 668 prisoners have been assisted upon their discharge from this prison by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, viz :—

641 by the London branch
27 by the Birmingham branch

Total - 668

Mr. John Dallas, late clerk of works, was superannuated at the end of October last, and Mr. John Rhodes appointed clerk of works, vice Dallas.

Observance of Rules.

I certify to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of Portland prison have been complied with in every instance, except such cases as have been distinctly brought to the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLAY,
Governor.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from Portland Prison between 1st January 1863 and 31st December 1863. Governor's Report.

On 1st January 1863, the number in Portland Prison was - - - - - 1,391

Received during the year 807, as follows, from—

Convict Prisons	{	Millbank	-	-	-	173
		Pentonville	-	-	-	314
		Portsmouth	-	-	-	103
		Dartmoor	-	-	-	27
		Chatham	-	-	-	3
		Woking	-	-	-	47
						667

County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	{	Wakefield	-	36
		Leicester	-	92
		Leeds	-	10
				138

Disembarked from transport "Clyde" - - - 2

Total - - - 2,198

Disposed of, 904, by—

Convict Prisons	{	Millbank	{	for discharge on licence	-	*112	(total 15 for misconduct)	
				" expiry of sentence	-	5		
				for medical observation	-	2		
				for misconduct 4	-	4		
		Pentonville	"	11	11			
		Portsmouth	-	-	82			
		Dartmoor	-	-	1			
		Woking	-	-	14			
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, as a working party							99	
								330

Embarked for public works,	{	per "Clyde"	-	124	254
		for Western Australia	-	per "Dalhousie" 130	

Embarked for public works, for Gibraltar, per "Adelaide" 87

341

Discharged on licence	{	112 were removed to Millbank Prison	{	to be discharged (total *327)	-	215
		N.B.—Of this number 9 were special				
Completion of sentence	{	5 were removed to Millbank to be discharged (total 19)	{	-	-	14
Deaths from accident	-	-	-	-	1	
" natural causes	-	-	-	-	3	
						4

Remaining on 31st December 1863 - - - 1,294

Total - - - 2,198

Governor's Report. (B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	
	From	To					
ADMIRALTY Quarrying, load- ing, forming roads, excavat- ing, and general work - - -	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.	
	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	322½	7 20	175,010	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	287	7 50	173,108	50
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	194½	8 19	126,172	9
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	168	6 51	93,214	48
					8 17)	567,505	47
						68,511	6
Blacksmiths, Fit- ters, Moulders, Turners, Pat- tern - makers, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	40½	8 0	23,976	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	42	8 43	28,189	42
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	40	8 43	27,196	00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	36½	7 42	22,765	3
					8 17)	102,126	45
						12,329	1
Carpenters and Sawyers - - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	22	8 0	13,024	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	20	8 43	13,423	40
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	15	8 43	10,198	30
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	11½	7 42	7,172	33
					8 17)	43,818	43
						5,290	0
Stonecutters and labourers, work- ing travellers, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	63	7 20	34,188	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	71½	7 50	43,126	25
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	104	8 19	67,464	48
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	92	6 51	51,046	12
					8 17)	195,825	25
						23,640	7
Platelayers (Railway) - - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	16	7 20	8,682	40
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	9½	7 50	5,730	5
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	14	8 19	9,081	48
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	9	6 51	4,993	39
					8 17)	28,488	12
						3,439	2

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	From	To				
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
Riggers of Cranes, &c. - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	5	7 20	2,713 20
	30 Mar.	27 June	73	4	7 50	2,287 20
	29 June	26 Sept.	71	5	8 19	2,952 25
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	5	6 51	2,774 15
					8 17)	10,727 20
						1,295 0
WAR DEPARTMENT :						
Quarrying, scap- pling, and load- ing stone - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	47	23	8 1	8,666 1
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	19	7 45	11,338 15
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	73	8 17	47,165 18
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	116	7 3	66,241 48
					8 17)	133,411 22
						16,106 0
Excavating, rig- ging, and ge- neral work - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	402	7 17	216,664 36
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	416	7 45	248,248 00
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	273½	8 17	176,708 21
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	225	7 3	128,486 15
					8 17)	770,107 12
						92,970 6
Stone-cutters and labourers, work- ing travellers, &c. - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	112	7 17	60,364 16
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	165	7 45	98,463 45
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	143	8 17	92,392 18
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	140	7 3	79,947 00
					8 17)	331,167 19
						39,979 7
Bricklayers and masons - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	4½	7 17	2,425 21
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	3½	7 45	2,088 37
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	4	8 17	2,584 24
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	7½	7 3	4,282 52
					8 17)	11,381 14
						1,374 0

Governor's
Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	
	From	To					
Labourers at- tending brick- layers and masons - - {	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.	
	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	62	12	7 20	5,456	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	13	7 45	7,757	45
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	14½	8 17	9,368	27
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	15	7 3	8,565	45
					8 17	31,147	57
						3,760	2
Platelayers (rail- way). {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	10	7 17	5,389	40
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	10½	7 45	6,265	52
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	10	8 17	6,461	00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	13	7 3	7,423	39
					8 17	25,540	11
						3,083	3
Blacksmiths - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	10	7 33	5,587	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	12	7 54	7,299	36
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	13	8 23	8,500	42
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	14	7 13	8,183	42
					8 17	29,571	00
						3,570	0
Carpenters, Sawyers, and Painters - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	27	7 33	15,084	54
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	25	7 54	15,207	30
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	26	8 23	17,001	24
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	27½	7 13	16,075	7
					8 17	63,368	55
						7,650	1
PRISON :							
Carpenters and Sawyers - - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	5	8 00	2,960	00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	4½	8 43	3,020	19
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	7½	8 43	5,099	15
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	7	7 42	4,365	54
					8 17	15,445	28
						1,864	5

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	From	To				
Painters - - - {	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	4½	8 00	2,664 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	6	8 43	4,027 6
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	10½	8 43	7,138 57
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	9½	7 42	5,925 9
					8 17	19,755 12
						2,385 0
Blacksmiths - - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	9½	8 00	5,624 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	10	8 43	6,711 50
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	9	8 43	6,119 6
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	10	7 42	6,237 00
					8 17	24,691 56
						2,980 7
Gardeners - - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	6	7 20	3,256 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	7	7 50	4,222 10
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	6	8 19	3,892 12
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	6	6 51	3,329 6
					8 17	14,699 28
						1,774 4
Stone-cutters - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	3	8 00	1,776 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	3	8 43	2,013 33
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	3	8 43	2,039 42
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	3	7 42	1,871 6
					8 17	7,700 21
						929 5
General Prison labour, includ- ing men at light work, sawing stone, cleaning pri- son, &c. - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	36½	7 20	19,807 20
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	39	7 50	23,523 30
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	44	8 19	28,542 48
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	32	6 51	17,755 12
					8 17	89,628 50
						10,820 3

Governor's
Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	From	To				
Shoemakers - {	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	27	8 00	15,984 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	27	8 43	18,121 57
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	25	8 43	16,997 30
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	24	7 42	14,968 48
					8 17	66,072 15
Tailors - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	18½	8 00	10,952 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	18	8 43	12,081 18
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	21	8 43	14,277 54
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	20	7 42	12,474 00
					8 17	49,785 12
						6,010 2
Washers - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	21	8 00	12,432 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	22	8 43	14,766 2
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	21	8 43	14,277 54
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	18	7 42	11,226 36
					8 17	52,702 32
						6,362 4
Bakers - {	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	10½	10 00	7,770 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	10	10 00	7,700 00
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	10	10 00	7,800 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	9	10 00	7,290 00
					10)	30,560 00
						3,056 0
Cooks, 7 days per week - {	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	88	16	10 00	14,080 00
	30 Mar.	28 June	91	16½	10 00	15,015 00
	29 June	27 Sept.	91	16	10 00	14,560 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	95	15	10 00	14,250 00
					10)	57,905 00
						5,790 5

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	From	To				
School -	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	118	8 00	69,856 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	123	8 43	82,555 33
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	109½	8 43	74,449 3
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	102	7 42	63,617 24
					8 17)	290,478 00
Sick -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	33	8 00	19,536 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	36	8 43	24,162 36
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	29	8 43	19,717 6
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	27	7 42	16,839 54
					8 17)	80,255 36
						9,688 6
Punishment -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	21	8 00	12,432 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	18	8 43	12,081 18
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	21	8 43	14,277 54
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	14½	7 42	9,043 39
					8 17)	47,834 51
						5,774 6
(Wet days), or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals, &c. -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	61½	10 00	45,510 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	97½	10 00	75,075 00
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	36	10 00	28,080 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	61	10 00	49,410 00
					10)	198,075 00
						19,807 5

Governor's
Report.(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the
Admiralty Department, &c., by Convicts in the Year 1863.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quarrying, loading, and scappling stone; exca- vating and shifting soil and rubble; smiths making and repairing tools, plant, cranes, and waggons, &c.; moulders, fitters, &c., casting, turn- ing, and fitting ma- chinery for cranes, &c.; carpenters and pattern- makers making patterns, tools, cranes, &c., and repairing plant, &c.; platelayers forming, lay- ing, and maintaining rail- roads; riggers erecting, shifting, and maintaining cranes and plank roads.	Forming and draining play- ground, the site of, and slopes in rear of gymnasium for naval cadets, as per measure- ment in detail - - -	—	533 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Sawing and preparing wood and iron work, erecting sheds, felting and tarring roof, &c. (gymnasium for naval cadets), as per measurement in detail	—	140 14 0
	354 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons stone chippings screened in quarries and loaded for playground and gymnasium for naval cadets -	0 1 6	26 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12,136 tons rough stone, from 10 cwt. to 6 tons, quarried and loaded for breakwater -	0 1 4	809 1 4
	5,125 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons rubble stone, small, quarried and loaded for break- water - - -	0 0 6	128 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	837 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons foundation flinty ma- terials, quarried and loaded for breakwater - - -	0 1 9	73 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4,484 tons foundation flinty materials, loading only, for breakwater - - -	0 0 6	112 2 0
	275 tons foundation flinty ma- terials broken small and left in East quarries - - -	0 4 6	61 17 6
	2,171 tons foundation flinty ma- terials quarried, broken large and left in East quarries -	0 1 2	126 12 10
	697 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons fine broken flint, quarried and loaded for breakwater - - -	0 5 0	174 8 9
	800 tons fine broken flint, load- ing only, for breakwater -	0 0 6	20 0 0
	5,226 tons rubble stone selected for hearting, quarried and loaded for breakwater -	0 1 2	304 17 0
	20,131 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons roach stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0 3 0	3,019 15 3
	12,919 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons whitbed stone quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0 3 6	2,260 18 3
	4,342 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons kerf stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields -	0 3 0	651 6 9
	3,963 tons basebed stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0 3 6	693 10 6
	801 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons flatbed stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields -	0 3 0	1120 3 9
	6,659 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons flatbed stone, quarried in East quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0 3 0	998 19 3
	Carried forward -	- -	10,305 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c.—*continued.*Governor's
Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward -	- -	10,305 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	22 tons whitbed ashlar scappled to sizes and delivered to Vern	0 5 0	5 10 0
	1,964 tons whitbed stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for Portsmouth Docks -	0 5 6	540 2 0
	37 tons kerf stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for Portsmouth Docks -	0 5 6	10 3 6
	168 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons whitbed stone quoins, scappled to sizes and loaded for Portsmouth Docks -	0 5 0	42 3 9
	3,898 tons roach stones, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 6	1,071 19 0
	53 tons kerf stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 6	14 11 6
	11 tons basebed stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 6	3 0 6
Quarrying, loading, and scappling stone; excavating and shifting soil and rubble; smiths making and repairing tools, plant, cranes, and waggons, &c.; moulders, fitters, &c., casting, turning, and fitting machinery for cranes, &c.; carpenters and pattern-makers making patterns, tools, cranes, &c., and repairing plant, &c.; platelayers forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; riggers erecting, shifting, and maintaining cranes and plank roads.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons flatbed stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 6	0 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2,737 tons roach ashlar, scappled all round and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 0	684 5 0
	45 tons kerf ashlar, scappled all round and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 0	11 5 0
	38 tons basebed ashlar, scappled all round and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0 5 0	9 10
	65 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons basebed ashlar, scappled to random sizes, and stacked in East quarries -	0 4 0	13 3
	211 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons kerf ashlar, scappled to random sizes, and stacked in East quarries -	0 4 0	42 5 6
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons basebed ashlar, scappled with rough bed and back, stacked in West quarries -	0 2 6	0 8
	72 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons kerf ashlar, scappled with rough bed and back, stacked in West quarries -	0 2 6	9 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	26 tons stone (refuse) sent from stone fields to stack, loading only -	0 0 6	0 13 0
	575 tons flatbed stone, quarried only, and stacked in East quarries -	0 1 8	47 18 4
	1,740 tons small blocks of stone (various) quarried and left in West quarries -	0 1 0	87 0 0
	2,224 cube yards shifting soil in West quarries -	0 0 6	55 12 0
	334 cube yards, excavations for new railroad, in West quarries	0 0 8	11 2 8
	Carried forward -	- -	12,966 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Governor's
Report.Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued*.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward -	- -	12,966 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	824 $\frac{1}{2}$ cube yards, forming railroad with rubble stone, in West quarries -	0 0 6	20 12 3
	258 $\frac{1}{2}$ cube yards excavations in hard rubble for new railroad in East quarries -	0 1 10	23 13 11
	476 cube yards excavations for new railroad in East quarries -	0 0 8	15 17 4
	352 cube yards excavations, for railroad in Messrs. Steward & Co.'s quarries, Weycroft -	0 0 7	10 5 4
Quarrying, loading, and scappling stone; excavating and shifting soil and rubble; smiths making and repairing tools, plant, cranes, and waggons, &c.; moulders, fitters, &c., casting, turning, and fitting machinery for cranes, &c.; carpenters and pattern-makers making patterns, tools, cranes, &c., and repairing plant, &c.; platelayers forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; riggers erecting, shifting, and maintaining cranes and plank roads.	6 chains railroad (narrow gauge) laid complete and ballasted for ditto -	1 5 0	7 10 0
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ chains railroad, laid complete and ballasted, East quarries -	1 10 0	8 5 0
	545 $\frac{3}{4}$ days selecting stone from stacks for scappling -	0 2 0	54 11
	36 days opening quarry face to find basebed -	0 2 0	3 12 0
	28 days cleaning out reservoir on top of incline to breakwater -	0 2 0	2 16 0
	5,687 feet super sawing creosoted fir for breakwater, per 100 feet -	0 4 0	11 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4 sets taps and dies made by prisoners -	—	19 16 0
	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons iron castings for machinery and general use made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) -	5 0 0	111 5 0
	10 cwt. brass castings for machinery and general use made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) -	0 16 0	8 0 0
	36,282 lbs. new iron work (viz.) stone waggons, tipping boxes, picks, levers, wedges, &c. -	0 0 2	302 7 0
	New timber work (viz.) wood waggons, tipping boxes, wheelbarrows, cranes, tool boxes, &c. -	—	75 17 6
	Total -	£	13,642 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

(D.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the War Department on Fortifications at the Vern Hill, &c., by Convicts in Year 1863 (including only the measured work).

Governor's
Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
	25,762 cube feet whitbed and roach ashlar, dressed, for barracks - - -	0 5	536 14 2
	4,844½ cube feet whitbed stone dressed for porches, chimneys, and coping to parapet, for barracks - - -	1 0	242 4 3
	1,225 cube feet whitbed stone dressed for parapet, cordon, steps, and quoins, for barracks - - -	0 8	40 16 8
	315½ cube feet roach stone dressed for arches, for barracks - - -	0 9	11 16 9½
	1,500 super feet sawing whitbed stone - - -	0 6	37 10 0
Quarrying, scappling, dressing, loading, and stacking stone, and clearing quarries and stonefields; excavations in drains, slopes, and foundations; forming slopes, &c., and French drains for fort, magazine, and batteries; building magazine East Weir; forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; shifting cranes and scaffolds; carpenters making and preparing doors, window frames, flooring, &c.; smiths and carpenters making and repairing tools and plant (labour only).	1,430½ tons flat-bedded stone, hard, scappled, and loaded or stacked near Bastionette - - -	3 6	250 5 5½
	1,288½ tons flat-bedded stone, hard, quarried, scappled, and loaded or stacked near Caponiere - - -	5 6	354 4 8½
	1,308½ tons flat-bedded stone, hard, quarried, scappled, and loaded or stacked S. E. Ditch - - -	5 6	359 15 4½
	1,203 tons roach and flat-bedded stone, soft, quarried, scappled, and loaded or stacked, Glacis - - -	3 6	210 10 6
	220 tons soft burr stone, quarried and scappled to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	2 6	27 10 0
	178½ tons whitbed stone, quarried and scappled to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	6 0	53 9 2¼
	297½ tons whitbed stone, quarried and scappled to tied dimensions, Weycroft Quarry - - -	7 6	111 10 0
	25½ tons whitbed stone, quarried and scappled to moulds, Weycroft Quarry - - -	10 0	12 16 8
	533½ tons roach stone, quarried and scappled to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	5 3	139 19 1½
	89 tons roach stone, quarried and scappled for ashlar to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	5 6	24 9 6
	Carried forward - - -	- -	£2,413 12 4½

Governor's
Report.Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.		Amount.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quarrying, scappling, dressing, loading, and stacking stone, and clearing quarries and stonefields; excavations in drains, slopes, and foundations; forming slopes, &c., and French drains for fort, magazine, and batteries; building magazine East Weir; forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; shifting cranes and scaffolds; carpenters making and repairing doors, window frames, flooring, &c.; smiths and carpenters making and repairing tools and plant (labour only).	Brought forward -	-	-	2,413	12	4½
	2,224½ tons rubble and excavations wheeled and loaded into waggons, Weycroft Quarry -	0	6	55	12	3
	6,425½ cube yards excavated on surface and loaded into waggons, Weycroft Quarry -	0	7	187	8	4½
	7,166½ cube yards cap stone quarried, and loaded into waggons, Weycroft Quarry -	1	0	358	6	9½
	168½ cube yards, forming embankment for railroad, Weycroft Quarry -	0	8	5	12	4
	4 pair points and crossings taken up and relaid, Weycroft Quarry -	40	0	8	0	0
	Smith's repairs, Weycroft Quarry -	-	-	49	4	11½
	Carpenter's new work and repairs, Weycroft Quarry -	-	-	11	12	8
	Carpenter's repairs, Vern work, &c. -	-	-	135	5	8½
	Carpenter's new work, Vern work, &c. -	-	-	630	1	7¼
	Smith's new work, Vern work, &c. -	-	-	111	6	8
	Smith's repairs, Vern work, &c. -	-	-	299	15	2
	211 chains railroad laid complete, narrow gauge -	20	0	211	0	0
	96 chains railroad altered from broad to narrow gauge -	10	0	48	0	0
	9¾ chains railroad taken up and removed -	6	6	3	3	4½
	112 cube yards dry wall round stone field for masons' sheds, Vern Bridge -	3	6	19	12	0
	241½ super yards fixing, felting, and tarring roof on masons' sheds, Vern Bridge -	0	5	5	0	8¼
	Total -	-	-	£4,552	14	11

This sum does not include the value of work done by the day.

Governor's
Report.

(F).—DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Occupation.				Remarks.
	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5.0 to	5.45	=0.45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5.45 „	6.15	=0.30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour, to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6.15 „	6.50	=0.35	Prayers are said in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries, and preparing for dinner.	6.50 „	12.0	=5.10	Or from earliest dawn to 11.30 when the days are shorter.
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks.	12.0 „	P.M. 1.0	=1.0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an earlier dinner.
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	1.0 „	P.M. 6.10	=5.10	Or from 1.0 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4.30.
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel, and preparing for supper).	6.10 „	6.55	=0.45	
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6.55 „	7.25	=0.30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c., and reading in cells.	7.25 „	7.50	=0.25	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week; and during this half day they are also made to bathe, have their hair cut; and the remaining time employed, under the Clerk of Works' directions, in road mending, and clearing away rubbish, &c.
Taking down hammocks	7.50 „	8.0	=0.10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.			15.0	

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	H. M.	
Meals	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 20	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, and moving to and from.	10 20	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations	1 20	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total	15 0	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

(G.)—RETURN of EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in Portland Prison for Governor's Report.
the week ending 11th April 1863.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty working parties - - -	—	434	Gardeners - - - - -	6
War Department ditto - - -	—	690		
Prison work (as detailed opposite) - - -	45		Under medical treatment on light work:—	
Painters - - - - -	5		Cleaning prison - - - -	15
Carpenters - - - - -	4		Sawing stone, &c. - - -	24
Blacksmiths - - - - -	10			
Shoemakers - - - - -	27			
Tailors - - - - -	18			
Cooks - - - - -	16			
Bakers - - - - -	11			
Stonecutters - - - - -	3			
Washers - - - - -	21			
		160		
Sick and unfit for labour, and not told off to parties - - - - -	52			
School - - - - -	122			
Under punishment - - - - -	17			
		191		
Total number in the prison - - -	—	1,475		
Time lost by { Admiralty work - - -	140½			
bad weather { War Department work - - -	247			
Not told off to parties { Prison work - - -	15½			
	11			
		414		
Reducing the daily average to - - -	—	1,061	Total - - -	45

DETAIL OF ADMIRALTY WORK.

Quarrying and loading stone - - -	136½	Attending points - - - - -	1
Shipping rock and forming roads - - -	13½	Riggers - - - - -	5
Dressing and scappling ashlar blocks - - -	63½	Unloading stone - - - - -	14½
Squaring large blocks of roach - - -	29½	Cadets' playground - - - - -	32½
Blacksmiths, founders, fitters, &c. - - -	42½	Remained inside the prison - - -	61½
Carpenters and sawyers - - - - -	21½		
Platelayers (railway) - - - - -	11½	Total - - -	434

DETAIL OF WAR DEPARTMENT WORKS.

Quarrying - - - - -	19	Platelayers - - - - -	6½
Excavating - - - - -	358	Smiths and strikers - - - - -	8½
Painters - - - - -	½	Carpenters and sawyers - - - - -	20½
Masons cutting stone - - - - -	115½	Sundries - - - - -	10½
Labourers - - - - -	24½	Remained inside the prison - - -	112½
Masons building - - - - -	2½		
Labourers - - - - -	9½	Total - - -	690

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SICK, &c., ON SATURDAY LAST.

In infirmary - - - - -	44	} - - - - -	57½
In cells temporary - - - - -	13½		

DETAIL OF QUARRY WORK.

From 6 tons to 4 tons - - - - -	2	} - - - - -	64
" 4 " 2 " - - - - -	18		
" 2 " 2 cwt. - - - - -	44		
Below 2 cwt. - - - - -			24½
Ordinary foundation, fine broken flint, and fine ballast - - -			34½
Average quantity of stone sent to Breakwater daily - - -			123½
Being an average of 25½ tons per hour of actual work.			
Whitbed, roach, &c., quarried daily, and not sent to Breakwater - - -			132
Total - - -			255½

Governor's
Report.

(H).—RETURN OF CLASSES AND SENTENCES OF PRISONERS IN PORTLAND PRISON FOR EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1863.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.														
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	25 years.	Life.
March -	1,277	108	125	= 1,510	421	552	142	210	89	25	30	1	7	5	—	3	1	—	24
June -	1,114	113	101	= 1,328	402	490	141	168	18	27	34	3	7	10	1	4	1	—	22
September	937	78	100	= 1,115	388	447	137	90	9	5	11	1	3	9	—	—	1	—	14
December	1,100	100	94	= 1,294	420	479	153	121	27	10	37	2	11	15	1	1	1	1	15

I.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the year 1863. Governor's Report.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
*66	352	418	1,780	69	577	646	1·77 (or 00·134 per cent.)	41	1,320	2,198

* Corporal Punishments, 12.

Thirty-two reports recommended to the Director for punishment included as Governor's decisions. This includes slight reports, but which must appear before the Director for approval.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Prison for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks -	4,638	18	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants -	11,058	18	0
Gratuities to officers -	1,666	8	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	855	5	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof ..	2,260	17	0
Uniforms for officers and servants -	1,322	1	10
Victualling prisoners -	14,069	0	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners -	5,867	5	3
Bedding for prisoners -	655	17	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	176	15	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) -	72	16	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation -	1,451	13	2
Gratuities to prisoners -	3,135	12	1
Furniture and fittings -	68	15	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. -	68	7	11
Fuel and light for general purposes -	1,907	3	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs -	1,187	0	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	420	15	1
Brushes, brooms, and mops -	157	6	2
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. -	5	6	0
Various small disbursements -	294	16	4
Rent, rates, and taxes -	564	6	7
Total -	£51,904	6	7
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour -	1,636	11	5
Net expenditure -	£50,267	15	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Portland Prison, December 23, 1863.

I BEG to lay before you the ordinary report of the past year's duties in which the assistant chaplain and myself have been engaged.

In the prison infirmary prayers and addresses to the sick have been in daily practice in every ward.

In the officers' sick ward, the like visits have been made to sick warders, and when needful they have been visited at their own homes by the assistant chaplain and myself.

The punishment cells have also been daily visited and the inmates admonished to obey the regulations of the prison.

General and particular inspection has been given to the work of education going on in the prison school, and classes have been taken occasionally by the chaplains. This latter practice has been in force for some years.

Early morning and evening prayers are read in chapel, and short lectures given twice a week to the whole of the prisoners assembled.

On Sundays there are two full services in the chapel, and the prisoners' voluntary Bible class continues to be held at the conclusion of the afternoon service. This class has been established six years, and by the men's steady attendance there we are enabled to form some opinion as to the probability of the men attending like means of instruction when they shall be released from prison. This class may have amongst it about 90 who are communicants and may be considered as seriously resolving, with the Divine blessing, to lead a new and moral life. It would be unkind and unjust not to give these poor communicants our sympathy, for little else than difficulty awaits them from the jeers and ill-will of their companions who are not inclined for good, as we believe these are, and it requires the utmost circumspection and consistency to live down this natural opposition, but where that consistency is shown, esteem and tolerance soon follow from the most hardened among their companions. It is specially satisfactory to us as giving a hopeful sign of good conduct when at liberty.

The holy communion is solemnized once every six weeks to the officers and their families, and once every three months to the prisoners.

The officers' Bible class meetings, held thrice a week, have now continued on foot for four years. These classes also are exceedingly hopeful, and with the Divine blessing assist in increasing the value of the warder as a public servant. This is manifest in one particular which may be named—the large access of readers to the officers' library, and the home habits of the officers with their families.

The summer having departed we again availed ourselves of the long evenings of autumn and winter to re-establish the voluntary evening classes for those of the prisoners who had but three months to pass before they go to liberty. The opportunity is large which this class gives, to press upon them whatever will tend to their good in the formation of steady and religious habits, emigration, and improvement in education by attendance at night schools. The men receive our advice and instruction with apparent thankfulness. The few letters received from the men since at liberty, and the expressions of thankfulness on taking leave of us, more than repay any trouble taken with them while in prison.

Quarterly tables are kept by the masters of the improvement taking place in the lower educational classes.

The infant children of the warders continue to be baptized and the mothers churched in the prison chapel.

On the arrival of companies of prisoners from any of the close prisons, such as Pentonville, our duties are to see that a classification is made at school, by which their day's attendance is fixed, and the gaps filled up which have been caused by removals. We then address them on the duties expected from them.

On their going away from us our address is shaped to the altered circumstances of the men as now entering on licence, or with an expired sentence.

The above duties, added to occasional visits from friends of prisoners, who frequently come to us under great mental and bodily distress, a tolerably large daily correspondence with prisoners' friends and inquiring clergy and others, with occasional visiting of cells in the evening, make up the two Chaplains' duties throughout the year.

Prison School.

Offering our entire submission to any plans which may be resolved on for the conduct of the prison school, we feel that we should be nevertheless insincere and faulty at a time like the present if we did not say that we could not have such confidence in the school working so well for the benefit of the prisoners were it transferred to the evening as we have at present.

It is our desire to give those men sent to us to the school such a plain useful education as may fit them for some honest calling hereafter. The school properly conducted and carried out is a great means for the welfare of the class towards whom we feel much sympathy, and who have often been the victims of early parental neglect. We believe that the transfer of the school to the evenings would damage, if it did not destroy the hopes we would form of their future. We have to teach the convict the good which education would be to him, and to get a taste for it acquired, by any endeavours that we can make, and this taste we fear is not to be formed by beginning school at 5 or 6 o'clock after a hard day's work. Either through insufficient light, or through failure of sight in the trying stone quarries, through fatigue, ill-humour, or all together, he would be likely to throw down his pen, and his example would be followed by others. His presence at school can be compelled, but instruction cannot be forced. There would then be the oral lecture, and this change would last till he had become wearied of listening ; his attention would at last drop, and the lecturer would be tempted to revive it by a little humour and idle colloquy. We could not press strongly enough in any report that oral teaching in the case of convicts would be as debilitating as it would be positively injudicious. Criminals have their minds greatly engrossed with painful recollections, or in meditations on future plans. The state of their friends and families is constantly before them, and unless they are made to take a working part in their own education with the teacher himself, little good can be expected. When once the taste for a good plain education has been acquired, and this is scarcely so till the man is free, then he will go of his own will to a night school in one of the towns, or buy a copy-book for himself, and use it at home. We are constantly advising the men to do one of these things.

Another difficulty in the night school would be found in the prisoners' letters. In addition to the ordinary instruction, the men write their

Chaplain's
Report.

letters to their friends. These letters average 36 per day, and are from men under every class and stage, being in the interval of four weeks, eight weeks, and 13 weeks. The uneducated require assistance both in their letters and petitions, and the assistance which is afforded them by a master could not be given in the evening in the limited hours allowed, and under the pressure of evening duty. The library books also (the distribution and return of which occupy 20 minutes at the conclusion of each school) could only be carried on at the risk of loss in comparatively imperfect light. After each day's school several minor matters are arranged by the discipline department, as to those men with whom we have been occupied during the greater part, but not the whole, of the half day. The voluntary class carried on in the association ward during the winter was set on foot for those who had but three months of their time to run; but even with all the pains we took to keep it on foot, and the early prospect of freedom to cheer them, the men complained that, as the days grew longer and the hours of work increased in consequence, the fatigue was felt so much the more, so that even the reduced term of half an hour was too much for teaching, and the class had to be abandoned.

For the better carrying on also of divine worship in chapel, it has been considered advisable to establish a class for psalmody among the prisoners for an hour. The arrangement of night schools exclusively, must put an end to this practice.

The convict class are generally impassible, without much emulation in them, and have lost the spirit of boyhood. They have no idea of entering into plans to shorten school labour, and can only be dealt with in the old-fashioned way. Accordingly, the patience of the teacher is often sorely tried, and the hope of doing some good with material so warped, is all the enjoyment he can have in his self-denying labours. There is often superadded the disappointment and chagrin to our best labours amongst them by finding that here and there cases are made out of trafficking at school. These statements must be taken into account in the good done; but while we are grateful to see many very satisfactory results, (as the tabulated returns submitted go to prove) our satisfaction at progress is certainly damped by individual cases of bartering. If we have regrets that a dozen prisoners out of 1,500 may be convicted of using the school as a scene of petty trick and bringing it into some disrepute, the former habits of these men must be considered, persuaded that while vigilance is used on every hand, under no circumstances could the strictest watch be found to be match for large bodies of men trained for many years in guile, and that no amount of separation (if they are ever to catch a sight of one another) will be able to prevent successful operations in craft where moral suasions have no power. It is indeed only as these better influences appear in their reformed lives that the hope may be felt that the authorities of a prison shall no more be disturbed by these small conspiracies. At present there are not more than a dozen prisoners who cannot read.

Of the six masters and scripture reader with which we are provided, we could say that there is no sacrifice of ease and leisure which they are not willing to give to carry out the wishes which you may lay upon us as respects the management of the prison school. Throughout every day their time has been most willingly given to duties without as well as within the prison school and infirmary, in assisting the sick in their letters, in the evening school, in the warders' children's school, and the warders' bible classes. And as regards the place in which the

school is held, it has been amidst difficulties arising from ill-arranged desks (and where alteration is impossible), that the books submitted to you have been written.

Chaplain's
Report.

We may say that no National or British school under due inspection has the difficulty to struggle against in organization that we have. The copy books in general speak creditably for the schoolmasters and men together ; and as to the assistant chaplain his ability and exertions need no comment beyond what has been already tendered in former reports, and the universal esteem in which Mr. Hill is held.

Prison Chapel Services.

It is to the evening and morning chapels that we venture to think is owing the blessing of the Almighty, and the outward peace which has so peculiarly attended this prison. The men, suitably cleaned and attired after the dust and labours of the day, present an orderly and even happy appearance as they file into chapel for evening service. There is no symptom of irreverence in that attendance to justify its suppression. The length of time which elapses from the ringing of the bell for service to the return of the men into their cells after service is within 20 minutes, a period not long enough to embarrass the other duties of the evening or fatigue the men, and yet sufficiently long for two verses of a hymn to be sung, a chapter to be read, and prayers to be offered up in which God is thanked for the mercies of the day and His protection asked for the night. The evening lesson is taken purposely from some of those epistles where practical holiness of life is dwelt on, and by confining the evening readings to those sublime chapters we aim to impress them on their memories and thus on their consciences and hearts. The men have told us that the verses thus read have often come to their minds in the midst of work and have helped to keep their angry tempers down and themselves out of trouble, and contented and resigned to God's will. Again and again they have said there was a sweetness in the short evening service which had calmed down their minds when they have been ruffled by any special troubles through the day. They have said the same of the morning service, which necessarily stands on the same footing as to benefit and duty with the evening. Nor have pains been wanting to prevent any bodily distress which might be felt were the men sitting in wet clothes after severe labour and heavy rain. In such a case grumbling and profane words might probably be muttered amongst them. When the weather has been unfavourable it has been amicably arranged between the Governor and ourselves that the service shall be omitted on that particular night. We deny ever having witnessed such fatigue as would call for the suppression of this service, any more than may be found in the morning prayers at chapel from the exhaustion produced by the day before.

Since the period of the last year's report (January 1863), it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the midst of us the late Chairman of the Directors, Sir Joshua Jebb. The loss was a sudden one, and has been as deeply felt as any public bereavement we could sustain. His name and memory will long be honoured by everyone who has laboured under his kind and efficient control. Living in a day when the influence of true religion was beginning to be extensively felt in the British army, he was among those who, bearing a loyal heart towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen, were not ashamed to own themselves soldiers of Christ. While Sir Joshua Jebb softened needful discipline towards all on whom it pressed, he did not weaken its

Chaplain's
Report.

necessary force. He interposed his authority most happily and in a manner peculiar to himself, in cases only where he could safely recommend the exercise of mercy. To the reverence due to his high personal character was added from all persons grateful attachment for kindness of heart. To the carrying out of a series of useful and wise reforms he freely gave up health, repose, and at last life itself. The place and manner of his death were characteristic of him. His life ended where he had most desired it should end, in thorough harness in the midst of official work, and in a place where the humblest of that class of his countrymen for whose good his valuable life had been passed, might, and probably often did, become his fellow traveller to his daily work. We mourn his loss as a christian gentleman, a scholar, and a faithful public servant of our country.

The most valuable tribute to his memory that those mourning friends could see would be the adoption (to so great an extent as may be compatible with public exigencies) of those numerous reforms in prison life to which his manly and thoroughly English mind was set for many years, and which are so intimately connected with his name.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. DOBIE.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

GENERAL ABSTRACT of EDUCATION in Portland Prison.

Number of men educated	-	-	94
Read and write well	-	-	390
Read well and write imperfectly	-	-	252
Read and write imperfectly	-	-	366
Read imperfectly and write slightly	-	-	117

Total in prison - 1,219

December 22, 1863.

CLASSIFICATION.

Monday mornings, men (except- ing 5th Class)	-	-	} Educated.
Monday afternoon, Tuesdays, and Saturdays	-	-	
Wednesdays	-	-	} Read well and write well.
Thursdays and Friday mornings	-	-	
Friday afternoon	-	-	} Read well and write imperfectly.
	-	-	
	-	-	} Read and write imperfectly.
	-	-	
	-	-	} Read imperfectly and write slightly.
	-	-	
Men who have made no progress	-	-	60
Men who have made progress	-	-	1,065

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Portland Prison, January 10, 1864.*Medical
Officer's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the 14th annual medical report of this prison for the year ending the 31st December 1863.

In taking a retrospective view of the general health of the convicts during the past year, I am happy in being able to state that it has been satisfactory.

Those convicts newly arrived from London and the county prisons look pale and blanched, this arises from their seclusion from solar light during confinement; after a month or six weeks in this establishment, where they are employed exposed to the fresh air and solar light in quarrying stone, their general health is found to improve.

The prison is constructed of wood and corrugated iron, and situated close to the cliff, on an elevated plateau 327 feet above the sea level, the ground is well drained from its natural formation, and the prison is lighted by longitudinal skylights extending along the roof of each separate department of the prison; this arrangement, I feel certain, has been the means of preserving the general health of the convicts, and insuring an immunity from contagious or infectious disorders. 11,630 convicts have passed through the establishment during the last 15 years, and for some years entire freedom from low typhoid fevers, but it is very unsuitable for chest or rheumatic complaints.

708 convicts have been received into the prison during the year, four deaths have occurred, three from natural causes, and one from accidental; some of the accidents have been of a severe nature, including five fractured limbs and severe contusions; prisoner Reg. 1,042 had the great misfortune to have both legs severely fractured by falling from a ladder when employed in the main ditch of the fortifications. The injury was of a compound and comminuted nature, it was necessary to amputate the right leg, which was performed when under the influence of chloroform; we have fortunately been able to save the left leg, although a piece of the cylinder of the bone two and a half inches in length was removed. He is now out of bed and progressing favourably towards convalescence. This poor young man has borne his very sad misfortune with great christian fortitude and cheerfulness and is deserving of every consideration.

The diet, clothing, and ventilation continue the same as in former years, and fit for all sanitary purposes; the water is supplied from springs under the cliff, and from the roof of the prison and collected in large tanks; it is sweet and wholesome, free from impurities, and fit for all general purposes. The average fall of rain has varied from 25 to 36 inches, and the evaporation four and a half inches during the months of July, August, and September.

Ninety-eight of the warders, &c. have been on the sick list during the past year, two have died from acute bronchitis, and three have been invalided. The many hours these officers are on duty, and great exposure without labor, tends much to make them susceptible of disease, and particularly those employed on night duty, where they are from 12 to 14 hours, nine of which is passed on their feet, without intermission. This duty undermines the health of the men to such a degree, as soon renders them unfit for further service, and in some cases from remaining

Medical
Officer's
Report.

too long fatal results has been the consequence. Common humanity would suggest some alteration in the length of time they are on duty, particularly those on night duty.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOUGHTON, R.N.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Portland, for the Year
ending 31st December 1863.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,198.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Scarlatina - - - - -	—	2	1	—	—	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris - - - - -	1	26	27	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, Bilious - - - - -	1	86	87	—	—	—
Influenza and catarrh - - - - -	2	60	60	—	—	2
Febricula - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ague - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess - - - - -	1	30	28	—	—	3
Ulcer - - - - -	—	11	11	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula - - - - -	2	10	11	1	—	—
Phthisis - - - - -	—	8	5	2	1	—
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	—	4	2	1	—	1
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Cephalitis - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
Hemiplegia - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis - - - - -	—	4	2	1	1	—
Epilepsy - - - - -	—	8	6	2	—	—
Dementia - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—
Neuralgia - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Palpitatio - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

Medical
Officer's
Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalidd.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pleuritis - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Asthma - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Dyspepsia - - - - -	—	28	28	—	—	—
Enteritis - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1	—
Obstipation - - - - -	2	77	77	—	—	2
Colic - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	—	8	7	—	—	1
Vermes - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.						
Ischuria - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hæmaturia - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - - -	—	6	6	—	—	—
Hydrocele - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.						
Muscular Rheumatism - - - - -	—	30	28	—	—	2
Periostitis - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Carbuncle - - - - -	—	5	5	—	—	—
Boils - - - - -	3	288	284	—	—	7
Sycosis - - - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—
Lepa - - - - -	1	8	8	—	—	—
Herpes - - - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—
Porriço - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Ophthalmia - - - - -	—	29	29	—	—	—
12 ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.						
Contusions and contused Wounds - - - - -	4	251	244	1	1	9
Sprains - - - - -	1	17	18	—	—	—
Fractures - - - - -	—	4	2	1	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds - - - - -	1	16	17	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aged and Infirm - - - - -	—	3	—	3	—	—
13. FEIGNED DISEASES						
- - - - -	—	12	12	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	22	1,088	1,061	16	4	29

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Daily Average Number and Per-centage of Sick.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of com- plaining Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
1318·67	29·71	2·25	29·32	29·71

Average Sickness of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number of Officers Sick.	Average Number of Days each Officer was sick.	Number Died.	Number Invalided.
204·293	1·82	6·77	2	2

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's
Report.

*Portsmouth Convict Establishment,
January 12, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number remaining 1st January 1863	-	-	-	-	782
Since received	-	-	-	-	951
					1,733
Removed to other prisons	-	-	-	-	200
Embarked for Western Australia and Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	208
Released on licence	-	-	-	-	248
„ expiration of sentence	-	-	-	-	62
„ conditional pardon	-	-	-	-	2
Died	-	-	-	-	2
					722
Remaining 31st December 1863	-	-	-	-	1,011

Conduct of Officers.

During the year five assistant warders and two civil guards have been dismissed for misconduct. With these exceptions I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and servants forming the staff of this establishment. I have been most zealously and efficiently supported by Mr. Bones the Deputy-Governor, and by the other superior officers. As in the previous year so in that which is past, it has been necessary to engage the services of several occasional assistant warders to provide for the increased number of prisoners. This necessity has arisen from a deficiency of competent candidates for the permanent appointment. The total number so employed has been 19.

Sentences carried out.

Every prisoner not actually in the Infirmary has been constantly at labour of some kind during working hours, with exception of the usual half day in the week allowed for school. Under another head it will be shown in detail what the labour has been. The various privileges of stage, &c., laid down in the rules have been carried into effect. All offences against prison discipline and order have been repressed, and when necessary punished. Every prisoner has had free access to myself, the chaplain, and the medical officer, and every representation has received due attention.

The “Special Service Class,” more particularly adverted to in my previous reports, has been maintained up to this time with similar success as in former years.

Labour.

The great body of prisoners are employed in the ordinary dockyard labour of stowing timber, coaling and uncoaling, scraping ships’

Governor's
Report.

bottoms, cleaning tanks, &c., to which has been recently added that of paving a portion of the dockyard, of preparing the ground for its extension, and of laying down new tramways, all which work has been performed under the superintendence of selected warders to the satisfaction of the dockyard authorities. On this subject I have received the following letter from the Admiral Superintendent :—

*Portsmouth Dockyard,
January 27, 1864.*

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant requesting me to state for the information of the Directors of Convict Prisons the estimate I entertain of the value of convict labour in this dockyard for the year which is past ;

I have to state that, taking a general view of the services of the 600 convicts employed in the dockyard, with the assistance rendered by the directing superintendence of the convict officers in the execution of work, I consider that it is a very fair average to claim for the remunerative labour of these men the same valuation as it would cost the Government for an equal number of labourers at 2s. 6d. per day.

In coming to this conclusion I may allude to the following considerations.

1st. That the convicts have been as much as possible relieved from any duties where a loss of labour would be sustained by their working in gangs of not less than a dozen men.

2nd. That the experience of some of the convict officers in carrying out public works enables them to a great extent to be left to themselves, and thereby reduces the demand for that supervision which labourers would require on the part of the dockyard officers.

3rdly. That it has been found possible to employ a portion of the convicts at skilled labour, such as carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, stone cutters, masons, and paviors under the department of the assistant civil engineer.

And lastly, I consider that the convicts are kept more constantly at work, and that they work harder than an equal number of labourers.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEO. ELLIOT,

*Capt. Rose, Governor,
Portsmouth Prison.*

Admiral Superintendent.

A certain number, but hardly averaging more than one-tenth of the whole body, have been employed on public works at Gosport, and on Southsea Common, where their labour has been very beneficial, and is highly valued by the departments for which they have worked.

The usual proportion has been engaged on the necessary prison occupations of tailoring, shoemaking, washing, cooking, baking, &c. This number also averages about one-tenth of the whole body. A small "light labour" party has been maintained for the employment of prisoners physically incapable of ordinary work. Their occupation has been picking oakum. The diet of these men is somewhat reduced below that of the other convicts.

The estimate for the past year (*Appendix C.*) gives an average of 2s. 1½d. for all the effective men, or 1s. 9¾d. for effective and non-effective taken together. The value of the work has been determined by actual measurement wherever possible.

For the hours of labour see *Appendix D.*

*Conduct of Prisoners.*Governor's
Report.

The accompanying detail (Appendix E.) shows that the prison offences of the past year have somewhat exceeded those of the preceding year. This may fairly be attributed to considerable batches of Roman Catholics having been sent from time to time from other public works prisons, owing to its having been determined to collect all of that denomination here. It is not assumed that Roman Catholics are worse behaved than others, but that bodies of men transferred *together* from one establishment to another are almost certain, till accustomed to the habits and discipline of the place, to give some additional trouble. The return shows the actual results in this respect, see Appendix E 2.

There has been no combined mutiny or dangerous disturbance in this prison.

Escapes.

None.

Licences.

The number discharged during the year on licence has been 248 ; of these 232 had balances of gratuity for good conduct and industry to receive. The applications already received from them (*and substantiated*) are 160, and there is little doubt that most of the remainder will likewise prove their claims. Such a result is satisfactory, as indicating that for the first few months, at any rate, after discharge most of the convicts trained on public works retain the habits of industry inculcated on them.

As prescribed by the rules, I certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with, unless in such instances as have been duly reported to a director.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. ROSE,

Governor.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

Governor's Report. APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments, between the 1st January 1863 and 31st December 1863.

On the 1st January 1863 :—

The number of convicts in Portsmouth prison - 782

Received during the year from—

Convict Prisons—

Millbank -	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Pentonville -	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Portland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Dartmoor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Chatham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	215
Woking -	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Broadmoor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							754

County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government—

Wakefield -	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Perth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Leeds -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leicester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
							196
Lunatic Asylums -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							1

Total

1,733

Disposed of during the year, by—

Transfers to Convict Prisons—

Millbank -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Pentonville -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Portland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Dartmoor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chatham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Woking -	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Broadmoor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
							198

Embarkations—

Western Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Gibraltar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
							208

Removals—

Winchester Gaol -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							2
Pardons, conditional -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence -	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
„ Licence -	-	-	-	-	-	-	248
							312
Deaths -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Numbers remaining 31st December 1863 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011

Total -

1,733

Daily average - - - - - 886.61

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days Work done throughout the year 1863. Governor's Report.

[illegible]

Governor's
Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
	1863.	1863.			Brought forward			£ s. d. 21,883 8 9
Carpenters	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 March 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	4 3½ 4 4	H. M. 8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	H. M. 2,292 2 2,925 0 2,691 8 2,525 36	s. d. - -	
					9 5)	10,433 46		
						1,148 6	2 6	143 11 3
Smiths	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 March 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	5 5 4½ 5	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	3,274 20 3,656 15 3,461 15 3,157 0		
					9 5)	13,548 50		
						1,491 5	2 6	186 8 9
Painters	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 Mar. 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	2 4 3 4½	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	1,309 44 2,925 0 2,310 45 2,837 12		
					9 5)	9,382 41		
						1,033 0	2 6	129 2 6
Boatmen	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 Mar. 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	4 4 4 4	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	2,619 28 2,925 0 3,081 0 2,525 36		
					9 5)	11,151 4		
						1,227 5	2 0	122 15 0
Shoemakers	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 Mar. 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	13 12½ 14 16	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	8,513 16 9,155 45 10,753 30 10,102 24		
					9 5)	38,534 55		
						4,242 3	1 6	318 3 0
Tailors	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 March 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	11 12 13 14½	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	7,203 32 8,775 0 10,013 15 9,151 12		
					9 5)	35,142 59		
						3,869 0	1 6	290 3 6
Washers	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 March 27 June 26 Sept. 31 Dec.	76 75 79 77	17 18 20 23	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	11,132 44 13,162 30 15,405 0 14,522 12		
					9 5)	54,222 26		
						5,909 4	1 6	443 3 6
Cooks	1 Jan. 30 Mar. 29 June 28 Sept.	28 March 27 June 26 Sept. 30 Dec.	76 75 79 77	8 8 10 10½	8 37 9 45 9 45 8 12	5,238 56 5,850 0 7,702 30 6,625 36		
					9 5)	25,417 2		
						2,798 1	1 6	209 17 0
					Carried forward	- -		23,726 13

Governor's
Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
Bakers -	1863. 1 Jan.	1863. 28 March	76	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brought forward - H. M.		s. d.	£ s. d. 23,726 13 3
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 37	4,911 30		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45	5,479 30		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	9	9 45	6,542 15		
					8 12	5,682 36		
Bookbinders and Clerks -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5)	22,615 51		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,490 0	2 6	311 5 0
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 37	3,601 46		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	7	9 45	4,317 0		
					9 45	5,001 45		
Cleaners -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	12	8 12	4,419 48		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	13	9 5)	17,340 19		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,909 0	1 6	143 3 6
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	15	8 37	7,858 24		
					9 45	9,506 15		
Pumpers -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	10	9 45	10,393 30		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	9	8 12	9,437 40		
	24 June	26 Sept.	79	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5)	37,195 49		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	—	—		4,095 0	1 6	307 2 6
					9 45	5,001 45		
Sick -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	28	9 5)	18,131 40		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	33		1,996 1	1 6	14 14 0
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	35	8 37	18,336 16		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	34	9 45	24,131 15		
					9 45	26,958 45		
School -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	65	8 12	21,467 36		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	67	9 5)	90,893 52		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		10,006 6		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	87	8 37	42,566 20		
					9 45	48,993 45		
Punishment -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45	62,770 30		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	12	8 12	54,031 43		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5)	209,262 23		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	12		23,038 0		
					8 37	8,513 16		
Time lost -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	5	9 45	8,775 0		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45	9,623 15		
	24 June	26 Sept.	79	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12	7,576 48		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5)	34,488 19		
						3,796 8		
Total earnings -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	5	8 37	3,274 20		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45	8,404 30		
	24 June	26 Sept.	79	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45	5,772 0		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12	943 0		
					9 5)	18,393 50		
						2,025 0		
								24,637 18 3

Governor's
Report.

APPENDIX (C).—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Portsmouth Prison in the Year 1863, and the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 886·61.

Trades or Occupations.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed.		Valued at	Amount.	Total.
		Number of Hours.	Number of Days.			
ADMIRALTY:						
1. Dockyard:—			D. H.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Removing timber, &c. -	101	281,863	31,030 7	1 4½	2,113 13 11	
Unmeasured work -	416	1,162,389	127,969 4	2 4	14,929 14 4	17,043 8 3
2. Clarence Yard -	41	113,627	12,509 3	2 4	1,459 7 8	1,459 7 8
3. Haslar Hospital -	41½	115,074	12,668 6	2 4	1,477 19 10	1,477 19 10
WAR DEPARTMENT:—						
Gun Wharf -	32	24,722	2,721 6	2 4	317 10 2	317 10 2
South Sea Esplanade -	40	109,596	12,065 6	2 4	1,407 12 10	1,407 12 10
PRISON:						
Masons, bricklayers, &c. -	4½	12,902	1,420 3	2 6	177 10 0	
Carpenters -	3½	10,434	1,148 6	2 6	143 11 3	
Blacksmiths -	4½	13,549	1,491 5	2 6	186 8 9	
Painters -	3	9,383	1,033 0	2 6	129 2 6	
Boatmen -	4	11,151	1,227 5	2 0	122 15 0	
Shoemakers -	14	38,535	4,242 3	1 6	318 3 0	
Tailors -	12	35,143	3,869 0	1 6	290 3 6	
Washers -	19	54,222	5,909 4	1 6	443 3 6	
Cooks -	9	25,417	2,798 1	1 6	209 17 0	
Bakers -	8	22,616	2,490 0	2 6	311 5 0	
Bookbinders and clerks -	6	17,340	1,909 0	1 6	143 3 6	
Cleaners -	13	37,196	4,095 0	1 6	307 2 6	
Pumpers -	8½	18,132	1,996 0	1 6	149 14 0	2,931 19 6
UNPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT:						
School, sick, punish- } ment, &c., &c. - }	126½	253,038	38,864 0	—	—	
Total -	-	2,366,329	271,458 0	-	-	£24,637 18 3

Number of working days in the year - - - - - 307
Average number of working hours per day - - - - - 9h. 5m.
Average number of men in prison, working days - - - - - 884
Average number effective for labour - - - - - 757½

£ s. d.
Average value, per man, per annum (effectives) - - - - - 32 10 11½
Average value, per man, per annum, including non-effectives - - - - - 27 17 5
Average value, per man, per day (effectives) - - - - - 0 2 1½
Average value, per man, per day, including non-effectives - - - - - 0 1 9½

APPENDIX (D.)

Governor's
Report.

DISTRIBUTION of TIME, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards	5 15	to	6 0=0 45	5 30	to	6 15=0 45
Breakfast (including serving out)	6 0	"	6 40=0 40	6 15	"	7 0=0 45
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro)	6 40	"	7 10=0 30	7 0	"	7 30=0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7 10	"	11 55=4 45	7 30	"	11 55=4 25
Dinner (including serving out), making up hammocks	11 55	"	1 5=1 10	11 55	"	1 5=1 10
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	1 5	"	5 55=4 50	1 5	"	4 0=2 55
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	5 55	"	6 35=0 40	4 0	"	4 40=0 40
Supper (including serving out)	6 35	"	7 15=0 40	4 40	"	5 40=1 0
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells	7 15	"	7 50=0 35	5 40	"	7 20=1 40
Making down hammocks for the night	7 50	"	8 0=0 10	7 20	"	7 30=0 10
	Longest day 14 45			Shortest day 14 0		

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

		Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
		H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour	- - -	9 35	7 20
Meal hours	- - -	2 30	2 55
Prayers	- - -	1 10	1 10
In-door occupation	- - -	1 30	2 35
		14 45	14 0

APPENDIX (E.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year 1863.

Number of Prisoners punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.			Average Number of Offences daily.	Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.				
62	477	539	1,194	74	1,308	1,382	3·786 (or 0·42 per cent).	414	886·61	1,733

* Corporal Punishments, 14.

Governor's
Report.

APPENDIX (E 2.)

STATEMENT of the Number of OFFENCES committed respectively by Roman Catholic and Protestant Prisoners during the year ending 31st December 1863.

Religion.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.	Average Number of Offences daily.
Roman Catholics	418·66	948	2·597 or 0·620 per cent.
Protestants -	467·95	434	1·189 or 0·254 per cent.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - -	3,484	11	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	7,139	1	11
Gratuities to officers - - - -	759	11	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour department - - - -	524	6	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	1,493	10	10
Uniforms for officers and servants - - - -	952	10	11
Victualling prisoners - - - -	8,026	7	11
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - -	3,328	6	0
Bedding for prisoners - - - -	460	13	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - - -	132	7	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - - -	232	14	9
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - -	1,104	17	3
Gratuities to prisoners - - - -	2,440	15	10
Furniture and fittings - - - -	132	8	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - - -	79	5	11
Fuel and light for general purposes - - - -	1,251	8	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - - -	389	16	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - - -	391	12	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	87	16	9
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - -	1	7	0
Various small disbursements - - - -	343	16	9
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - -	317	6	2
Total - - - -	£33,074	13	5
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts - - - -	662	17	2
Net expenditure - - - -	£32,411	16	3

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 8, 1864.*

Chaplain's
Report.

WITH the opening year I am reminded that it is the duty of the Chaplain to forward to you a report of the religious and moral condition of those committed to his charge; and that, in consequence of the retirement of the Reverend G. W. Livesay from the chaplaincy of this establishment, that duty devolves on me.

As the reminiscence of the seven years which I passed with that gentleman here in the capacity of Assistant Chaplain will ever be a pleasant one, I hope I may be allowed to preface this report by copying a general order from the Governor's book, bearing date March 31st 1863 :—

"The Rev. Mr. Livesay having retired ceases to be Chaplain from this date.

"I cannot allow the Rev. Mr. Livesay to quit the establishment without expressing, in the name of the officers and servants of all ranks, our high respect for his character, and our best wishes for his future welfare."

Religious and Moral Condition.

I cannot say much of the prisoners under this head, yet the little I can say shall be said thankfully and hopefully. We have a few prisoners of deep and enlightened christian feeling, and these exercise a great influence among the many for good. The moral state of the prisoners is in some degree attributable to this influence; and, if the nature of the daily "reports" may be taken as evidence, I do think the moral state of the prison is encouraging.

The writer of "Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners" (Rev. J. Kingsmill) says, "Under any system of prison discipline, and under the best governors and officers, there will be cases of offence in prison," yet in the month of July I returned from the punishment or separate cells eleven days, having on my "Notice of prisoners under confinement" the word "Nil." The month of December and the year closed pretty similarly. I notice this also as one of "the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison," for while I believe there is not an establishment where the governmental department is better sustained or officered, I cannot conceive of one where order is more willingly and scrupulously observed.

The School.

For a year or two our number had been diminishing; this year however, the establishment has risen to its full strength of prisoners. On the 31st of December there were 1,011 on the books. But with these additions we have not found, as formerly, educated men. Scholarly prisoners were never so rare. Even ordinary attainments are rare. The majority had to take the lowest place, and our schoolmasters are doing their utmost to elevate them.

The entire number of convicts is divided into 11 divisions for school purposes; each division spends one half-day in the week in school, and then each division is again divided into three classes, and each class is under the charge of a schoolmaster. We have thus three schoolmasters for the three classes.

Chaplain's
Report.

We have a fourth schoolmaster, who, as Chaplain's Clerk, is fully occupied in keeping books relative to prisoners received, removed, or discharged, their character, letters, and many things in connexion with them while here. This fourth schoolmaster, or an additional one, is much needed now for our uneducated prisoners.

The Chapel and Infirmary.

The religious services have been followed daily throughout the year, both in the chapel and in the infirmary, as heretofore.

The responsibilities of these services are felt by us who labour in them, and I dare not think, nor do I believe, that anyone could declare that our labour is altogether in vain.

The infirmary is visited twice and thrice a day, for morning and evening prayer, for reading and exposition of the scriptures. The case of each invalid is then spoken to, or it is presented for example or for warning to the wards.

Though we have so many prisoners, and always several in the infirmary, I have attended no death-bed scene during the past year.

I closed the month of July by an address delivered in the chapel, founded on the death of a prisoner, which occurred on the 30th of that month, in the dockyard, when, in an instant, as prisoner, register 7,969, James Donovan, was raising ballast to stack it, that on which he stood gave way, precipitating him to the bottom, and that which he was handing up fell on his head, causing instantaneous death.

Library.

In the year 1862 no additional books were demanded for the prison library in consequence of, as already alluded to, the diminution in our numbers. In 1863 it was felt that the necessity for demanding the allowance did not exist, for our shelves were full, and the books in good condition. They continue so still, though *the desire* to read them is as strong as ever, and this desire constitutes in the more backward a stimulant to advancement, that they may read, learn, and prize those wondrous pages as others appear to do.

Lately, and increasingly, clerks, warders, and civil guardsmen have applied for books from this library, which requests have always been complied with so far as consistent with the primary object of the supply.

Secular Lectures.

The winter lectures in the officers' mess room, delivered to those prisoners who are nearing the limit of their sentence, began with November and have progressed most satisfactorily. They have been and will be delivered by the officers of the establishment only, and this I may add on their behalf, "*labor ipse voluptas.*"

The subjects of the lectures have been such as have a tendency to enlarge the mind, as The Progress of Maritime and Inland Discoveries, or to stimulate the mind to exertion by example, as seen in the useful and energetic life of George Stephenson, or to excite the mind to inquiry by the wonders of natural history, or to present a field for enterprize in unfolding the resources of Canada, and illustrating a settler's life in that *land of hope*.

Subjects of mechanical art and recreative science are likewise brought forward, and Mr. Stowe, the engineer of this establishment, Mr. William Sivyver, last year promoted to the scripture readership, and the schoolmasters, have my hearty acknowledgments for the kind manner in which they have assisted me in this department of pleasing instruction.

Prospects of Discharged Prisoners.

It will be seen by the tabular statement which I append to these pages that last year 77 prisoners applied from this place to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for assistance. I find also that during that year 62 more furnished references to employers or friends, and that many of these through the chaplain obtained promise of employment or the comforts of a home.

But, besides those who applied to the society or gave references, I occasionally hear from others who are labouring hard and praise-worthily to make themselves useful and honourable members of society.

The practice of this office is to send in every case of discharge a letter of inquiry at the expiration of six months after release. Extracts copied from the answers are forwarded every three months to your offices with the quarterly returns. These answers generally contain warm expressions of thanks for former care and present solicitude, and there with most the connexion ceases ; some, however, take a pleasure in detailing all their labours in the struggle to live honestly, still seeking sympathy and advice.

If the public would strengthen the hands of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society by giving to those recommended by it an opportunity to labour, many might again be absorbed by the industrial community, and it would be found that the lessons of adversity and the lessons of wisdom and mercy had not been thrown away on them.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. BANKS,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

AID SOCIETY RETURNS for the Year 1863.

Months.	No. of Prisoners dis- charged.	No. of Prisoners who have applied to the Aid Society before Discharge.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted to emigrate.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted at home.
January - -	37	11	8	3
February - -	15	11	4	7
March - - -	37	10	5	5
April - - -	28	12	10	2
May - - - -	12	2	1	1
June - - - -	23	1	0	1
July - - - -	28	4	2	2
August - - -	23	3	1	2
September -	25	7	3	4
October - - -	37	5	3	2
November - -	17	4	2	2
December - -	27	7	1	6
	309	77	40	37

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

*Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 10, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to again submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of this establishment for the past year ending 31st December 1863, and it is with much pleasure I am able to state that the general health of the body of prisoners under my charge for this period has been satisfactory, there having been, with one or two exceptions, an entire freedom from serious infectious or contagious disease, although fever of a low type prevailed at intervals, but yielded to the ordinary means of treatment.

The number of convicts remaining in this prison on the 1st January 1863 was 782; during the past year 951 were received, making a total of 1,733, and of this number 722 were discharged by licence, &c., leaving 1,011 in charge on the 31st December last.

Amongst this large number of prisoners only two deaths occurred during the year; one was from natural causes, the other the result of an accident received in the dockyard, and the man was quite dead when brought to the infirmary.

From the nature of the employment in the dockyard and upon public works the prisoners are constantly exposed to accidents, some of which were of a very serious character, including mutilations, ruptures, and fractures of bones, the latter being eight in number, all of which were reported on at the time of their occurrence.

No true case of insanity has shown itself, and but one feigned attempt at strangulation was made by a prisoner under punishment. Five cases of epilepsy, accompanied with temporary loss of reason, have received treatment with benefit.

Eighteen men have been invalided to Woking prison on account of bodily infirmities and impaired health.

Owing to an increase in the strength of the establishment the number of admissions to the infirmary are considerably in excess of the previous year; this is the case also with the casual sick, who number 19,545, as compared with 15,999 in 1862.

The provisions supplied during the year have been of good quality, and the ventilation of the prison buildings continues satisfactory.

With reference to the officers, I consider their health during the year has been ordinarily good, considering how much their duties expose them to the changeableness of the weather, although it has been necessary to invalid five of their number, either on account of injuries received at the hands of prisoners, or from failing health; and one officer committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

In conclusion, I have the honour to record the able assistance afforded me by Mr. C. A. Patten, the assistant surgeon; and I also wish to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which Mr. Bridgen, the infirmary warder, continues to discharge his duties.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN W. BOWLER,

Medical Officer.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

**INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at PORTSMOUTH for the
Year ending 31st December 1863.**

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,733.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Variola - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cynanche Tonsillaris - -	1	9	9	—	—	1
Diarrhœa - - -	—	30	30	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh - -	—	21	18	—	—	3
Febricula and Typhoid - -	—	19	19	—	—	—
Ague - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
Remittent Fever - - -	—	13	12	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Syphilis - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DIS- EASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Hæmorrhage - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abscess - - -	5	58	62	1	—	1
Ulcer - - -	2	18	19	—	—	1
Gout - - -	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	1	1	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula - - -	—	11	10	3	—	1
Phthisis - - -	—	2	1	1	1	—
Hæmoptysis - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Epilepsy - - -	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Palpitation - - -	—	2	2	1	—	—
Varicose Veins, &c. - -	—	—	—	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis - - -	—	9	7	—	—	2
Pleuritis - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia - - -	—	6	6	—	—	—
Asthma - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages - -	1	—	2	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Gastritis - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia - - -	—	5	5	4	—	—
Colic - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis - - -	—	4	3	2	—	1
Hæmorrhoids - - -	—	7	7	—	—	—
Vermes - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Abstract of the Infirmary Report—*continued*.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalidd.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.						
Nephritis - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmaturia - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Orchitis - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.						
Muscular Rheumatism -	—	19	18	2	—	1
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEG- UMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Carbuncle - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—
Boils - - -	—	43	43	—	—	—
Urticaria - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema - - -	—	5	5	—	—	—
Herpes - - -	1	4	5	—	—	—
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Ophthalmia - - -	—	17	17	—	—	—
Otorrhoea - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.						
Contusions - - -	7	293	295	—	—	5
Sprains - - -	—	9	9	—	—	—
Dislocations - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fractures - - -	3	8	10	—	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	19	18	—	—	1
Burns and Scalds - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries -	—	1	1	2	1	—
13. Feigned Diseases - - -						
	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total - - -	25	684	688	18	2	20

DARTMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Dartmoor Prison, January 9, 1864.*Governor's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of this prison for the year ended December 1863, in conformity with the 43rd section of the rules and regulations for the government of convict prisons. This establishment continues, as heretofore, to be principally the receptacle for invalids, weak-minded and aged prisoners, a class very difficult to manage, not only from the impossibility of maintaining a precise and deterrent standard of discipline, but also from their physical condition rendering it well nigh impracticable to insist upon a proper amount of individual labour.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

The principal warders, warders, and assistant warders have in their several ranks, with some few exceptions, performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner. Their efficiency was especially evinced on the occasion of 13 badly-behaved prisoners combining together on the works, in the presence of 271 others, to effect their escape by rushing with spades in their hands towards the outposts. The prompt, judicious, and resolute action of the officers and civil guard completely prevented this formidable attempt at escape; and it is very gratifying to the staff as well as to myself that the Secretary of State has, upon your report of the case, been pleased to express his satisfaction at their conduct upon this occasion. During the year many changes have occurred from superannuations, resignations, and other causes, yet notwithstanding these unavoidable alterations in the staff its efficiency is maintained, and I have every reason to believe that the subordinate officers generally possess those qualifications which will, with more training, render them eligible for advantageously directing the labour of the prisoners.

The Civil Guard.

This auxiliary force to the ordinary prison staff of discipline officers has performed its duties under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Norman in a very efficient manner.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

In confinement on 1st January 1863	-	-	-	825
Received during the year	-	-	-	393
Total	-	-	-	<u>1,218</u>

Disposed of as follows :—

Removed to Public Works	-	-	-	115
" to Invalid Depôt	-	-	-	21
" to separate confinement	-	-	-	27
" to Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	10
" to Devon County Prison	-	-	-	1

Governor's
Report.

Discharged on licence	-	-	-	-	-	241
" on expiration of sentence	-	-	-	-	-	35
Pardoned	-	-	-	-	-	2
Died	-	-	-	-	-	23
Escaped	-	-	-	-	-	1
Remaining in custody on 31st December	-	-	-	-	-	742
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,218</u>

Sentences how carried out and Treatment.

The established rules and regulations have been as closely followed as the fluctuating condition of invalid prisoners will allow. Their religious, moral, and industrial training has continued to be attended to as in former years, the results of which will I hope, so far as regards the majority, be manifested in their improved habits in after life. The well-behaved and industrious have in their turn had conferred upon them, as opportunities occur, those privileges and relaxations from stringent discipline which the regulations permit; whilst those whose conduct has been but ordinarily good have been subjected, so far as their health will admit, to the authorized prison discipline. Others again, whose general bad conduct and thoroughly depraved and criminal habits have entitled them to little or no consideration, have had dealt out to them stronger measures of punishment. Their numbers are, I regret to say, numerous and increasing, and it is to be hoped that, in any changes which it may be in contemplation to introduce affecting the treatment and management of criminals, special laws will be framed for dealing with them as a distinct and separate class, their presence amongst others less depraved than themselves being a great and serious evil, and retarding very materially those influences for good which the ordinary discipline is likely to effect upon those who have not been old and habitual offenders.

Conduct.

The return of punishments for prison offences, as recorded in the Appendix, is of that character and extent as to indicate that the officers are not negligent in reporting the cases of misconduct as they occur. In the month of November the unusual number of 13 prisoners combined together on the works to effect their escape in the midst of a dense and sudden fog, and they endeavoured, though without success, to incite their comrades, numbering 271, to join them and overpower the officers. This formidable attempt at outbreak and insubordination was happily and completely frustrated, and the Visiting Director having only just left the prison I reported the occurrence to him in Plymouth by telegraph, and on the following morning he returned and sentenced each of them to adequate punishment. This I am happy to say is the only instance since the opening of the prison in 1850 of any combined attempt to escape, either within the prison or on the public works; and its singularity of occurrence, and its failure, may I hope be regarded as evidence that the bulk of the prisoners are amenable to prison discipline, and that the officers are not to be intimidated in the discharge of their perilous duties. The general conduct of invalid prisoners has always been, and I fear ever will be, of a very uncertain character, and although it may be difficult to assign a full and sufficient cause why it should be so, yet I am of opinion that mainly it may be attributed to the influence produced on the temper by their varying state of health.

*Industry.*Governor's
Report.

In the absence of frequent reports for idleness it is fair to suppose that the majority of the prisoners are industrious. An indifferent state of health ill fits a man for continuous labour; some allowance must therefore be made for those whose employment it is to work on the bogs in reclaiming the waste moorland, an occupation rather trying to invalid prisoners, as there is a great deal of hard and disagreeable work to do, besides which the exposed locality adds increased severity to the task. These are by no means inconsiderable disadvantages, and must not be lost sight of in endeavouring correctly to estimate the industry of the prisoners. Making then fair allowance for these drawbacks I cannot but express an opinion that the industry of the majority of them has been on the whole satisfactory, and is especially observable in those who have been employed at trades learnt mostly since their incarceration.

General State of the Prison as to Morals and Discipline.

I have every reason to hope that the discipline, educational instruction, and industrial training which the prisoners undergo are attended with beneficial results to the majority of them. It is hardly consistent with the policy of criminal jurisdiction to suppose that the routine of prison life, even administered as it is on public works with comparative mildness, can otherwise than lead to reformatory habits in a large number. The absence of sullenness of demeanour and unwillingness to labour, together with cheerful obedience to prison rule, convey to me the impression that the punishment and industrial training to which they have been subjected have conduced largely to their reformation, and induce me to hope that a considerable per-centage of them will, on their discharge, secure a creditable position for themselves, provided they have the opportunity of doing so placed within their reach.

Discharges.

During the year 278 prisoners have been restored to their liberty, viz., 241 on licence, two on conditional pardon, and 35 as having fully served out their sentences. The number of prisoners received was 393, of whom 118, or 30 per cent., were re-convicted men. It is not improbable that this per-centage would be increased if more accurate means existed of recording all cases of renewed crime. In the absence, however, of such return, on which I could more correctly estimate the success or failure of the licence system, which seems still to be regarded by a large section of the public as being an impolitic measure, I see no sufficient grounds for modifying or retracting the favourable opinion which I have in former years expressed regarding this means of granting to well-behaved and industrious prisoners their liberty.

Special Service.

Well-behaved prisoners continue to be thus employed, and with advantage to the public service and themselves. It is seldom that any misconduct is recorded against them, and the opportunities that are daily afforded of observing their individual willingness to work, enable me to say that their general conduct, demeanour, and industry are upon the whole satisfactory, and I cannot help regarding that the bestowal

Governor's
Report. of privileges of this kind, and even extension of others in the same direction, are by no means unimportant features in the successful administration of prison discipline.

Hours of Labour, &c.

The Appendix at the end of this report affords the requisite information. The peculiarities of this climate subject the prison arrangements to considerable fluctuations, and the apportionment of time must necessarily be much influenced by the absence or presence of the prevailing fogs, mists, and rain.

Amount and Particulars of Earnings.

In the appendices D E and F I have estimated for those works only to which a fair price could be made, and they represent a total of 6,235*l.* 5*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, as against 6,566*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* for the former year.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair. In the coming year it will be necessary for me to bring under your notice the necessity of providing a new heating apparatus for No. 2 prison, a rather extensive repair of the tramway, bridges, and turf waggons, improved ventilation to Nos. 2 and 4 prisons, and enlargement of the water and gas mains.

Abuses.

I have no knowledge of the existence of any.

Escapes.

One prisoner effected his escape through the chapel window into the piggery yard and over the boundary wall; he was recaptured on the afternoon of the same day at Ashburton, and committed to Exeter to trial. 15 others have ineffectually tried to break prison, 13 of whom combined together for this purpose, as referred to in another part of this report.

Expenses.

The particulars of the annual expenditure are recorded in Appendix L, and amount to 37,167*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Species of Labour.

The prisoners have been employed in the same description of work as that which has been particularized in former reports.

The Farm.

The reclaiming and cultivation of the waste moorland has continued as in previous years, and the operations have been greatly assisted by the fine weather which prevailed during the spring and early summer months. The crops generally have been good and plentiful, and mostly secured in good order. Carrots, flax, and potatoes have proved a failure. 14 acres of newly reclaimed and cultivated land have been added to the farm, making a total of 360 acres now under cultivation. The turf season, though better than the last three years, suffered from the unseasonable weather which prevailed in the months of August, September, and October, so that out of 1,600 tons cut only 1,139 have been secured as fit for fuel. The farm bailiff's labour return, as detailed in Appendix D, represents a sum of 2,177*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for work done and estimated for at a fair price, and is in excess of the previous year by 323*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, notwithstanding the daily average number of prisoners

employed at agricultural work is considerably below that of the year 1862, and is mainly to be accounted for in the manifestly improved industry of the convicts. The cattle, numbering 167, have been generally healthy during the year; five calves and one yearling have died; six Ayrshire cows and one bull of the same breed have been added to the stock, believing that they will prove to be better producers of milk than the North Devons have been. Of horses and colts there are 12, and all of them are healthy and in good working condition; one young cart mare died in the month of November of "farcy," which followed a severe attack of quincy and strangles, and though every attention was paid to her by the veterinary surgeons, Messrs. Raddall & Collings, the disease spread with unusual malignity, and terminated in the loss of the finest young mare that has been bred on the farm. One boar and two young pigs have died in the year, and 100 of various sizes remain in stock. The rainfall during the year has been considerable, viz., 83.69 inches, and there were 199 wet or partially wet days, leaving, after deducting Sundays, only 146 fair working days.

The erection during the summer of the telegraph from the prison to the International Telegraph Company's line at Tavistock has already been proved of essential service, and is doubtless a means of insuring more perfect control over the convicts.

In conclusion, I beg to refer with unmixed satisfaction to the arrangements which you were pleased to make towards the end of the year for entirely closing the large associated wards of No. 3 prison. The evils arising from the massing together of large numbers of prisoners in open rooms have been frequently referred to by me, and I trust under no circumstances will it be returned to.

Observance of the Rules.

I hereby declare that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MORRISH,

Governor.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

Governor's
Report. **ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS**
to and from the above Prison during the Year 1863.

On the 1st January 1863 the number in Dartmoor Prison 825
Received during the year from

Convict Prisons	{	Millbank	-	-	-	221	
		Pentonville	-	-	-	10	
		Portland	-	-	-	1	
		Portsmouth	-	-	-	2	
		Chatham	-	-	-	64	
		Woking	-	-	-	31	
							329
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	{	Wakefield	-	-	-	59	
		Leicester	-	-	-	2	
Revoked Licences	-	-	-	-	-		3
							1,218

Disposed of during the year, by—

Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	-	-	-	11	
	Pentonville	-	-	-	16	
	Portland	-	-	-	27	
	Portsmouth	-	-	-	50	
	Chatham	-	-	-	38	
	Woking	-	-	-	21	
						163
Removals—Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	10	
	Exeter County Prison	-	-	-	1	
						11
Pardons (conditional)	-	-	-	-	2	
						2
Discharged on Licence	-	-	-	-	-	230
„ specially	-	-	-	-	-	11
„ sentence expired	-	-	-	-	-	35
Escapes	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	23
Numbers remaining, 31st December	-	-	-	-	-	742
Average number during the year	-	-	-	-	873	
						1,218

STATEMENT OF PRISON OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS for the Year 1863. Governor's Report.

OFFENCES.											Total Reports.	Admonitions.	Punishments.
Assaults.	Insubordination.	Insolence, Disobedience, Threatening Language.	Disrespect and Disorderly Conduct.	Fighting or Quarrelling.	Illness or Refusing to Work.	Escapes (attempts).	Trafficking.	Theft.	Possessing Prohibited Articles.	Destroying Property.			
16	45	504	204	59	57	15*	12	5	80	79	1,076	196	880

(continued.)

PUNISHMENTS—GOVERNOR.											
No. Punished.	Bread and Water.	Reduced Diet.	Loss of Meal.	Invalid Diet.	Cell-door closed.	Reduced in Class.	Suspended or degraded from Stage.	Deprived of Industry Badge.	Removed from Privileged Employment.	Letter Writing Stopped.	Other Slight Punishments.
814	224	111	149	32	143	347	131	148	7	9	7

(continued.)

PUNISHMENTS—DIRECTOR.								Removed to Penal Class.	Daily Average of Prisoners.
No. Punished.	Corporal Punishment.	Bread and Water.	Reduced Diet.	Indian Meal Diet.	Placed in Irons.	Distinctive Dress.			
66	11	54	2	47	31	48		27	873

* One other prisoner who effected his escape was handed over to the civil power, and is not included in this return.

Governor's
Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT showing the DISTRIBUTION of TIME.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c. }	5.0	6.0	1	0	6.0	7.0	1	0
Breakfast - - - - -	6.0	6.25	0	25	7.0	7.25	0	25
Prayers, and proceeding to and from Chapel }	6.25	6.55	0	30	7.25	7.55	0	30
Labour, including parades -	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.55	12.0	4	5
Dinner - - - - -	12.0	1.5	1	5	12.0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades -	1.5	5.30	4	25	1.5	4.35	3	30
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work }	5.30	5.45	0	15	4.35	4.50	0	15
Evening prayers - - -	5.45	6.15	0	30	4.50	5.15	0	25
Supper - - - - -	6.15	6.45	0	30	5.15	5.45	0	30
Hair-cutting, shaving, read- ing, &c., till bed-time }	6.45	8.0	1	15	5.45	8.0	2	15
Total - - - - -	-	-	15	0	-	-	14	0

ABSTRACT.

		Summer.	Winter.
		h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour - - -	-	9 30	7 35
Hours of meals - - -	-	2 0	2 0
Prayers - - - - -	-	1 0	0 55
In-door occupation - -	-	2 30	3 30
Total - - - - -	-	15 0	14 0

(D.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed on the FARM in the Year 1863. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.			Rate.	Amount.	
A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	2	0	trenching and breaking up rough land -	9 0 0	193 10 0
11	0	20	drained 4 feet deep - - - - -	9 0 0	100 2 6
14	0	0	levelling and carrying off stones from land newly reclaimed - - - - -	4 0 0	56 0 0
16	2	20	trenching for green crop (No. 22 field) -	5 0 0	83 2 6
16	2	20	removing stones and levelling - - - - -	1 0 0	16 12 6
40	0	0	digging and preparing for green crop -	1 0 0	40 0 0
40	0	0	lime watered, carried out, spread, and dug in -	1 10 0	60 0 0
40	0	0	dug, manured, and sown with green crop -	1 10 0	60 0 0
40	0	0	weeding, thinning, and hoeing three times -	0 10 0	20 0 0
40	0	0	taking up, carting home, and storing -	0 12 0	24 0 0
34	2	20	dug and prepared for corn - - - - -	1 0 0	34 12 6
34	2	20	sown with corn and grass seeds, hoed in and rolled - - - - -	0 12 6	21 12 9
34	2	20	corn cut and harvested - - - - -	0 12 6	21 12 9
89	0	0	seeds, corn, and meadow, &c., rolled and chain harrowed - - - - -	0 1 0	4 9 0
46	2	0	dressed with light manure - - - - -	0 10 0	23 5 0
56	0	0	gutters cleaned and irrigated - - - - -	0 5 0	14 0 0
140	1	0	hay cut and saved - - - - -	0 10 0	70 2 6
45	0	0	grass cut a second time and carted home for cattle - - - - -	0 10 0	22 10 0
195	0	0	pulling docks and other weeds - - - - -	0 1 0	9 15 0
57	0	0	small stones picked and carried off - - - - -	0 2 0	5 14 0
558			bushels bones broken for manure - - - - -	0 2 0	55 16 0
370			loads ashes and night soil collected and made into manure - - - - -	0 2 0	37 0 0
740			poles, weeding and cleaning tops of hedges - - - - -	0 0 3	9 5 0
378			digging and manuring hedges - - - - -	0 0 3	4 14 6
297			yards turling and planting top of wall between 21 and 22 fields - - - - -	0 0 6	7 8 6
145			yards stone wall, five feet high, at cottages - - - - -	0 4 0	29 0 0
207			fence faced with stone in Bull's field and piggery - - - - -	0 0 9	7 15 3
1,480			turf embankment round Watern New Take - - - - -	0 1 0	74 0 0
280			with stone at bottom - - - - -	0 1 6	21 0 0
990			by brook in higher bog - - - - -	0 0 6	24 15 0
187			fence and embankment by leat - - - - -	0 0 9	7 0 3
2,068			old fence repaired at Rendlestone, &c. - - - - -	0 0 4	34 9 4
670			other fences repaired - - - - -	0 0 3	8 7 6
548			new roads made in near bog and in 24 field - - - - -	0 3 0	82 4 0
8			granite posts split and set up at gateways - - - - -	0 5 0	2 0 0
Preparing ground for planting willows in near bog and garden - - - - -					2 0 0
60			poles drains opened and filled for telegraph wire - - - - -	0 0 6	1 10 0
Trenching and planting in Ball's field, and filling up old plantations - - - - -					5 0 0
126			yards stone broken small for walks - - - - -	0 5 0	31 10 0
25			tons rough litter cut and saved - - - - -	0 10 0	12 10 0
72			days men making mound and setting up signal post at Watern - - - - -	0 1 3	4 10 0
1,950			yards roads repaired - - - - -	0 1 0	97 10 0
1,139			tons turf cut and saved - - - - -	0 9 0	512 11 0
400			cut, turned, and left on bog - - - - -	0 2 6	50 0 0
3,363			yards taking up old pitching, breaking stones, and new laying yard round No. 9 Building - - - - -	0 0 6	84 1 6
363			yards paving gutters near No. 9 building - - - - -	0 0 5	7 11 3
84			new drain by No. 9, paved at bottom - - - - -	0 0 4	1 8 0
41			days manual labour carting stones to police station - - - - -	0 1 3	2 11 3
46			manual labour carting stones for buildings - - - - -	0 1 3	2 17 6
1,214			of men gardening - - - - -	0 1 3	75 17 6
Total - - - - -			£	2,177 4 4	

Governor's (E.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, TAILORS, and OAKUM PICKERS in the year 1863.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Shoemakers.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
695 Pairs of Prison Boots - made at	3 6	121 12 6	
168 " Blucher Boots - "	5 0	42 0 0	
1,424 " Shoes - - "	2 0	142 8 0	
96 " Slippers - - "	1 0	4 16 0	
245 " Boots, bottomed - - "	2 3	27 11 3	
640 " Ditto, half soled - - "	1 2	37 6 8	
91 " Shoes, bottomed - - "	1 2	5 6 2	
1,783 " Ditto, half soled - - "	0 9	66 17 3	
1,004 " Boots, small repairs - - "	0 9	37 13 0	
355 " Shoes, " " " "	0 6	8 17 6	
310 " Officers' Blucher Boots soled and repaired - - "	2 3	34 17 6	
102 " Slippers ditto - - "	0 3	1 5 6	
			530 11 4
<i>Washers.</i>			
48,479 Cotton Shirts.			
28,800 Flannel Do.			
27,600 " Drawers.			
51,600 Pairs of Stockings.			
48,000 Towels.			
84,000 Handkerchiefs.			
3,840 Blankets.			
25,641 Sheets.			
12,003 other Garments.			
329,963 Articles washed at per Score -	0 7	- - -	481 3 11
<i>Bookbinders.</i>			
Sundry volumes bound for Library, and miscellaneous repairs - - -	- - -	- - -	48 2 2
<i>Tailors.</i>			
117 Officers' Great Coats - made at	5 0	29 5 0	
79 Uniform dress ditto - - "	6 0	23 14 0	
252 Pairs ditto Trousers - - "	2 6	31 10 0	
114 Uniform Jackets - - - "	2 6	14 5 0	
1,364 Pairs Prisoners' drab Trousers	1 0	68 4 0	
376 " " Jackets - - - "	1 0	18 16 0	
435 " " Vests - - - "	0 6	10 17 6	
144 " " blue suits - - - "	2 6	18 0 0	
181 " " Fustian Trousers - - "	2 9	24 17 9	
93 " " Jackets - - - "	2 6	11 12 6	
88 " " Vests - - - "	1 2	5 2 8	
1,979 Flannel Shirts - - - "	0 6	49 9 6	
1,936 " Drawers - - - "	0 6	48 8 0	
1,293 Cotton Shirts - - - "	0 7	35 19 3	
514 Peat and other Bags - - - "	0 3	6 8 6	
80 Jackets for Cooks & Bakers - - "	0 4	1 6 8	
183 Drabbed Frocks - - - "	1 6	13 14 6	
1,442 Towels - - - - - "	0 2	12 0 4	
496 Braces - - - - - "	0 1	2 1 4	
2,400 Handkerchiefs - - - - - "	0 0½	5 0 0	
251 Sheets - - - - - "	1 0	12 11 0	
890 Drab Jackets repaired - - - "	0 2	7 8 4	
402 " Vests - - - - - "	0 1	1 13 6	
1,840 Pairs ditto Trousers - - - "	0 2	15 6 8	
35 Men employed at General Repairs, at 6d. per diem, 311 days - - -	- - -	272 2 6	
			739 14 6

STATEMENT of WORK—continued.

Governor's
Report.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Oakum Pickers.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quarter ending 31st March	77 3 10 at	5l. per ton	19 9 2
" " 30th June	120 3 3	"	30 3 10
" " 30th Sept.	75 2 14	"	18 18 2
" " 31st Dec.	81 3 1	"	20 8 10
			89 0 0

ABSTRACT.

Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	530 11 4
Washers	-	-	-	-	-	481 3 11
Bookbinders	-	-	-	-	-	48 2 2
Tailors	-	-	-	-	-	739 14 6
Oakum pickers	-	-	-	-	-	89 0 0
						£1,888 11 11

(F.)—SUMMARY of WORK performed by ARTIFICERS in the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Value.
	£ s. d.
Works to buildings within the walls	775 2 5
Officers' quarters, throughout	415 18 11
Furniture and fittings	68 3 6
Quarry work and digging clay	405 18 9
Repairs of tools, &c.	282 4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prison leat and reservoir	22 12 3
Gas works	24 12 6
Bell-hanging	1 14 0
Repairs to tramway, bridges, waggons, &c.	17 17 0
Farm buildings, field fences, carts, barrows, and implements for reclaiming land	78 4 6
Telegraph signals, &c.	6 18 3
Well-sinking	5 0 9
Prince Town Church	5 12 3
Ditto School and Quarters	59 9 8
Total	£ 2,169 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

ABSTRACT of APPENDICES (D.), (E.), and (F.).

	£ s. d.
Amount of Appendix (D.)	2,177 4 4
" (E.)	1,888 11 11
" (F.)	2,169 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total value of convict labour	£6,235 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Governor's
Report.(G).—STATEMENT showing the SENTENCES, CLASSES, and STAGES of PRISONERS confined in DARTMOOR PRISON on
31st December 1863.

	Sentences.															Classes.			Stages.					
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	20	21	24	Life.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Degra- ded or not pro- moted.	Total
—																								
Transportation, old Act -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	11	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Act of 1853 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	1	-	12	27	25	-	2	27	-	-	-	-	-
Penal Servitude, Act of 1853 -	-	-	-	-	1	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	16	-	4	20	-	8	7	5	20
Penal Servitude, Act of 1857 -	138	169	56	102	61	41	73	6	5	14	5	-	1	13	684	555	46	83	684	224	82	-	378	684
Total -	138	169	56	102	64	44	89	6	12	19	9	1	1	32	742	607	46	89	742	-	-	-	-	-

(H.)—RETURN of the Average daily EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in
DARTMOOR PRISON during the Year 1863.Governor's
Report.

Occupation.	Average No. of Men employed.
Carpenters - - - - -	4
Smiths, fitters, and tinmen - - - - -	5
Painters - - - - -	7
Plumbers - - - - -	2
Masons, bricklayers, and plasterers - - - - -	3
Stonecutters - - - - -	1
Sawyers - - - - -	3
Quarrymen - - - - -	9
Slaters - - - - -	1
Bookbinders - - - - -	1
Oakum pickers - - - - -	77
Labourers, learners, cleaners, and light-labour men - - - - -	158
Shoemakers - - - - -	40
Tailors - - - - -	63
Washers - - - - -	12
Bakers - - - - -	11
Cooks - - - - -	23
Agricultural labourers - - - - -	279
Sick, school, under punishment, and unemployed.	174
Total - - - - -	873

Number of working days during the year - - - - -	311
Average daily number of agricultural labourers - - - - -	279
Do. do. mechanics and tradesmen - - - - -	264
Do. do. light-labour men (oakum pickers, cleaners, &c.) - - - - -	156
Do. do. non-effectives (those at school, sick, under punishment, and unemployed) - - - - -	174
	873

(I.)—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE SOLD and SUPPLIED to the
STEWARD in the Year 1863.

Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
8,112 gallons Milk - - - - -	0 6	202 16 0	
335 lbs. Butter - - - - -	1 0	16 15 0	
45 cwt. 3 qrs. Celery - - - - -	15 0	34 6 3	
150 " 3 " Cabbage - - - - -	3 8	27 12 9	
51 " 0 " Parsnips - - - - -	3 10½	9 17 7	
4 " 3 " Parsley - - - - -	20 0	4 15 0	
154 " 2 " Carrots - - - - -	3 10½	29 18 8	
20 " 1 " Onions - - - - -	9 0	9 2 3	
241 " 0 " Turnips - per ton - - - - -	30 0	18 1 6	
Vegetables supplied to Infirmary - - - - -	—	0 11 3	
1,139 Tons of Peat - - - - -	9 0	512 11 0	
<i>Sales to Officers, &c.</i>			866 7 3
Butter - - - - -	—	154 7 11	
Pork - - - - -	—	119 8 9	
Vegetables - - - - -	—	71 12 5	
Pigs - - - - -	—	212 4 8	
Cattle - - - - -	—	293 10 2	
Calves - - - - -	—	8 0 0	
Horses - - - - -	—	9 17 6	
Grazing Sheep - - - - -	—	8 14 0	
Skins - - - - -	—	1 13 3	
Milk - - - - -	—	0 3 3	
			879 11 11
Total - - - - -	-	-£	1,745 19 2

Governor's Report. (K.)—STATEMENT showing the approximate QUANTITY of GAS manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the Twelve Months ending December 31, 1863.

Months.	Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas and heating Retorts.	Quantity of Coals.	Quantity of Gas from Peat.	Quantity of Gas from Coal.
	Cwts.	tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
January -	186	29 1 1 0	507	83,700	256,035
February -	168	26 5 0 0	376	75,600	189,880
March -	156	27 12 1 0	369	70,200	186,345
April -	68	16 3 0 0	232	30,600	117,160
May -	28	13 6 0 0	159	12,600	80,295
June -	56	15 11 0 0	172	25,200	86,860
July -	65	16 8 2 0	160	29,250	80,800
August -	93	17 16 2 0	153	41,850	77,265
September	90	17 5 0 0	180	40,500	90,900
October -	186	22 9 2 0	237	83,700	119,685
November	218	28 15 0 0	302	98,100	152,510
December	224	30 19 1 0	355	100,800	179,275
Total -	1,538	261 12 1 0	3,202	692,100	1,617,010 692,100 2,309,110

Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manipulation - - - -	- - -	171 11 0	
4 cast iron retorts, 215 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs - - -	10 0	107 12 6	
Hard stock and fire bricks and lumps - - -	- - -	11 7 7½	
Iron crates, &c., 965 lbs. - - - -	0 1½	6 0 7½	
Labour in making do. - - - -	- - -	10 1 0½	
Timber for centres - - - -	- - -	0 8 10	
Labour in making do. - - - -	- - -	0 19 3	
Do. in setting four retorts - - - -	- - -	14 0 6	
Red lead - - - -	- - -	0 9 2	
15 yards stone lime - - - -	15 3	8 7 9	
22 „ do. do. - - - -	14 6	15 19 0	
261 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. peat - - - -	9 0	117 14 6½	
160 tons 2 cwt. 0 qr. coals. - - - -	26 6	212 0 0	
		676 11 10	
		90 9 4½	
Net cost - - - -		586 2 5½	676 11 10
Value of product:—			
19 tons 5 cwt. 0 qr. peat charcoal - - -	30 0	28 17 6	
30 tons 5 cwt. 0 qr. ashes - - - -	- - -	45 7 6	
11 yards lime, half cost - - - -	- - -	4 3 10½	
22 „ do. do. - - - -	- - -	7 19 6	
162 cwt. burnt iron - - - -	0 6	4 1 0	
Net cost - - - -	- - -	90 9 4½	
		586 2 5½	676 11 10

Cost per 1,000 cubic feet, about 4s. 3½d.

GENERAL ACCOUNT for LABOUR as executed under the WORKS DEPARTMENT during the Year 1863.

Governor's
Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
MEASURED WORK.			
TIMBER STORE.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ squares new span roof, with framed principles, collar beams, purlins, braces, queen posts, and common rafters - - -	14 0	14 3 6	
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ squares battening to same for ladies' slates - -	4 0	4 1 0	
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ slating same - - -	6 0	6 1 6	24 6 0
FUEL STORES COTTAGES.			
14 yds. cube rough masonry to foundation -	3 0	2 2 0	
73 „ „ „ to walls -	4 6	16 8 6	
83 ft. super. wrought granite sills to doorway -	1 0	4 3 0	
104 yds. super. „ „ pitching -	0 4	1 14 8	
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ square slating (ladies' slates) -	6 0	5 11 0	
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ battening „ -	3 6	3 4 9	
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ single span roof with purlins -	3 3	3 0 1	
84 ft. run ridge, roll set in cement -	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 17 6	
216 yds. super. pointing to walls cement -	0 9	8 2 0	
209 ft. „ „ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. ledge doors wrought and fixed -	0 4	3 9 8	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ squares rough framed partition braced and fixed -	4 0	2 2 0	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ squares 1-in. board rough fixed to do. -	4 0	2 2 0	
66 yds. super. paint (three coats) -	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 3	
40 ft. „ „ luffer boarding -	0 3	0 10 0	54 6 5
BATHS.			
186 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. slate, rough faced and squared divisions, drilled ready for fixing - - -	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 11 9	6 11 9
COTTAGES.			
Fixing fascia, eaves gutter, and down piping to front elevation.			
406 ft. super. 1-in. deal wrought and fixed on proper blocks - - -	0 4	6 15 4	
254 ft. super. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. rough boarding fixed -	0 1	1 1 2	
303 run O G guttering fixed -	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
234 „ „ 3-in. down piping do. -	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 9	
6 3-in. bends prepared and fixed -	3 0	0 18 0	
63 yds. super. pitching taken up and re-set -	0 8	2 2 0	
103 ft. „ „ steps wrought and fixed (granite) -	1 0	5 3 0	
319 yds. „ „ 3-coat paint -	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19 „ „ „ paint, grain, and varnish -	1 9	1 13 3	27 17 8
No. 1 PRISON.—PASSAGES LEADING TO SEPARATE CELLS.			
622 ft. 6 in. granite paving, plain squared, fixed and jointed in cement - - -	1 3	38 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
224 ft. 0 in. granite pitching - - -	0 1	0 18 8	
C WARD.			
303 ft. 0 in. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. slate flooring, fine faced, fixed and jointed in cement - - -	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 2 11
Carried forward. - - -	-	-	171 4 9

Governor's
Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	171 4 9
No. 3 PRISON.			
310 ft. 0 in. granite paving, plain faced, squared and fixed - -	1 2	18 1 8	
Deduct 220 ft. 0 in. returned last year - -	- -	11 0 0	
			7 1 8
PRISON BUILDINGS.			
Twice lime whitening to prisons, infirmary, stores, &c., throughout :-			
11,696 yds. lime white - - - -	0 2	97 9 4	
			97 9 4
BOUNDARY WALLS.			
2,397 yds. pointing same with cement - -	0 9	89 17 9	
			89 17 9
COVERED WAY.			
751 yds. whitening and colour to ceilings and walls	0 2	6 5 2	
286 yds. protoxide paint - - - -	0 3	3 11 6	
			9 16 8
YARD BACK OF ENTRANCE BUILDINGS.			
322 ft. 6 in. super. 6-in. granite curb stone, wrought and fixed - - - -	1 4	22 3 4	
			22 3 4
CLERK OF WORKS OFFICE.			
11 yds. whitening - - - -	0 2	0 1 10	
23 „ paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 6	1 14 6	
4 „ 1 coat paint - - - -	0 2	0 0 8	
4 pieces paper hanging - - - -	1 3	0 5 0	
			2 2 0
FARM BAILIFF'S OFFICE.			
6 pieces paper hanging - - - -	1 3	0 7 6	
			0 7 6
ENTRANCE GATE.			
28 yds. paint, grain, and varnish - - -	1 9	2 9 0	
			2 9 0
PRINCE TOWN SCHOOL QUARTERS.			
36 ft. 0 in. 1½-in. moulded panel shutters, wrought and fixed - - - -	0 8	1 4 0	
15 ft. 0 in. 4-in. moulded architraves, wrought and fixed - - - -	0 7½	0 9 4½	
19 yds. 3-coat paint - - - -	0 3½	0 5 6½	
9 „ paint, grain, and varnish - - - -	1 9	0 15 9	
			2 14 8
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.			
105 yds. paint, grain, and varnish to external doors	1 9	9 3 9	
			9 3 9
DITTO BARRACK PAVILION.			
553 yds. whitening and colour to passages -	0 2	4 12 2	
152 „ 2-coat paint to doors external do. -	0 3	1 18 0	
			6 10 2
MILITARY BARRACKS.			
454 yds. whitening and colour to ceilings and walls	0 2	3 15 8	
406 „ 1 coat paint - - - -	0 2	3 7 8	
83 pieces paper hanging - - - -	1 3	5 3 9	
			12 7 1
Carried forward - - - -	- -	- - -	433 7 8

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Brought forward -	-	-	433 7 8
OFFICERS' QUARTERS THROUGHOUT.			
3,416 yds. whitening and colour washed, stopped, and claircolled -	0 2	28 9 4	
185 yds. common do. -	0 1½	1 3 1½	
191 „ 3-coat paint -	0 3½	2 15 8½	
581 „ 2 do. -	0 3	7 5 3	
2,086 „ 1 do. -	0 2	17 7 8	
47 „ paint, grain, and varnish -	1 9	4 2 3	
145 „ cleaned, and 1-coat do. -	0 3	1 16 3	
320 pieces paper hanging -	1 6	24 0 0	
120 „ do. do. cleaned and repaired -	0 9	4 10 0	
			91 9 7
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.			
599 yds. pointing to walls with cement -	0 9	22 9 3	
			22 9 3
DAY WORK.			
No. 6 BUILDING.			
Divide same with corrugated sheet iron, with proper framework, and lay ash floor as per plan approved :—			
Smiths, 28 days -	1 9	2 9 0	
Fitters, 62 days -	2 0	6 4 0	
Learners, 203 days -	1 6	15 4 6	
Labourers, 231 days -	1 3	14 8 9	
Carpenters, 84 days -	1 9	7 7 0	
Slaters, 21 days -	1 9	1 16 9	
Masons, 2 days -	1 9	0 3 6	
Painters, 36 days -	1 9	3 3 0	
			50 16 6
No. 3 PRISON.			
Painting woodwork throughout C Ward, clean and paint corrugated iron and windows in B ward No. 1 and 2 :—			
Painters, 118 days -	1 9	10 6 6	
			10 6 6
ENTRANCE BUILDINGS.			
Clock tower, officers' mess rooms, dormitory, staircases, passages, &c., throughout :—			
Painters, 296 days -	1 9	25 18 0	
			25 18 0
TOOL BOOK.			
To repairing, sharpening, lengthening, and steeling jumpers, masons' hammers, muckle hammers, mortar picks, &c., &c.; also all tools and implements used in reclaiming land, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 31st of December 1863, inclusive, as per Tool Book -			
	-	116 4 9	
			116 4 9
IRON BOOK.			
To forging and fitting iron-work from the 1st of January 1863, to the 31st of December 1863, inclusive, as per Iron Book -			
	-	143 7 11½	
			143 7 11½
Carried forward -	-	-	894 0 2½

Governor's
Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	894 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
GAS FITTING.			
To the general incidental repairs to same throughout :—			
Fitters, 78 days - - -	2 0	7 16 0	
Learners, 9 days - - -	1 6	0 13 6	
Labourers, 20 days - - -	1 3	1 5 0	9 14 6
HOT WATER AND STEAM PIPES.			
Incidental repairs to same throughout.—			
Smiths, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Fitters, 29 days - - -	2 0	2 18 0	
Learners, 10 days - - -	1 6	0 15 0	
Plumbers, 49 days - - -	1 9	4 5 9	8 2 3
GENERAL WORKS, TOOLS, &C.			
Incidental repairs to tools, carts, barrows, portable water-closets, &c. for works throughout:—			
Smiths, 14 - - - -	1 9	1 4 6	
Fitters, 28 days - - -	2 0	2 16 0	
Learners, 188 days - - -	1 6	14 2 0	
Labourers, 21 days - - -	1 3	1 6 3	
Carpenters, 28 days - - -	1 9	2 9 0	
Painters, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0	22 11 9
GENERAL BELL HANGING.			
Incidental repairs to same:—			
Fitters, 17 days - - -	2 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Models, apparatus, &c., for chaplain's lecture:—			
Smiths, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Fitters, 21 days - - -	2 0	2 2 0	
Learners, 11 days - - -	1 6	0 16 6	
Labourers, 4 days - - -	1 3	0 5 0	3 7 0
General incidental repairs to prisons throughout :—			
Smiths, 63 days - - -	1 9	5 19 0	
Fitters, 143 days - - -	2 0	14 6 0	
Masons, 44 days - - -	1 9	3 17 0	
Plasterers, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Stone-cutters, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Slaters, 109 days - - -	1 9	9 10 9	
Plumbers, 43 days - - -	1 9	3 15 3	
Painters, 192 days - - -	1 9	16 16 0	
Carpenters, 207 days - - -	1 9	18 2 3	
Learners, 1,071 days - - -	1 6	80 6 6	
Labourers, 429 days - - -	1 3	26 16 3	182 1 6
Incidental repairs to officers' quarters, stoves, chimneys, &c., &c., throughout :—			
Smiths, 4 days - - -	9	0 7 0	
Fitters, 59 days - - -	0	5 18 0	
Masons, 155 days - - -	9	13 11 3	
Plasterers, 11 days - - -	9	0 19 3	
Stone-cutters, 60 days - - -	9	5 5 0	
Carpenters, 246 days - - -	9	21 10 6	
Painters, 126 days - - -	9	11 0 6	
Learners, 618 days - - -	6	46 7 0	
Labourers, 387 days - - -	3	24 3 9	129 2 3
Carried forward - - -	- - -	- - -	1,250 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	1,250 13 5½
INCIDENTAL REPAIRS TO MILITARY BARRACKS.			
Carpenters, 21 days - - -	1 9	1 17 9	
Learners, 27 days - - -	1 6	2 0 6	
Masons, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Plasterers, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Labourers, 11 days - - -	1 3	0 13 9	
Painters, 37 days - - -	1 9	3 4 9	
			8 10 9
General repairs to furniture and fittings throughout prison buildings, offices, &c.:—			
Smiths, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0	
Fitters, 19 days - - -	2 0	1 18 0	
Learners, 479 days - - -	1 6	35 18 6	
Labourers, 5 days - - -	1 3	0 6 3	
Carpenters, 144 days - - -	1 9	12 12 0	
Plumbers, 21 days - - -	1 9	1 16 9	
Tinmen, 132 days - - -	1 9	11 11 0	
			64 16 6
REPAIRS TO RAILWAY BRIDGE, WAGGONS, &c.			
Smiths, 5 days - - -	1 9	0 8 9	
Fitters, 5 days - - -	2 0	0 10 0	
Learners, 112 days - - -	1 6	8 8 0	
Labourers, 69 days - - -	1 3	4 6 3	
Carpenters, 48 days - - -	1 9	4 4 0	
			17 17 0
General incidental repairs to farm carts, implements, &c.:—			
Carpenters, 25 days - - -	1 9	2 3 9	
Learners, 645 days - - -	1 6	48 7 6	
			50 11 3
General incidental repairs to farm buildings, fences, piggery, stabling, &c.:			
Fitters, 7 days - - -	2 0	0 14 0	
Learners, 131 days - - -	1 6	9 16 6	
Labourers, 60 days - - -	1 3	3 15 0	
Carpenters, 54 days - - -	1 9	4 14 6	
Slaters, 9 days - - -	1 9	0 15 9	
Masons, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0	
Painters, 78 days - - -	1 9	6 16 6	
Plumbers, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0	
			27 13 3
PRINCE TOWN SCHOOL.			
To the building new washhouse; to schoolmaster's quarters, repairs to stoves, cleansing and colouring walls to rooms throughout:—			
Fitters, 10 days - - -	2 0	1 0 0	
Learners, 337 days - - -	1 6	25 5 6	
Labourers, 279 days - - -	1 3	17 8 9	
Carpenters, 41 days - - -	1 9	3 11 9	
Masons, 18 days - - -	1 9	1 11 6	
Stone-cutters, 39 days - - -	1 9	3 8 3	
Painters, 33 days - - -	1 9	2 17 9	
Plumbers, 18 days - - -	1 9	1 11 6	
			56 15 0
Carried forward - - -	- - -	- - -	1,476 17 2½

Governor's Report.	Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
		s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward -	- -	- - -	1,476 17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	No. 1 PRISON.			
	Repair and fix granite inspection holes to two separate cells, and paint infirmary :—			
	Carpenters, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
	Learners, 55 days - - -	1 6	4 2 6	
	Masons, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
	Labourers, 7 days - - -	1 3	0 8 9	
	Painters, 35 days - - -	1 9	3 1 3	9 18 0
	Nos. 2 AND 4 PRISON.			
	Preparing and fixing ventilators as approved :—			
	Fitters, 11 days - - -	2 0	1 2 0	
	Learners, 94 days - - -	1 6	7 1 0	
	Carpenters, 40 days - - -	1 9	3 10 0	11 13 0
	GENERAL SAWING OF TIMBER FOR WORKS THROUGHOUT.			
	Sawyers, 976 days - - -	1 9	85 8 0	85 8 0
	WASHHOUSE, BAKEHOUSE, AND COOKHOUSE.			
	Incidental repairs to same :—			
	Carpenters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
	Learners, 8 days - - -	1 6	0 12 0	
	Masons, 11 days - - -	1 9	0 19 3	
	Labourers, 17 days - - -	1 3	1 1 3	
	Painters, 60 days - - -	1 9	5 5 0	8 8 0
	PRISON WATER-CLOSETS.			
	Repairs to same throughout :—			
	Plumbers, 174 days - - -	1 9	15 4 6	
	Carpenters, 17 days - - -	1 9	1 9 9	
	Learners, 44 days - - -	1 6	3 6 0	
	Masons, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
	Labourers, 3 days - - -	1 3	0 3 9	
	Painters, 5 days - - -	1 9	0 8 9	20 16 3
	INCIDENTAL REPAIRS TO OFFICES.			
	Carpenters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
	Learners, 7 days - - -	1 6	0 10 6	
	Plumbers, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0	
	Painters, 15 days - - -	1 9	1 6 3	2 14 3
	DRAINS TO PRISONS.			
	Incidental repairs to same throughout :—			
	Masons, 32 days - - -	1 9	2 16 0	
	Learners, 86 days - - -	1 6	6 9 0	
	Labourers, 440 days - - -	1 3	27 10 0	36 15 0
	SENTRY BOXES.			
	Carpenters, 3 days - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
	Learners, 3 days - - -	1 6	0 4 6	
	Painters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	1 0 3
	Carried forward - - -	- - -	- - -	1,653 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	1,653 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
GAS WORKS.			
Repairs to fire-places, &c., and setting retorts :—			
Carpenters, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0	
Learners, 52 days - - -	1 6	3 18 0	
Masons, 41 days - - -	1 9	3 11 9	
Labourers, 113 days - - -	1 3	7 1 3	
Repairs sluices on leat, reservoir, and tanks, &c.:—			14 18 0
Carpenters, 3 days - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Learners, 63 days - - -	1 6	4 14 6	
Labourers, 282 days - - -	1 3	17 12 6	
Making mortar, washing sand, and digging clay, &c. to works throughout:—			22 12 3
Labourers, 1,104 days - - -	1 3	69 0 0	
			69 0 0
QUARRY.			
Quarrying stone for general works throughout:—			
Labourers, 2,503 days - - -	1 3	156 8 9	
Carting and drawing stone from quarry to different parts of works and buildings:—			156 8 9
Labourers, 2,888 days - - -	1 3	180 10 0	
			180 10 0
Repairing and alteration to signals, and tenter-hooking telegraph posts:—			
Painters, 14 days - - -	1 9	1 4 6	
Carpenters, 13 days - - -	1 9	1 2 9	
Learners, 32 days - - -	1 6	2 8 0	
Slaters, 1 day - - -	1 9	0 1 9	
Labourers, 33 days - - -	1 3	2 1 3	
			6 18 3
No. 4 COTTAGE.			
Repairing and fixing division to bed room:—			
Carpenters, 20 days - - -	1 9	1 15 0	
Learners, 19 days - - -	1 6	1 8 6	
			3 3 6
No. 8 COTTAGE.			
To building an additional room as approved:—			
Carpenters, 23 days - - -	1 9	2 0 3	
Learners, 78 days - - -	1 6	5 17 0	
Labourers, 104 days - - -	1 3	6 10 0	
Masons, 56 days - - -	1 9	4 18 0	
Stone-cutters, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Plasterers, 20 days - - -	1 9	1 15 0	
			23 2 3
SOUTH GUARD HOUSE.			
Repairs to roof and alteration of Nos. 2 and 3:—			
Carpenters, 30 days - - -	1 9	2 12 6	
Learners, 48 days - - -	1 6	3 12 0	
Masons, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0	
Plasterers, 20 days - - -	1 9	1 15 0	
Labourers, 43 days - - -	1 3	2 13 9	
			11 7 3
No. 10 QUARTERS.			
Removed defect of chimney and connect flue to main stack:—			
Masons, 1 day - - -	1 9	0 1 9	
Stone-cutters, 5 days - - -	1 9	0 8 9	
Slaters, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0	
Learners, 15 days - - -	1 6	1 2 6	
Labourers, 135 days - - -	1 3	8 6 3	
			10 6 3
Carried forward - - -	- - -	- - -	2,151 16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Governor's
Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	2,151 16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fuel stores, outhouses, yards, &c., to officers' quarters, white lining same :—			
Masons, 3 days - - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Plasterers, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Learners, 25 days - - -	1 6	1 17 6	
Labourers, 28 days - - -	1 3	1 15 0	4 1 3
BARRACK YARD.			
Repairs to pitching :—			
Masons, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Learners, 12 days - - -	1 6	0 18 0	
Labourers, 16 days - - -	1 3	1 0 0	2 1 6
Deepening wells at Rendlestone north guard house, and completion of well at Watern farm :—			
Learners, 13 days - - -	1 6	0 19 6	
Labourers, 65 days - - -	1 3	4 1 3	
PRINCE TOWN CHURCH.			
Completion of wire fence :—			
Fitters, 12 days - - - -	2 0	1 4 0	
Carpenters, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Learners, 11 days - - -	1 6	0 16 6	
Plumbers, 11 days - - -	1 9	0 19 3	
Painters, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6	5 12 3
PRISON CHAPEL.			
Incidental repairs to same :—			
Fitters, 2 days - - - -	2 0	0 4 0	
Painters, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Labourers, 2 days - - -	1 3	0 2 6	0 17 0
Total amount - - - -	- -	- - -	2,169 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

APPENDIX (L.)—STATEMENT showing the Estimated Expenditure of
Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1864. Governor's
Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	3,978	10	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - - -	8,451	6	6
Gratuities to officers - - -	427	14	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - -	838	18	4
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof - - -	1,900	6	9
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	1,063	5	11
Victualling prisoners - - -	9,702	17	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - -	3,185	10	0
Bedding for prisoners - - -	218	4	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	382	1	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	386	8	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation - - -	1,149	5	5
Gratuities to convicts - - -	1,998	19	5
Furniture and fittings - - -	63	14	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - -	34	5	0
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	2,502	4	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	1,448	17	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - -	207	8	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - -	114	5	3
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - -	15	9	0
Various small disbursements - - -	711	14	4
Rent, rates, and taxes - - -	334	7	11
	£39,115	17	3
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - -	1,948	5	11
Net expenditure - - -	£37,167	11	4

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*Dartmoor Prison, Chaplain's Office,
January 11, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour of submitting my annual report on the subjects, and in the order, required by the rules for the guidance of chaplains.

I.—*The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.*

Considering the antecedents of the bulk of the prisoners their religious state is hopeful, if we may judge from their respectful attention to the ordinances and instructions presented to them continually.

The great mass of convicts, when first brought under restraint, are most deplorably ignorant of all Divine subjects. Even those who have

Chaplain's
Report.

had a fair education in secular matters, who have moved in a circle far above the lowest, and who are possessed of a good address, with fluency of speech, are often lamentably deficient in Christian knowledge; nor is their low standard anything but what might be expected when it is considered that they have generally been systematic neglecters of public and private worship and every other aid to improvement.

Their Moral Condition.

Regarding the prisoners as a body no manifest immorality can be pointed out; yet their tone is capable of elevation, which desirable result may be anticipated when the projected alterations shall have been completed. The climate is not favourable to the moral advancement of the prisoners; there are so many days in the year when fog, rain, and other inclemencies drive the men from their field labours to seek shelter in a prison not adapted to afford all the inmates useful employment under a roof. Only those who have lived seven years on the wilds of Dartmoor can know how diverse is its climate to that of the surrounding country.

II.—*Their progressive Improvement, and the Method adopted for recording and encouraging the Exertions of the Prisoners.*

As a rule there is a visible improvement amongst the prisoners. Were it not so, our labours would be comfortless and insupportable. The methods employed for recording and encouraging the exertions of the prisoners continue as heretofore, namely, character books and journals for the record, and badges, distinctive clothing, extra lectures, longer lamp-light hours for reading, and a small increase to their all but nominal wages or gratuities, which are designed chiefly to assist them on their discharge from prison.

III.—*The Course of Instruction pursued in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

As far as practicable men of similar educational grade attend school on the same half-day. This system of classification not only utilizes more effectually the labour of instruction, but it checks also undesirable companionship during school hours. The course of instruction is regulated by the requirements of the pupils, some of whom do not know, and will not learn, the alphabet. These are generally listless and aged men who have spent much of their lives in enervating dissipation. Such characters require stimulating by pictures, maps, models, and diagrams, that they may be convinced of the value and interest of the arts of reading and writing; they are encouraged by the assurance that it is never too late to begin to learn while life endures.

The schools will be more valuable to the sane pupils when the eccentric and imbecile occupants of B. ward shall have been removed to Millbank, as at present contemplated. These unfortunate men did not learn much themselves, and not unfrequently hindered others in their pursuit of knowledge.

Advantage also would accrue to the public service if the well-educated men were excluded from school except on their letter-writing days. The Act of Parliament forbids them to instruct their fellow-prisoners, and their labour in the field is lost to the State on their school days without any compensating benefit.

In addition to the library volumes, the following school-books are used for instruction:—

Denham's Reading Book No. 1.
 " " " " 2.
 " " " " 3.
 Third Book of Lessons (Irish Board).
 Fourth " " "
 Fifth " " "
 Supplement to Fourth Book of Lessons (Irish Board).
 Carpenter's Spelling Book.
 English Grammar (Irish Board).
 Sullivan's Grammar.

First Book of Arithmetic (Irish).
 Walkingham's Arithmetic.
 Mensuration.
 Tate's Algebra.
 Chambers' Algebra.
 Elements of Book-keeping.
 Daily Lesson-Book, No. 4 of British and Foreign School Society.
 Johnson's Dictionary.
 Walker's "

Chaplain's Report.

IV.—*The apparent Effects of the Discipline of the Prison.*

The abolition of the associated rooms has not yet had time to develop all the good results which may be expected from the measure. If the prisoners were to work and exercise without conversation with each other it would be better for all parties. Eleven years' experience convinces me that prisoners cannot know too little of each other's lives and affairs. Certainly on such topics "ignorance is bliss."

V.—*Disposal of the Prisoners on their Discharge, and their Prospects.*

As the term of detention draws to a close, the prisoner is interrogated as to his prospects and intentions. Sometimes he can refer to a father, a relative, or a friend who will employ him, or afford shelter and sustenance until employment can be obtained. A correspondence ensues with the party indicated, and the result generally in these cases is that the prisoner in due time is sent to his friends or relations. In such instances the late prisoner is usually absorbed into industrious society again, and we hear no more of him except occasionally a letter of grateful thanks for the secular and religious instruction that he received in captivity.

The disposal of others who are friendless is more difficult. Some cannot or will not name anyone who is able and willing to receive them into their homes. The sailor who purposes following his occupation on the deep, the intending emigrant wishing to found a home in a distant land, and others of similar intentions, cannot be expected to give any referee or guarantee, they must be allowed to depart in reliance upon their individual declarations. The Prisoners' Aid Societies in London and Birmingham have done much for many who had no other dependence or hope.

In concluding the Report of the last year's labours I would gratefully record my thanks for the help rendered by the assistant chaplain and the schoolmasters. Amongst England's worst prisoners (the aged and the imbecile), and in England's worst climate, they toiled in the thankless task of striving to teach those who too often hate or despise instruction. Nevertheless we rejoice in the knowledge that we labour not in vain. Arduous is the seedtime, yet soon the day of harvest will be here, when doubtless many seeds supposed to have been long buried and lost will be found in full fruition.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. HOLDERNESS,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
 of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical
Officer's
Report

GENTLEMEN,

Dartmoor Prison, January 9, 1864.

THE medical returns which I have the honour to transmit refer to the past year ; my personal observations, however, date from the month of June only, when I was appointed to the medical charge of this establishment.

The following general remarks are based upon an experience of six months, and the period is so short that I may properly reserve the consideration of several subjects within my province for a future occasion ; but my residence at Dartmoor has been sufficiently long to enable me to make some general comments on its climate. The moor has long maintained a reputation for salubrity, and in some cases the benefit derived by the invalid may be presumed to have justified its character. Its elevation alone explains the exhilarating effect of the air upon the inhabitant of Plymouth, or of any similar locality, in which depression results from the nature of the climate ; and there can be no doubt that the casual and enervated visitor is refreshed and invigorated. But there are other requirements than that of an unvitiated atmosphere to the invalid, and of these Dartmoor is wholly deficient. The rainfall is so excessive, the wet mist common to elevated regions is so frequent, and the winds are so high and keen, that exercise, which should be the aid to fresh air for the recovery of lost health, is frequently impracticable. With reference to the convict, I need only point to the fact that there were 77 days of the year on which no outdoor labour could be performed ; and the instances are most numerous where the weather in every season has suddenly assumed a very severe character after the departure of the gangs to their distant field works.

The convict on his reception from a close prison, where the restraints and privations incident to such confinement are calculated to impair health, is benefited by the mere change ; but I am not prepared to adduce any instance of marked amendment where the existence of consumption admits of no doubt.

Rheumatism, in particular, is common in its acute and chronic forms, and is most intractable ; the officers are especially prone to its attacks, and their liability is attributable to their lengthened exposure, and to the inactive nature of their duties as guards.

The meteorological tables which have annually issued from this establishment indicate a climate fruitful in all the influences by which a man's health may be tested. The trial is therefore severe to all, with the exception, perhaps, of those who are only debilitated by previous confinement, and perhaps to some scrofulous subjects ; but I am satisfied that to the infirm by age, or to those in whom the seeds of disease are already sown, agricultural labour, which almost wholly consists of drainage, and characterizes the work of every prisoner who is not absolutely disqualified by serious deformity or by disease, tends to the development, or to the aggravation, of both pulmonary and renal disorders.

On reviewing the list of diseases which have prevailed during the year, it will be seen that erysipelas alone threatened to assume an epidemic character. One death occurred as the result of the disease, which in every instance attacked the face, and was not confined to prisoners, for the lives of two women who reside without the walls were for some time in danger from the same affection. The attacks in the earlier cases seemed to be due to the sudden occurrence of a keen

north-east wind in the month of June; but no apparent exciting cause explained the re-appearance of the disorder during the subsequent months.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

The last three months of the year were marked by a serious increase in the amount of sickness among the children in the neighbourhood of the prison. Affections of the throat, in particular, assumed a malignant form of ulceration, and terminated fatally in several instances. The long-continued rain and ever-recurring mist are influences under which remedial measures prove of little avail.

The causes of death among the prisoners, 23 of whom expired during the year, were referable chiefly to pulmonary disease, 16 having died from affections of the lungs; and of that number three only were invalidated to this station for the diseases which terminated fatally.

The annexed return of the number of prisoners, and the complaints for which they were sent to Dartmoor from other prisons, contains a column devoted to those in whom one or more limbs are crippled by disease or by accident. The number exceeds that of any other in the record, and it is an important fact, because it is difficult to find suitable labour for such a class. Agricultural employment is particularly inapplicable when the distance to the appointed work is considerable and the seat of deformity is in the prisoner's lower extremities.

Next in numerical importance, and in the same table, are the cases of consumption, debility, and those of weak mind, as the fourth in the order. Of the latter a large proportion is found to consist of men who are mostly inoffensive, often hard working, and, generally speaking, only grossly ignorant and boorish. I may here refer to an instance of feigned insanity; for the individual, H. T., 6,776, who for a long time simulated aberration of intellect, was not only remarkably cunning and obstinate, but his life was for some time endangered by an attempt at voluntary starvation. His efforts to deceive were finally rendered abortive by persevering observation, and he returned to the penal class from which it was his object to escape. There were four cases of attempted suicide. Two of these were feigned; in one, the intention was doubtful, and in the fourth the life of an insane prisoner was nearly lost from the effects of a wound in the belly which he inflicted with a piece of tin, and with the view, as he said, of liberating worms.

A remarkable diminution in the number of casual sick has been gradually effected up to the present time. From a crowd of complainants, every morning, nearly all have been eliminated who were guided by some improper motive in their visits.

I have already adverted to the prevalence of rheumatism among the officers. With that exception they have been rarely disabled by illness, but from this most efficient and meritorious body, death by apoplexy suddenly removed a zealous and intelligent member. Young and active, his appearance betrayed none of the indications which often foretell the attack to which he succumbed.

In closing this report, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficient manner in which the duties have been performed by those officers who are under my immediate observation.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

VANS C. CLARKE, M.D., M.R.C. Phys. L.,

Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at DARTMOOR for the
Year ending 31st Dec. 1863.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris - - -	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea - - - - -	4	61	63	—	—	2	—
Dysentery - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh - - -	—	124	120	—	—	—	4
Ague - - - - -	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - - -	—	10	9	—	—	1	—
Syphilis - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Anasarca - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Abscess - - - - -	1	55	55	—	—	—	1
Ulcer - - - - -	2	39	39	—	—	—	2
Cancer - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	46	43	3	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula - - - - -	1	20	18	—	—	1	2
Phthisis - - - - -	4	18	15	—	—	6	1
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	5	18	17	1	—	5	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Cephalitis - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy - - - - -	—	57	56	—	—	—	1
Dementia - - - - -	—	6	5	—	1	—	—
Mania - - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Unsound Mind -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia - - - - -	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System - - -	1	28	24	2	—	2	1
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND OR- GANS OF CIRCULATION.							
Hypertrophy - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Palpitatio - - - - -	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
Syncope - - - - -	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Varicose Veins - - - - -	—	7	6	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation -	—	15	10	4	—	—	1
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Laryngitis - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	60	54	—	—	1	6
Pleuritis - - - - -	—	6	5	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	—	5	3	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages - - -	—	21	15	2	—	2	2

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—continued.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dyspepsia - - - -	9	37	42	1	—	—	3
Obstipation - - - -	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Colic - - - - -	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible - -	—	22	22	—	—	—	—
„ Strangulated - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis - - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Verues - - - - -	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano - - -	1	3	3	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs - - - -	4	2	6	—	—	—	—
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.							
Stricture of Urethra -	3	12	15	—	—	—	—
Orchitis - - - - -	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. -	—	13	12	—	—	—	1
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.							
Muscular Rheumatism - -	2	49	48	1	—	—	2
Diseases of Bones - - -	2	18	19	1	—	—	—
„ Joints - - - - -	—	5	3	1	—	—	3
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Carbuncle - - - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Boils - - - - -	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Lupus - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sycosis - - - - -	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Lepra - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scabies - - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Eczema - - - - -	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Herpes - - - - -	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin - -	—	15	14	—	—	—	1
11. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.							
Ophthalmia - - - -	1	8	8	—	—	—	1
Fistula Lachrymalis - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Polypus of the Nose - -	—	6	5	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class -	—	18	17	—	—	—	1
12. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.							
Contusions - - - -	—	34	34	—	—	—	—
Sprains - - - - -	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Fractures - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds -	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - -	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Other Accidents and Injuries -	3	4	7	—	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. FEIGNED DISEASES.							
Malingering - - - -	—	86	86	—	—	—	—
Observatio - - - - -	1	51	52	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	58	1,145	1,124	18	1	23	37

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received from other Prisons, and their respective DISEASES, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Whence received.	None.	Scrofula.	Morbus Cordis.	Debility.	Age and Feeble.	Hæmorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Spinal Disease.	Disease of Thibie.	Chronic Dysentery.	Ulcer.	Injury.	Epilepsia.	Dyspepsia.	Leprosy.	Disease of Femur.	Ague.	Deaf.	Hydrocele.	Deformed, Stiff Arms, Legs, or Joints.	Skin Disease.	Enlarged Glands.	Chronic Cough.	Renal Disease.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Diseased Scrotum, Rectum, or Testes.	Phthisis.	Weak Mind.	Rheumatism.	Lost.					Bronchitis.	Hæmoptysis.	Ophthalmia or Amaurosis.	Abscess.	Incontinence of Urine.	Paralysis.	Syncope.	Asthma.	Pulmonary Affection.	Rheumatic Gout.	Syphilis.	Total.	
																															Foot.	Eye.	Hand.	Arm.	Leg.													
Bow Street	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
Portland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Millbank	-	15	1	35	12	3	3	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	42	25	2	-	1	1	1	4	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Wakefield	-	7	2	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	
Leicester	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Woking	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31		
Chatham	-	-	1	5	4	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	18	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Pentonville	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Portsmouth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Total	36	22	5	45	17	3	7	2	1	1	3	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	53	1	4	1	1	4	21	5	45	33	3	1	1	1	3	4	13	6	10	3	1	3	1	6	4	1	1	333	

No. II.—GENERAL HEALTH of CONVICTS confined in Dartmoor Prison
for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report

State of Health.	Remaining, 1st January 1863.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection 1st January 1864.
Healthy - - - -	—	27	27	6	21
Ditto, lost hand or arm - -	—	4	4	4	—
Ditto, „ leg - - - -	3	4	7	1	6
Ditto, „ eye - - - -	—	1	1	1	—
Ditto, lame - - - -	74	18	92	37	55
Ditto, ruptured - - - -	16	18	34	20	14
Ditto, aged - - - -	3	—	3	1	2
Delicate - - - -	—	7	7	3	4
Ditto, lost hand or arm - -	12	—	12	2	10
Ditto, „ leg - - - -	6	—	6	—	6
Ditto, „ eye - - - -	1	—	1	—	1
Ditto, lame - - - -	42	6	48	13	35
Ditto, ruptured - - - -	29	3	32	12	20
Ditto, aged - - - -	—	1	1	1	—
Infirm and aged - - - -	25	17	42	8	34
Rheumatism - - - -	13	3	16	6	10
Ophthalmia - - - -	14	10	24	7	17
Hepatitis - - - -	1	—	1	1	—
Chronic bronchitis - - - -	10	13	23	6	17
Hæmoptysis - - - -	17	6	23	9	14
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	6	3	9	3	6
Paralysis - - - -	1	3	4	—	4
Morbus cordis - - - -	27	5	32	12	20
Epilepsia - - - -	50	4	54	20	34
Lupus of nose - - - -	1	—	1	—	1
Asthma - - - -	8	6	14	7	7
Mental disease - - - -	110	33	143	42	101
Debilitas - - - -	81	81	162	127	35
Phthisis - - - -	80	45	125	46	79
Hydrocele - - - -	2	1	3	2	1
Scrofula - - - -	78	22	100	38	62
Stricture - - - -	7	4	11	6	5
Ulcer - - - -	11	3	14	3	11
Fistula - - - -	3	—	3	1	2
Varicose veins - - - -	42	7	49	19	30
Diseased joints - - - -	4	—	4	—	4
Injuries - - - -	14	2	16	2	14
Spinal disease - - - -	5	2	7	—	7
Syphilis - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Contracted chest - - - -	2	—	2	—	2
Diseased scrotum - - - -	13	1	14	—	14
Abscess - - - -	5	3	8	4	4
Diseased skin of leg - - - -	3	—	3	—	3
Eruptions - - - -	2	—	2	1	1
Disease of tibia - - - -	1	1	2	1	1
„ femur - - - -	—	2	2	—	2
„ rectum - - - -	1	1	2	—	2
Polypus - - - -	1	—	1	—	1
Scorbutus - - - -	1	—	1	—	1
Gout, rheumatic - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Chronic dysentery - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Dyspepsia - - - -	—	3	3	—	3
Skin disease - - - -	—	2	2	—	2
Enlarged glands - - - -	—	4	4	1	3
Chronic cough - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Renal disease - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Incontinence of urine - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Syncope - - - -	—	1	1	1	—
Pulmonary affections - - - -	—	4	4	1	3
Deaf - - - -	—	2	2	—	2
Disease of testes - - - -	—	3	3	1	2
Ague - - - -	—	1	1	—	1
Total - - - -	825	393	1,218	476	742

Medical
Officer's
Report.

No. III.—ANNUAL RETURN OF CONVICTS' AGES ON CONVICTION, confined in the Establishment, for the Year 1863.

Ages.	Number of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1863.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.							Number remaining on 1st January 1864.	
				Pardoned.	Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.		Total discharged.
Above 10 and under 20	91	34	125	-	22	3	41	-	-	1	67	58
20 , 30	333	169	502	1	74	14	114	-	-	6	209	293
30 , 40	171	86	257	-	39	6	39	-	-	7	91	166
40 " 50	123	56	179	-	38	3	23	-	-	5	69	110
" 50 60	85	36	121	-	20	4	7	-	-	4	35	86
" 60 " 70	22	12	34	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	5	29
" 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	825	393	1,218	1	195	31	226	-	-	23	476	742

A RETURN of INVALID PRISONERS removed from Dartmoor to Woking Prison during the Year 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Number.	Register.	Name.	Disease, or Remarks on Reception.	Disease for which removed.
1	6,813	T. S.	Age - - - -	Fistula.
2	6,800	W. T.	Fit for labour at Dartmoor Prison.	Hypochondriasis.
3	6,434	T. E.	Dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and varicose veins.	Hæmoptysis.
4	6,280	J. C.	Crippled foot after amputation.	Dyspepsia.
5	5,953	F. K.	Incipient phthisis - -	Morbus cordis.
6	6,638	J. C.	Hernia - - -	Debilitas.
7	6,380	G. F. H.	Debilitas - - -	Hæmoptysis.
8	6,797	B. M.	Weakly - - -	Debility.
9	6,213	D. R.	Lame and asthma - -	Debility.
10	5,513	J. B.	Age and cough - -	Chronic bronchitis.
11	6,706	J. T.	Varicose veins - -	Necrosis.
12	6,926	J. L.	Lame arm - - -	Struma.
13	6,940	J. S.	Anæmia and occasional syncope.	Morbus cordis.
14	6,950	E. R.	General debility - -	Rheumatism.
15	6,989	G. S.	General debility - -	Lumbago.
16	6,929	J. S.	Abscess.	
17	6,735	W. S.	Age and varicose veins -	Varicose veins and ulcers.
18	6,239	C. T.	Varicose veins - -	Rheumatism.
19	7,087	W. K.	Age and rheumatism -	Rheumatism.
20	7,023	W. C.	Age and bronchitis - -	Debility and rheumatism.
21	7,092	P. M.	Lameness - - -	Necrosis.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

A RETURN OF INSANE PRISONERS removed from Dartmoor Prison during the Year 1863.

Register.	Initials.	Whence received.	Date of reception.	Age on reception.	State of mind or report when received.	Character of attack.	When first symptoms appeared.	Date of removal.	Whither removed.
6,004	L. B.	Millbank	Nov. 9, 1860 -	20	Epilepsy and weak mind.	Delirium, violent	Uncertain	Jan. 29, 1863	Fisherton.
6,909	T. B.	"	Oct. 14, 1858 -	30	Weak mind	Alternate fits of excitement and sullenness.	"	Sept. 21 "	"
5,950	S. T.	"	Oct. 19, 1860 -	29	"	Violent and ungovernable	"	" 21 "	"
6,476	T. D.	"	Oct. 24, 1861 -	22	"	Very sullen, and often violent	"	" 21 "	"
6,532	E. F.	"	Nov. 22, 1861 -	46	"	Amentia	"	" 21 "	"
6,763	J. H.	Wakefield	July 2, 1862 -	24	Weak mind and enlarged glands.	Sullen, filthy	"	" 28 "	"
6,815	G. M.	Millbank	July 18, 1862 -	21	Cripple	Delusions, attempted suicide	"	" 21 "	"
6,778	P. S.	Pentonville	July 17, 1862 -	19	Mental condition doubtful.	Sullen, irritable	"	" 28 "	"
6,786	J. W.	"	July 17, 1862 -	21	Not stated	Violent, delusions	"	" 28 "	"
6,802	E. T.	Woking	July 17, 1862 -	48	"	Very excitable, ungovernable	"	" 28 "	"

No. IV.—PARTICULARS OF DECEASED CONVICTS during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	P. M. REMARKS.
			Separate Confinement.			Association.				Where.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.										
5,881	J. S.	37	0	5	27	2	5	14	1859. Oct. 24	Woking	1860. Aug. 17	Dyspepsia.	Very in- different.	Hæmop- tysis.	3	5	1863. Jan. 7	No P. M.
6,442	J. C.	33	0	3	1	2	1	10	1860. May 9	Millbank	1861. Sept. 20	Hæmoptysis, ruptured on right side.	Very in- different.	Phthisis.	4	9	Jan. 23	No P. M.
6,718	J. W.	38	0	6	13	0	7	4	1861. Oct. 3	Millbank	1862. June 17	Varicose veins.	Very in- different.	Chronic bron- chitis.	2	12	Jan. 31	No P. M.
5,405	T. J.	64	0	9	27	3	1	2	1858. Nov. 30	Millbank	1859. Nov. 8	Age.	Very in- different.	Hæmop- tysis.	4	7	Mar. 4	Both lungs extensively tuber- culated. Heart fatty and soft.
6,228	T. B.	31	0	9	18	3	0	1	1858. Oct. 27	Woking	1861. April 26	Director's order.	Very in- different.	Phthisis	7	0	Mar. 14	No P. M.
6,795	J. M.	26	0	7	3	0	7	18	1861. Oct. 17	Penton- ville	1862. July 17	Hernia, weakly.	Very in- different.	Hæmop- tysis.	2	9	Mar. 15	Both lungs full of tubercles. Pericardium filled with clots of blood. Ascending aorta close above the valves rup- tured.
6,630	E. H.	32	0	4	5	1	0	1	1861. Aug. 6	Millbank	1861. April 22	Weak mind.	Very in- different.	Diarrhœa	3	7	Mar. 18	No P. M.
6,820	A. D.	24	0	3	23	0	10	25	Dec. 12	Millbank	1862. July 18	Weak mind.	In- different.	Diarrhœa	1	4	April 1	No P. M.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*cont.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Date of Con- viction.	Received at Dartmoor, from		Sentence.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	P. M. REMARKS.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Separate Confinement.	Association.	Days.		Where.	When.					Mths.	Days.		
5,279	J. T.	54	0	8	22	0	2	2	1857. July 6	Ports- mouth.	1859. July 9	8	Asthma and general debility	Very in- different.	Hyper- trophy of heart (sudden death). Cerebral disease.	1	12	April 2	Hypertrophy of heart.
6,858	C. J.	37	0	8	2	1	4	6	1861. May 13	Portland	1863. Feb. 9	5	Mental imbecility.	Very in- different.		0	3	May 23	Traces of recent inflamma- tion of membranes covering brain. Ventricles full of and surface of cerebrum covered with serum.
6,489	J. S.	19	0	2	2	1	0	0	1861. May 14	Millbank	1861. Oct. 24	4	Weak mind.	Very in- different.	Phthisis.	10	12	May 27	No. P. M.
5,834	J. F.	49	0	11	24	0	8	14	1859. Jan. 30	Millbank	1860. July 24	8	Weak mind & lately tertian ague.	Very in- different.	Ery- sipelas.	3	18	June 24	No P. M.
7,094	G. C.	22	0	7	26	0	8	11	1862. Jan. 14	Millbank	1863. May 19	8	Phthisis.	Very in- different.	Phthisis.	1	16	July 4	No P. M.
6,766	J. J.	42	0	10	6	1	0	14	1861. July 5	Wakefield	1862. July 3	4	Lame ankle.	In- different.	Hæmo- ptysis.	1	11	July 4	No P. M.
7,044	J. Y.	59	0	8	29	0	6	13	1862. Mar. 22	Chatham	1863. Apr. 22	3	Defective sight.	In- different.	Pul- monary apoplexy.	0	16	July 19	Lungs gorged with blood. Old pleuritic adhesions. Cirrho- sis of the liver.
5,068	W. D.	40	0	9	1	4	6	5	1858. Mar. 18	Millbank	1859. Feb. 8	L.	Weak in mind and body. Struma.	In- different.	Inflam- mation of Lungs & ramolli- scent of brain.	0	15	Aug. 7	Extensive hepatization of left lung, and a large cavity filled with pus. Ramollissement of brain.

6,780	W. W.	60	0	9	7	1	3	15	1861. Aug. 10.	15	Penton- ville.	1862. July 17	Unfit for hard labour, weakly.	Very in- different.	Cancer of stomach.	0	4	Sept. 4	Lungs healthy. Abdominal cavity filled with yellow fluid, and some of the same in stomach, which was the seat of gelatiniform cancer and of an ulcer which had perforated the viscous. Mu- cous membrane highly in- flamed.
7,025	W. G.	33	0	4	18	0	3	30	1862. Oct. 27	6	Millbank	1863. Apr. 21	General debi- lity (phthisis).	Very in- different.	Anoplexy (cerebral)	1	25	Sept. 6	Large quantity of blood effused on surface of brain. Ven- tricles full of serum.
6,182	A. M.	26	0	4	12	2	4	26	1860. July 5	4	Millbank	1861. Feb. 21	Scrofula.	Very in- different.	Struma.	4	29	1863. Sept. 9	Extensive suppuration in the neck. Caries of 3rd cervical vertebra, and pus in the spinal canal.
4,381	D. N.	53	8	18	6	1	6	6	1856. Dec. 6	L.	Wakefield	1857. Sept. 26	Lame knee.	In- different.	Pneumonia.	0	12	Oct. 10	Extensive disorganization of left lung. Puckered cicatrix of old abscess on the surface, and old adhesions of pleura.
6,141	C. M.	57	0	9	21	4	7	28	1858. Mar. 6	15	Ports- mouth.	1861. Feb. 16	Hernia and debility.	Very in- different.	Rupture of a blood- vessel.	3	4	Nov. 27	Extreme emaciation. Strong, but old, pleuritic adhesions on right side. A cavity as large as an orange in centre of right lung, and filled with recent coagulum.
6,198	J. F.	47	0	1	13	2	2	30	1860. Dec. 3	6	Millbank	1861. Mar. 26	Varicose veins and hydrocele	Very in- different.	Phthisis.	7	20	Dec. 3	Substance of right lung infl- trated with pus and several abscesses. Left lung dege- nerated into a hard and con- tracted mass, and bound down to the back of the cavity.
6,967	W. M.	23	0	7	12	2	9	9	1860. July 26	4	Woking.	1863. Mar. 19	Director's order.	Very in- different.	Phthisis.	7	21	Dec. 15	Both lungs full of cavities. Pericardium full of serum, and patches of recent lymph on the surface of heart.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

No. V.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Year 1863.

Month.	Daily average of Barometer.	Daily average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.											
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partially Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	N.W.	W.S.W.	W.	
January -	29.61	Deg. 37	Deg. 40	Deg. 39	Deg. 49	Deg. 28	In. 6.0?	13	7	11	Days, 2	Days, 2	Days, 3	Days, -	Days, -	Days, 3	Days, 3	Days, 10	Days, -	Days, -	Days, -	Days, 8
February	30.11	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	29	2.47	19	7	2	-	-	2	-	3	6	5	6	-	-	-	4
March -	29.71	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	31	4.75	20	7	4	3	1	1	4	1	11	2	1	-	-	-	7
April -	29.81	44 $\frac{4}{8}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	41	4.31	18	7	5	2	-	11	1	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	7
May -	29.80	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{9}{8}$	71	39	4.81	24	4	3	1	5	7	-	-	4	5	5	-	-	-	4
June -	29.75	51 $\frac{2}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	48	8.33	17	8	5	-	1	5	-	-	6	2	4	-	-	-	12
July -	29.95	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	51	1.80	29	1	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	6	5	-	-	-	9
August -	29.74	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	50	7.72	9	17	5	5	-	-	-	2	12	2	3	-	-	-	7
September	29.69	48 $\frac{3}{8}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	43	9.04	4	13	13	-	-	4	-	1	6	-	11	-	-	-	8
October -	29.58	47 $\frac{2}{8}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{6}{8}$	56	38	10.91	11	11	9	-	-	3	-	-	2	4	2	4	5	-	11
November	30.22	42 $\frac{4}{8}$	45 $\frac{2}{8}$	43 $\frac{2}{8}$	51	35	8.09	10	12	8	-	-	3	1	1	2	7	8	-	-	1	5
December	29.89	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{2}{8}$	41 $\frac{3}{8}$	48	30	10.15	9	8	14	-	-	11	-	-	2	2	9	-	-	-	7
Total -	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.38	183	102	80	18	11	54	6	13	57	39	68	4	5	1	89

CHATHAM PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

Chatham Prison, January 12, 1864.

Governor's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st January					
1863 was -	-	-	-	-	1,096
Since received into the prison	-	-	-	-	972
Total					2,068
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works in Western Australia and Gibraltar, removed to other prisons, discharged with licence, or on expiration of sentence, and deaths -					
	-	-	-	-	972

Remaining in prison on 31st December 1862	-	1,096
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For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix A.

Conduct of Officers.

With the exception of such few cases as have been brought specially to your notice, the conduct of the body of officers has been very good, and I continue to receive most efficient support from all departments.

Major Ogilvie, the late Deputy-Governor of this establishment, whose able and cordial assistance I have in my previous reports brought specially to your notice, was in May last elected Governor of Oxford County Prison, and has been succeeded in his appointment by Captain Stopford, who has shown great zeal, energy, and discretion in the performance of his duties, and to whom my best thanks are also due for the cordial support he has afforded me since his appointment.

Mr. Turner, the chief warder, continues to perform the arduous and responsible duties of his office in the most able and efficient manner, and is well supported by all the principal officers.

Discipline.

Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been rigidly enforced, without the exercise of any undue severity.

Description of Labour.

The labour upon which the prisoners have been employed has been classed, as heretofore, under the following heads:—

The Admiralty Department, the Brickfield, the War Department, the Royal Engineer Department, and prison labour.

In consequence of a requisition from the Admiralty for an increased number of convicts, all the parties employed under the War Department

Governor's
Report.

and the Royal Engineers were in April last transferred to the Admiralty works, and consequently the amount of work executed under these two heads has been very small.

Admiralty Department.

The labour under this head continues to be directed entirely to the works in connexion with the extension of the dockyard, and consists of excavating and removing clay, chalk, mud, &c., building river walls both in brick and stone, forming dams, scabbling and dressing stone, making and setting concrete, pile driving, grinding cement, executing blacksmith's and carpenter's work, sawing timber, making and repairing mud boots, unloading barges of gravel, removing stores, timber, &c. &c.

Much has been done in the course of the year towards economizing the labour of the convicts by increasing the plant, extending the tramways, &c., and horses are now employed, under the care of selected convicts, in doing a considerable portion of the cartage upon which the labour of the convicts has previously been very unprofitably expended, but much yet remains to be done in this respect.

Brickfield.

Most of the kilns have been rebuilt on a much larger scale, and the plant has been considerably increased.

2,498,700 bricks of an excellent quality have been made and burnt entirely by convict labour, under the superintendence of the officers of the prison, without a single kiln having been improperly burnt during the whole season.

A much larger quantity of bricks could be made and with much more economy if machinery such as is now used in almost all large brick yards were employed in conjunction with convict labour, and the bricks would be still better in quality.

War Department.

During the short time the convicts were employed in this department, their labour consisted as heretofore in shipping and unshipping guns, shot, and other stores, cleaning and painting guns, shell, shot, &c., storing gun carriages, &c., at the gun wharf.

Engineer Department.

The labour under this head during the short period that the convicts were employed upon it consisted in repairing roads, parades, &c., breaking and carting stones, &c.

Prison Labour.

The employment of the convicts under this head consists of all the requisite repairs of the prison, &c., and includes work performed by the following trades, viz., blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinmiths, fitters, painters, glaziers, carpenters, sawyers, stonemasons, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, hammock menders, gardeners, bookbinders, &c., &c.

The convicts have also been employed in baking and cooking for the establishment, and in washing the linen, bedding, &c.

For particulars of the work executed by the convicts under the above-named five different heads, I beg to refer you to Appendix B and C.

It will be seen by reference to the return (C) that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,064, and they have been employed as follows :—

Admiralty department	-	-	-	626
Brickfield	-	-	-	142
War department	-	-	-	11
Royal Engineers' department	-	-	-	3
Prison labour	-	-	-	145

Governor's
Report.

Total employed daily	-	-	-	927
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, and under punishment, &c.	-	-	-	137

Average daily throughout the year	-	-	-	1,064
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It will further be seen by reference to the above-named returns that the value of the labour executed by the convicts has been—

	£	s.	d.
For the Admiralty department	24,468	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
For the Brickfield	3,106	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
For the War department	369	17	10
For the Royal Engineers' department	98	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the prison	3,512	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	£31,556	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Every exertion has been made to have the work executed by the convicts during the year, as far as possible, accurately measured and valued, and it is most satisfactory to find that in every case where more accurate measurement has been attained, the value of the work ascertained to have been performed has exceeded the approximate valuation given for similar work during the preceding year, and in some instances the excess has been found to be very considerable.

Where it has been impracticable to measure the work performed, the lowest scale of wages given by the Admiralty to the labourers in the dockyard who are employed on labour of the lightest and most desultory character has been credited, though the Admiralty are now paying at least half as much again to free men for doing work of a similar character to that upon which the great body of the convicts are employed.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The total average value of the labour of each convict during the year has been 29*l.* 13*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

The conduct of the prisoners as a body has been very good.

Rigid discipline has been enforced, but out of an entire population of 2,068 prisoners 1,557 have never been punished for any offence; it has not been found requisite to inflict corporal punishment in a single case; no prisoner has been sent back to separate confinement for the purpose of undergoing a second period of probation, neither has it been necessary to place any man in the dark cells during the year; indeed it is now nearly three years since corporal punishment has been inflicted on any convict at this prison, or since one has been sent back to separate confinement.

Escapes.

Only one attempt at escape has been made during the year.

This prisoner while employed in the brickfield left his party, but was discovered before he got beyond the chain of sentries.

Governor's
Report

Deaths.

Five deaths have occurred during the year, all from natural causes.

State of the Buildings, &c.

The library and reading room for the officers, which was just commenced at the date of my last report, has been completed and is much resorted to by the officers when off duty.

A considerable number of books have been already purchased which are in constant requisition, and the leading newspapers and several periodicals are taken in.

The whole of the buildings are in good repair.

Concluding Remarks.

The certainty which the prisoners now feel that idleness or bad conduct inevitably prolongs their period of imprisonment continues to be the most powerful incentive to both industry and obedience, and there is every reason for believing that most of them use their utmost endeavours, on their release, to obtain an honest livelihood.

Out of 333 convicts who were released from this prison during the year, 102 placed their earnings in the hands of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, nearly the whole of whom were enabled by the assistance of that most useful institution either to obtain employment in this country or to emigrate.

In addition to the above, six prisoners on their discharge gave up their earnings to the Birmingham Prisoners' Aid Society and received similar assistance.

I may further mention, that out of 163 discharged convicts, who during the year became entitled to the final balances of their gratuities, 133 have forwarded satisfactory certificates that they were gaining their livelihood honestly, 24 have not yet applied for their balances, and the amounts due to the remaining six have been withheld in consequence of their not having been enabled to forward certificates of a perfectly satisfactory character.

Observance of Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, with the exception of such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

T. FOLLIOTT POWELL,

Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX (A).—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the year 1863. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1863—

The number in Chatham prison - - - - 1,096

Received during the year from—

Convict Prisons	{ Millbank	-	-	-	244
	{ Pentonville	-	-	-	319
	{ Portsmouth	-	-	-	2
	{ Dartmoor	-	-	-	38
	{ Woking	-	-	-	4
	{ Broadmoor	-	-	-	2

609

County and Bo- rough Prisons under Contract with the Go- vernment.	{ Wakefield	-	-	-	260
	{ Leicester	-	-	-	83
	{ Perth	-	-	-	19

362

Revoked Licence - - - - - 1

2,068

Disposed of during the year, by—

Transfers to Convict Prisons.	{ Portland	-	-	-	3
	{ Portsmouth	-	-	-	215
	{ Dartmoor	-	-	-	79
	{ Woking	-	-	-	6
	{ Broadmoor	-	-	-	78

381

Embarkations	{ Western Australia	-	-	-	188
	{ Gibraltar	-	-	-	65

253

Pardons	{ Free	-	-	-	1
	{ Conditional	-	-	-	1

2

Discharged	{ On licence	-	-	-	292
	{ On medical grounds	-	-	-	1
	{ On sentence expired	-	-	-	38

331

Deaths - - - - - 5

Numbers remaining 31st December 1863 - - - 1,096

Actual number during the year - 2,068

Governor's
Report.

Description of Work.	Periods.		No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour.
	From.	To.						Amount.
Brought forward - - s. d.								£ s. d. 28,044 0 4
PRISON :								
Carpenters and saw- yers - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	6	8 4	3,726 48		
	1 April	30 June	77	6	9 0	4,158 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7	9 0	4,977 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	6	7 58	3,728 24		
					8 30	16,590 12		
						1,951 6½	2 6	243 19 5
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	5	8 4	3,105 40		
	1 April	30 June	77	6	9 0	4,158 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	6	9 0	4,266 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	5	7 58	3,107 0		
					8 30	14,636 40		
						1,721 8	2 6	215 4 10
Blacksmiths and tin- men - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	4	8 4	2,484 32		
	1 April	30 June	77	4	9 0	2,772 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	4	9 0	2,846 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	5	7 58	3,107 0		
					8 30	11,209 32		
						1,318 6½	2 9	181 6 8
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	7	8 4	4,347 56		
	1 April	30 June	77	7	9 0	4,851 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7	9 0	4,977 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	7	7 58	4,349 48		
					8 30	18,525 44		
						2,179 4½	1 6	163 9 3
Masons - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	1	8 4	621 8		
	1 April	30 June	77	2	9 0	1,886 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	2	9 0	1,422 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	2	7 58	1,442 48		
					8 30	4,671 56		
						519 5½	2 8	73 5 10
Bookbinders - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	3	8 4	1,863 24		
	1 April	30 June	77	3	9 0	2,079 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	9 0	2,133 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	2	7 58	1,242 48		
					8 30	7,318 12		
						860 8½	2 6	107 12 5
General prison labour, including men at light labour, clean- ing prison, &c. &c. -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	52	8 4	32,298 56		
	1 April	30 June	77	52	9 0	36,036 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	51	9 0	36,241 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	52	7 58	32,312 48		
					8 30	136,908 44		
						16,106 7½	1 3	1,006 13 8
Shoemakers - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	15	8 4	9,317 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	15	9 0	10,395 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	16	9 0	11,376 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	19	7 58	11,806 36		
					8 30	42,894 36		
						5,046 9½	1 3	315 8 1
Carried forward								30,351 0

Governor's
Report.

DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time occupied.	Remarks.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	H. M. 5 0	A. M. 5 45	A. M. 0 45	
Breakfasts, officers and prisoners -	5 45	6 15	0 30	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers.	6 15	6 45	0 30	
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground and preparing for dinner.	6 45	12 15	5 30	Or from earliest dawn to 12.15 a.m. when the days are shorter.
Dinner for officers and prisoners and making up hammocks.	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 1 15	1 0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground.	1 15	6 10	4 55	Or from 1.15 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoons the prisoners are re-called from labour at 4.30 p.m.
Evening prayers and lecture, including time for moving to and from chapel, and preparing for supper.	6 10	6 55	0 45	
Supper, officers and prisoners -	6 55	7 25	0 30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25	7 45	0 20	
Taking down hammocks - - -	7 45	8 0	0 15	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. -	—	—	15 0	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week; and during this half day they are also made to bathe, and have their hair cut.

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Hours.	Mins.	
Meals - - - - -	2	0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from - - - - -	1	15	
Out-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from - - - - -	10	25	
* In-door occupation - - - - -	1	20	
Total - - - - -	15	0	About one hour and twenty minutes each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.

* This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils.

APPENDIX (C).—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Chatham Governor's
Prison in the Year 1863, and the Time occupied therein (the daily Report.
average number of Prisoners being 1,064).

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed.		Valued at	Amounts.	Total.
		Number of Hours.	Number of Days.			
ADMIRALTY:						
Removing timber, stones, gravel, &c.	296	H. M.	D. H.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters and sawyers	62	768,231 52	90,380 0	2 8½	12,202 0 1½	
Smiths and turners	25	163,657 24	19,253 ½	2 8½	2,607 4 10½	
Bricklayers	12	67,156 39	7,900 3	3 9	1,481 6 10½	
Shoemakers	5	30,666 11	3,607 2	2 8½	484 15 1½	
Platelayers	12	13,752 25	1,617 2	2 1½	171 17 2½	
General work, &c.	207	31,104 36	5,659 2	2 4	426 18 3	
		556,662 22	65,489 ½	2 2	7,094 13 11	24,468 16 4½
BRICKFIELD:						
Moulding bricks, &c.	333	227,882 22	26,809 ½	1 5½	1,943 13 3	
Carpenters	1	2,800	329 2	2 8½	44 11 8½	
Bricklayers	3	8,448	993 2	2 8½	133 10 8½	
General work, &c.	29	77,284	9,092 0	2 2	984 19 4	3,106 14 11½
WAR DEPARTMENT:						
Shipping stores, &c.	7	13,394 40	1,569 ½	2 9½	219 9 7½	
Painters	2	2,700 32	316 ½	2 6	39 10 7½	
General work	5	8,736 10	1,023 ½	2 2	110 17 7	369 17 10
ENGINEERS:						
Making and repairing roads	5	7,763 54	909 7	2 2	98 11 1½	98 11 1½
PRISON:						
Carpenters and sawyers	6	16,590 12	1,951 6	2 6	243 19 5	
Painters	5	14,636 40	1,721 8	2 6	215 4 10	
Blacksmiths and tinmen	4	11,209 32	1,318 6	2 9	181 6 8	
Gardeners	7	18,525 44	2,179 4½	1 6	163 9 3	
Masons	2	4,671 56	549 5½	2 8	73 5 10	
Bookbinders	2	7,318 12	860 8½	2 6	107 12 5	
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	51	136,908 44	16,106 7½	1 3	1,006 13 8	
Shoemakers	16	42,894 36	5,046 3½	1 3	315 8 1	
Tailors	12	31,866 48	3,749 0	1 3	234 6 3½	
Washermen	18	67,637 52	7,957 3½	1 3	497 6 9½	
Bakers	8	24,880 0	2,488 0	1 6	186 12 0	
Cooks	10	43,045 30	3,826 3	1 6	286 19 4½	3,512 4 7½
Unproductive employ- ment, school, sick, pun- ishment, &c.	137	353,418 29	41,578 4	—		
		2,753,845 11	324,286 5			£31,556 4 11½

Average per head - - - - - £29 13s. 1½d.

Average daily number throughout the year—Admiralty	-	-	-	-	626
Ditto ditto Brickfield	-	-	-	-	142
Ditto ditto War Department	-	-	-	-	11
Ditto ditto Engineer ditto	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto ditto Prison works	-	-	-	-	145
Non-effectives (as men at school, sick, under punishment, new arrivals, &c.)	-	-	-	-	137
Total daily average number of men in the prison throughout the year	-	-	-	-	1,064

Governor's
Report.

APPENDIX (D.)

Number of Offenders punished.*			Number of Men not punished.†	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.‡				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in the Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.		By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
17	494	511	1,557	18	1,150	1,168	3·2 or 0·30 per cent.	333	1,064	2,068

* The same men only once included.

† Including men only admonished.

‡ Men with more than one offence are included here.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Chatham Prison for the year ending the 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks -	-	-	3,504 4 2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants -	-	-	7,788 12 2
Gratuities to officers -	-	-	909 16 2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department -	-	-	506 15 0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	-	-	1,740 1 2
Uniforms for officers and servants -	-	-	1,046 15 10
Victualling prisoners -	-	-	10,805 0 8
Clothing, &c. for prisoners -	-	-	6,253 7 9
Bedding for prisoners -	-	-	19 17 0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	-	-	110 6 9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) -	-	-	22 12 1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation -	-	-	1,186 19 5
Gratuities to convicts -	-	-	2,674 19 11
Furniture and fittings -	-	-	134 7 3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. -	-	-	23 2 8
Fuel and light for general purposes -	-	-	1,307 10 9
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs -	-	-	654 5 10
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles -	-	-	402 17 0
Brushes, brooms, and mops -	-	-	43 9 6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. -	-	-	27 12 7
Various small disbursements -	-	-	466 19 2
Rent, rates, and taxes -	-	-	253 1 8
Total -	-	-	39,882 14 6
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts -	-	-	1,142 5 0
Net expenditure -	-	-	38,740 9 6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Chatham Prison, January 1, 1864.*Chaplain's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report for the year 1863.

The moral and religious condition of the prisoners, upon which it is always difficult to pronounce a definite opinion, may be best ascertained from the detail of those daily duties and labours which are imposed upon them, and in which I believe they have conducted themselves on the whole in a manner more than ordinarily satisfactory during the last year.

Marked attention has been shown to the usual routine of daily prayers, and of public services in the chapel.

Twice on every Lord's day, and on Christmas day and Good Friday, there has been full service, with a sermon on each occasion; on week-days, morning and evening, prayers have been read daily, and at those services a short lecture has been delivered three times a week, and I must say that the order and gravity which have been observed have fully equalled, if they have not even exceeded, those of any previous year.

Prayers and a lecture have also been given, and the sick have been visited, every Sunday in each of the infirmary wards, and the prisoners under punishment have likewise been visited and advised on both parts of that sacred day.

The chaplain's voluntary Bible class on Sunday mornings has maintained its interest, as is manifested by a gradually increased attendance, its numbers having risen to 196 actually present of their own free will, without the offer of any inducement beyond the advantage of instruction in the sacred scriptures for three-quarters of an hour.

The Lord's supper has been administered in the chapel six times during the year to prisoners of the first class clear of reports, after being previously examined on the subject and closely questioned as to their motives and views in partaking of it; the aggregate number of such communicants for the year was 183, or an average of 30·5 at each celebration.

A short service has been given *daily* in each ward of the infirmary, and the chaplains have added very frequent practical expositions of scripture; they have also constantly visited the sick from bed to bed for private advice and instruction.

The scripture reader has been occupied in his appropriate duties in the infirmary an hour every morning and afternoon, and has also taken the class of military prisoners in the school, besides supplying the place of any schoolmaster who might be absent on leave; during the winter months he has been engaged three evenings a week in visiting prisoners in their ordinary cells, and he reports to me that he invariably finds them either reading or working sums in arithmetic, the older men being generally employed in reading their Bibles.

The care and superintendence of the prisoners' library are entrusted to the scripture reader; the books are at present in very fair condition; he has also charge of the bookbinding, and of all the materials

Chaplain's Report. used in it ; the following numbers show the work done in that line during the year, viz., binding, re-binding, and repairing :—

Library books	-	1,994
School books	-	477
Bibles	-	675
Prayer books	-	669
Hymn books	-	700

Total	-	4,515
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The customary duties of the school have been diligently attended to by four schoolmasters, one of whom, however, is fully occupied, after giving scripture lessons morning and afternoon, in different ways, as chaplain's clerk, and in registering and stamping the prisoners' outgoing letters, in entering and forwarding their incoming letters, and in the preparation of the letter paper ; for this arrangement his school class is necessarily merged in that of another schoolmaster after the Bible lessons.

For school purposes the prisoners are classified in 11 divisions, each division attending school one half day per week ; they are naturally classed with reference to the great variety of their attainments and capacities ; those of the lowest grade of knowledge form the first division, and they gradually ascend, according to their qualifications, to the 11th or highest class, who attend school on Saturday mornings. The books in use will be seen in the annexed statement.

In addition to the register of the men in his several divisions, each schoolmaster keeps a record of their progress and conduct in school ; these books are used periodically with the chaplain, when he investigates every individual case of those under daily instruction ; this process brings the schoolmaster's management of his classes to the chaplain's observation, familiarises him with the character, conduct, and improvement or otherwise of each prisoner, and facilitates his account of them in his "character book." Of 971 prisoners admitted from other prisons during the past year, 83, or about 9 per cent., could not read on reception, either from previous indifference, or incompetency, or obstinacy ; and of 333 who during that year were discharged to liberty from this prison, only 18, or about 5 per cent., including the incompetent and wayward, were then unable to read. Of 330 prisoners who attended this school during the whole year, no less than 319, or 96 per cent., made real improvement in greater or less degrees.

As a further encouragement of their exertions in seeking knowledge, every prisoner is allowed, on his voluntary request, the use of two school books and a slate in his cell, and of these they had on a recent day the following numbers of such books in such private use, viz., amongst 1,075 prisoners then in the prison—

Arithmetics	-	694
Dictionaries	-	473
Spelling-books	-	321
Geographies	-	250
Grammars	-	81
Mathematics	-	70

Total	1,889
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And on the same day there were in use by the same 1,075 prisoners, on their *voluntary application*, no fewer than 1,009 volumes of library books, or above 93 per cent. on the whole number of men. Evening

is their only time for reading library and school books. They are all of course supplied with a Bible, a prayer book, and a hymn book.

Chaplain's
Report.

The voluntary weekly lectures to prisoners of the upper stages are continued by the chaplains, scripture reader, and schoolmasters, and the prisoners attending them appear interested in the treatment of the different subjects.

"The effects of the discipline of the prison" may be seen in every part of it. The order and attention of the prisoners, both at chapel and in school, are remarkable; very few exceptions, and those of a trifling nature, have been brought to my notice; I have also both observed and heard of an increased attention to our teaching, and to the daily services in the infirmary; the Bible and other good books have been more extensively and more carefully read by the sick therein, and an air of superior discipline pervades the whole; prisoners under punishment in the separate cells have been subdued and respectful in behaviour, more attentive to expostulation and advice, and evidently yielding in no ordinary degree to the severer restraints of discipline; I have not seen one prisoner in a dark cell for refractory conduct.

The disposal of the prisoners on their discharge is still the great difficulty, and but for the philanthropic exertions of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society it would be almost insuperable. The following extracts from letters to me lately by one who had been exemplary in his whole prison conduct, may afford some idea of the struggles to which even a very well-conducted and intelligent man may be exposed; he writes, "It is now some time since I was under your charge and received your kind instruction and advice; I would have written you before this, but was anxious to obtain some position or make some progress towards obtaining an honest livelihood ere I did so. I deeply regret, however, to say that I have not succeeded in obtaining any employment except some casual work from a relative. It is now that I feel my punishment and errors more keenly than when in prison; it is very bitter, very sad to reflect that one's soul and body are jeopardised for ever for the sake of a few hours of worldly excitement." After then referring to an unavailing application he had made to the society, the secretary being only able to obtain for him the post of an ordinary labourer, he proceeds to say, "he (the secretary) intends to try, however, what he can do towards my getting a situation in the lower branches of the profession to which I have for 20 years belonged. So far as regards becoming an ordinary labourer, my own feeling is that I had better be anything rather than an idle man, and am disposed to accept such work. It is not hard work that I am afraid of, and I should be content with the humblest drudgery in my own profession, could I but get a start of even 10s. per week, or less."

Five deaths of prisoners occurred during the past year; in three of the cases thankfulness was expressed for our visits and advice, and a hopeful earnestness was manifested. Of the remaining two, one man expired immediately after entering the infirmary, the other appeared hardened and indifferent to our repeated visits and advice until a few hours before his departure, when he desired to see the chaplain, who again visited him.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

J. K. MARSH,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's
Report.

LIST OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOL.

Fifth Book of Lessons, Irish.	Thompson's Arithmetic.
Fourth do. do.	Walkinghame's do.
Third do. do.	Chambers' Mathematics.
Second do. do.	Do. Arithmetic.
Sequel to No. 2 Second Book.	Do. Algebra.
Third Book, C.K.S.	Do. Mensuration.
Second do. do.	Mensuration (Irish).
Do. do., new series.	Hutton's Mathematics.
Adult Learners' First Book.	Tate's do.
Lesson Book for Adults.	Do. Arithmetic.
Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.	Do. Algebra.
Lectures to Young Men.	Do. Geometry.
History of British Empire.	Tract on Book-keeping.
Exemplary Biography.	English Grammar.
Moral Class Book.	Descriptive Geography.
Goldsmith's History of England.	Sullivan's do.
Large Irish Arithmetic.	Spelling Books.
Small do. do.	Dictionaries.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL TIME.

The three hours are thus occupied, viz. :—

25	minutes in scriptural instruction.
20	" in receiving and issuing in exchange books from the prison library, and school books for reading in cells.
60	" in writing.
35	" in arithmetic.
40	" in reading books of general instruction.

Total 180 minutes = 3 hours.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Chatham, January 8, 1864.

I BEG to transmit my annual report for the past year of the state of health of the prisoners confined in this establishment.

The total number located during the year in this prison has been 2,068, averaging 1,064 daily; 678 complaints have required hospital treatment; of these 19 were left from last year; 669 have been admitted, 639 discharged cured, four removed to Dartmoor, five died, one pardoned on medical grounds, leaving 29 in hospital on the 1st January 1864. The average daily number of casualty sick has been 44 per diem, the total number during the year 16,209.

The state of the convicts on their admission here has been that of fairly conditioned men, moderately stout and muscular, pale, but not emaciated, wanting rigidity of muscular fibre, but with a few exceptions in good general health; they appear to find it difficult for a short time to do the full amount of labour with those more seasoned to the work; but they gradually gain strength, recover their personal appearance and muscular development, and their general health is not merely maintained but improved during employment on the public works. The nature of the work on which they are engaged necessitates their being frequently wet, the soil being clay and mud, the greater part

covered by every tide ; there is little decomposition occurring, but the convicts are much exposed to wind and rain, which passes freely over the level without interruption, and they in extremely bad weather retire to sheds constructed for the purpose, where they are employed stonebreaking. The work itself is principally performed at low tide, when both hard work, and celerity in its performance are necessary to secure progress, leaving only a lighter description of labour to occupy the interval ; consequently, at the beginning of the year, the prisoners who were unfitted for the heavier description of labour were dispensed with, and these, amounting to 64, were transferred to Dartmoor. A list of them, with the causes of their inefficiency, is transmitted, and also of six prisoners sent as invalids to Woking.

The diseases prevalent during the year have been catarrh in the months of February and May, probably owing to the changeable weather at that season, abscesses and boils to a greater extent than usual during the last few months, and a number of accidents incident to the work.

In August and September, when diarrhœa is usually prevalent, 11 of the cases assumed a dysenteric character. Catarrh was most prevalent in February, but the total number of cases is about the same as the previous year. One prisoner died from pneumonia while in hospital with this disease.

There have been 25 cases of fever and ague equally distributed through the different months, while during the previous year there were but 15.

There has been a great reduction in cases of ulcer, many of which were evidently manufactured, requiring measures (described in my last report) to be taken to prevent them, and which appear to have proved successful as the number recorded shows a reduction of one half.

Of chest diseases, one case of consumption terminated fatally ; eight cases of hæmoptysis occurred during the spring ; of these one from repeated attacks was much reduced and was subsequently invalided to Woking. One prisoner died from bronchitis in March, and one from pleuritis in June.

Rheumatism has prevailed to a very limited extent ; there have been no cases of feigned epilepsy, and few malingerers.

The worst boils and abscesses have no doubt existed chiefly amongst novices, unaccustomed to spade and barrow work, aggravated by a bad constitution, but boils have been gradually on the increase for years, though for the last year they show no increase on the previous report.

Accidents have been numerous, and a few of a serious nature. One prisoner had his right hand crushed by the fall of an iron weight used in pile driving, requiring a portion of the hand to be removed ; another from a similar cause had the bones of the wrist and forearm destroyed, requiring amputation above the elbow ; a third was struck down by the fall of a pile-driving machine which forced him into the mud, he was severely bruised about the chest, producing hæmoptysis, and the spine of one of the vertebræ of the back was fractured, he was 123 days in hospital, but recovered sufficiently to return to labour ; the two former made a good recovery, and were transferred to Woking. One prisoner had the right ankle dislocated by a blow from a railway waggon ; he has recovered the perfect use of the joint, but is not yet sufficiently strong for labour.

Adze wounds of the lower limbs have rather increased, from the nature of the work, the prisoners being employed in forming piles.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

They are supplied with a covering for the shins, but often neglect to take this precaution.

Pardon was obtained for a prisoner who was in bad health on his reception, suffering from chronic disease of the liver, and with no hopes of his ultimate recovery ; he died six weeks after his release.

Five deaths have occurred, four from chest disease mentioned above, and one from apoplexy ; the latter was seized while on the public works, and died half an hour after his reception at the hospital.

Ten officers found inefficient, and recommended for superannuation in my last report, have been discharged, since which period five have become unfit and have been removed, viz., one assistant warder from fractured leg, the sergeant of the civil guard from repeated attacks of rheumatism and corns on both feet, one from amaurosis, and two from disability during probation. On my last inspection, at the end of the year, the whole body appeared in a healthy and satisfactory state.

Warder Regan, an old officer of the establishment, and most efficient (though subject to great depression at times) to within a short period of his death, expired from consumption on the 4th February last.

Smallpox occurred in the families of two of the warders and one of the servants of the prison in June, when precautions were taken to prevent contagion by detaining two officers from duty till the officer and children had perfectly recovered, and the disease was fortunately confined to these individuals.

Measles occurred as an epidemic amongst the children ; about 70 were attacked and all recovered.

I beg to bring to your favourable notice the conduct of the nurses and infirmary officers generally ; they have exhibited the greatest forbearance, attention, and kindness towards the sick prisoners, most strenuously supported me in the treatment of the patients, and thus contributed greatly to promote their speedy recovery. The conduct of the prisoners in the infirmary generally has been exemplary.

The alteration in the drainage acts satisfactorily, and has added greatly to the comfort and healthiness of the infirmary.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D., M.R.C.P.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Chatham for the
Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,068.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medi- cal Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. Zymotic Diseases :—							
Diarrhoea - - -	-	5	4	-	-	1	-
Dysentery - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	-
Influenza and Catarrh -	-	60	58	1	-	-	1
Febricula - - -	-	14	12	-	-	-	2
Ague - - -	-	11	10	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Syphilis - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Dis- eases of Uncertain Seat:—							
Anasarca - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Abscess - - -	1	71	69	-	-	-	3
Ulcer - - -	3	28	25	1	-	-	5
Gout - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of this Class - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
3. Tubercular Diseases :—							
Scrofula - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Phthisis - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptysis - - -	-	8	7	1	-	-	-
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—							
Cephalitis - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hemiplegia - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Dementia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—							
Hypertrophy - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—							
Laryngitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - -	-	4	3	-	-	1	-
Pleuritis - - -	1	4	4	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia - - -	-	4	3	1	-	-	-
Asthma - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Medical
Officer's
Report

Infirmary Report—continued.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medi- cal Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—							
Dyspepsia - - -	1	4	4	-	1	-	-
Colic - - - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Fistula in Ano - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—							
Hæmaturia - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Stricture of Urethra -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Orchitis - - - -	1	7	7	-	-	-	1
Hydrocele - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—							
Arthritis - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Muscular Rheumatism -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Periostitis - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10. Diseases of the Integu- mentary System :—							
Carbuncle - - -	2	31	33	-	-	-	-
Boils - - - - -	3	108	111	-	-	-	-
Lepra - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Scabies - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Urticaria - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Eczema - - - - -	-	3	2	-	-	-	1
Herpes - - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—							
Ophthalmia - - -	-	17	15	-	-	-	2
12. Accidents and In- juries :—							
Contusions - - -	1	145	140	-	-	-	6
Sprains - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-
Dislocations - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fractures - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Incised and Punctured Wounds - - - -	1	60	60	-	-	-	1
Burns and Scalds -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Total -	19	669	649	4	1	5	29

LIST of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Prison to Woking Prison during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
3,914	F. P.	27	Pentonville	July 22, 1861	Good	Bad	April 16	Pleuritic adhesions.
4,716	T. A.	43	Millbank	April 16, 1862	"	Good	"	Paralysis, deaf, and ruptured.
4,865	G. O.	21	Wakefield	August 22, 1862	"	"	July 1	Amputation of portion of right hand.
5,117	J. D.	56	Millbank	October 3, 1862	"	"	"	Loss of right arm.
4,941	R. J.	46	Wakefield	August 22, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	Fractured right leg.
5,170	J. W.	30	Dartmoor	October 23, 1862	Good	"	"	Fractured left leg.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

LIST of DEATHS that have occurred at Chatham Prison during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
4,730	J. D.	19	April 16, 1862	Millbank -	Good	February 18, 1863	March 12 -	Bronchitis.
4,568	W. C.	22	March 8, 1862	Pentonville -	"	March 23, 1863	April 13 -	Phthisis.
3,894	J. S.	36	July 15, 1861	Millbank -	Indifferent	March 27, 1863	April 20 -	Phthisis.
4,795	P. L.	25	May 12, 1862	Pentonville -	Good	June 1, 1863	June 5 -	Pleuritis.
5,879	D. S.	41	July 2, 1863	Wakefield -	"	September 2, 1863	September 2 -	Apoplexy.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of SICK PRISONERS.

Number in the Prison.	Sick in Infirmary.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Complaining Sick in the Prison.
1,064	26	2	44

LIST of ONE PRISONER PARDONED on MEDICAL GROUNDS, 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Date of Reception.	Date of Discharge.	State of Health on Reception.	Medical Grounds for Application for Release.
4,986	J. H.	48	Pentonville	Jan. 6, 1862	4 years	Aug. 25, 1862	Feb. 23, 1863	Indifferent	Chronic Disease of the Liver.

LIST of the NUMBER of CASES of OFFICERS treated during
the Year 1863.Medical
Officer's
Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Disabled.	Died.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Diarrhoea - - -	—	7	7	7	—	—
Catarrh - - -	1	33	34	34	—	—
Febricula - - -	—	2	2	2	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess - - -	—	2	2	2	—	—
Ulcer - - -	—	6	6	5	1	—
Gout - - -	—	3	3	3	—	—
Inflamed Feet - - -	—	6	6	5	1	—
Tumour - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Phthisis - - -	1	—	1	—	—	1
4. DISEASES OF BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Neuralgia - - -	—	4	4	4	—	—
Vertigo - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Asthma - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
7. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Dyspepsia - - -	—	7	7	7	—	—
Colic - - -	—	4	4	4	—	—
10. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.						
Arthritis and Rheumatism -	2	8	10	9	1	—
11. DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Boils - - -	—	3	3	3	—	—
12. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Otalgia - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
13. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.						
Contusions - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
Sprains - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - -	—	1	1	1	—	—
Fracture - - -	—	1	1	—	1	—
Total - - -	4	93	97	92	4	1

LIST of PRISONERS REMOVED from Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 1863, showing the Causes of Removal.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment removed.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
4,106	J. W.	21	Millbank	Oct. 29, 1861	Good	Good	Dartmoor	April 16	Blind.
4,391	M. W.	27	Pentonville	Nov. 27, 1861	"	Bad	"	"	General debility.
4,405	J. C.	39	Leicester	Nov. 28, 1861	"	Indifferent	"	"	Weak intellect and general debility.
4,539	J. P.	20	Millbank	Mar. 8, 1862	"	Good	"	"	Paralysis.
4,544	M. R.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	Enlarged testis.
4,620	J. C.	21	Wakefield	Mar. 11, 1862	"	Indifferent	"	"	Ague.
4,636	H. W.	33	"	"	"	Good	"	"	Atrophy of leg.
4,721	G. H.	33	Millbank	April 16, 1862	"	"	"	"	Lepra.
4,731	H. W.	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defective sight.
4,741	J. P.	59	"	"	"	"	"	"	Rheumatism.
4,746	J. B.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	Epileptic.
4,751	E. S.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Disease of hip joint.
4,893	J. P.	26	Leicester	Aug. 4, 1862	"	"	"	"	Spare, deformed heel from a burn.
4,915	J. C.	59	Millbank	Aug. 20, 1862	"	Indifferent	"	"	General debility.
4,932	J. F.	58	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Dyspepsia. General debility.
5,040	J. C.	30	Dartmoor	Sept. 2, 1862	Good	Good	"	"	Crippled foot.
5,059	J. C.	59	Millbank	Sept. 4, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	"	Of weak mind.
5,121	H. M.	21	"	Oct. 3, 1862	Good	"	"	"	Contracted fingers.
4,962	R. G.	51	Pentonville	Aug. 25, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	April 21	Infirm.
4,973	W. P.	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	Large rupture.
4,980	S. J.	55	Millbank	Sept. 4, 1862	Good	Indifferent	"	"	General debility.
5,066	E. B.	27	"	Oct. 3, 1862	"	Good	"	"	Withered leg and deformed foot.
5,126	J. W.	26	"	Oct. 9, 1862	"	"	"	"	General debility and loss of teeth.
5,136	T. S.	22	"	Dec. 17, 1862	"	"	"	"	Exostosis of thigh bone.
5,233	J. Y.	61	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defective sight.
5,244	F. J.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Old disease of right tibia.
5,264	W. K.	26	Woking	Dec. 19, 1862	"	"	"	"	Weak, and diseased right arm.
5,280	G. H.	42	Wakefield	Feb. 16, 1863	"	"	"	"	Varicose veins, right leg.

5,328	T. L.	27	Wakefield	Feb. 16, 1863	Good	Good	Dartmoor	April 21	Imbecile.
5,332	A. S.	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	Permanently curved & fractured arm.
5,368	T. G.	60	Millbank	Feb. 23, 1863	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	Asthmatic and infirm.
5,436	J. S.	25	Pentonville	Mar. 5, 1863	Good	Good	"	"	Dislocation of elbow joint.
5,470	J. E.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	Curvature of spine.
5,571	J. C.	59	Millbank	Mar. 13, 1863	"	"	"	"	Deaf and infirm.
5,573	W. K.	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	Anchylosed knee joint.
5,575	J. F.	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	Atrophy of right arm.
5,578	F. H.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	Imbecile.
5,588	H. H.	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	Anchylosed elbow joint.
3,014	J. R.	27	Leicester	April 23, 1860	"	Indifferent	"	"	Hæmoptysis.
3,618	S. S.	21	Pentonville	Jan. 10, 1861	"	Bad	"	April 29	Phthisis.
3,687	J. McG.	60	"	June 19, 1861	"	Good	"	"	Infirm.
4,101	C. D.	28	Millbank	Oct. 29, 1861	"	"	"	"	Disease of left femur.
4,502	A. H.	19	Pentonville	Feb. 15, 1862	"	Indifferent	"	"	Chronic disease of chest.
4,543	J. H.	36	Millbank	Mar. 8, 1862	"	"	"	"	Hæmoptysis.
5,119	J. B.	34	"	Oct. 3, 1862	"	Good	"	"	Stricture.
5,376	W. P.	66	"	Mar. 13, 1863	"	"	"	"	General debility.
5,389	W. M.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defective vision.
5,595	J. M.	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deformed chest.
5,599	W. Y.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	Necrosis of left leg.
5,601	J. B.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deformed hip.
4,093	J. A.	23	"	Oct. 29, 1861	"	"	"	May 18	Double rupture and debility.
4,372	T. L.	34	Wakefield	Nov. 26, 1861	"	"	"	"	Secondary inflammation of knee joint.
4,409	W. H.	40	Leicester	Nov. 28, 1861	"	Indifferent	"	"	Debility. Ague.
4,983	W. J.	19	Pentonville	Aug. 25, 1862	"	"	"	"	Palpitation and general debility.
4,053	T. L.	20	Millbank	Sept. 4, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	"	Dyspepsia and general debility.
5,138	F. C.	36	"	Oct. 9, 1862	Good	Good	"	"	Hydrocele.
5,176	J. G.	28	Millbank, from Bermuda	Oct. 24, 1862	"	"	"	"	Occasional fits of insanity.
5,613	J. M.	36	Wakefield	Mar. 24, 1863	"	Indifferent	"	"	Oedemæ of legs.
5,619	F. R.	26	Millbank	April 13, 1863	"	Good	"	"	Right leg paralysed and short.
5,623	G. A.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	Old open ulcer of right leg.
5,631	W. S.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Enlargement of left femur.
5,633	J. W.	57	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deafness and general debility.
5,659	M. P.	30	Wakefield	April 21, 1863	"	"	"	"	Weakness of right wrist from a wound.
5,693	J. M.	43	Pentonville	April 23, 1863	"	Indifferent	"	"	Ruptured. Prolapsus and debility.

BRIXTON PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

Brixton Prison, January 5, 1864.

I BEG to forward the report of this prison I am instructed by the rules to furnish you with for the year 1863.

Conduct of the Officers.

With two exceptions I am enabled to report favourably of the conduct of the officers, who with zeal and good judgment have applied themselves assiduously to their very responsible duties; they have carried out the discipline strictly, and have endeavoured to raise the moral standard of the prisoners, their own example greatly assisting them with their sharp-sighted charge.

The considerate and important grant of four additional assistant-matrons has greatly relieved the formerly too heavy duties of the female officers. It has superseded the painful necessity of making them do double duty for sick officers, and occasionally in rotation lessens their hours on duty.

Three matrons have resigned this year for reasons unconnected with the service, another did not pass a satisfactory probation, and one was discharged in very delicate health, and died a few months afterwards.

The male officers have been punctual and diligent in the discharge of their duties, and highly respectable in their conduct.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

They have been treated with "temper, firmness, and humanity;" strict adherence to every rule has been required and enforced, and so completely that it has occasioned many of what might almost be called trivial reports—the officers having very faithfully brought before me even slight cases of deviation from the prescribed rules. This is an effectual way of divesting convicts of that daring and independent bearing they endeavour so often to assume, and is a constant reminder to them that they are undergoing the penalty for crime, and that the slightest alleviation of their punishment must be acquired by themselves, by their becoming orderly, industrious, peaceable with each other, obedient and respectful to their officers; that on these conditions alone can they attain step by step to the privileges of class, slightly improved diet, and remission, awarded to encourage every effort at amendment on their part, and to improve both their moral and physical condition.

Just before their discharge from prison each prisoner is seen by me individually, earnestly exhorted to attend a place of worship, and to behave honestly, and vigorously to get her own living. I wish I could add that it was as easily done as said, but the barrier that opposes itself to the good resolution of many a female convict proves too often insurmountable upon their seeking honest employment.

Refractory prisoners have been firmly dealt with; cases of deliberate and repeated misconduct have been referred to and dealt with by the Director; 17 such cases have been transferred to the penal class at

Millbank; for such as remained here of the above character the punishment was inadequate, from our refractory cells being close together, affording them ample means of talking to each other; to which end many purposely commit themselves.

Superintendent's
Report.

The arrangements in the infirmary are highly judicious; firm and gentle discipline is combined with close attention to the sufferings and requirements of the sick. The staff of officers in this department merit my warm commendation.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Remission and forfeiture of time are decidedly our most encouraging and deterring elements, for there is nothing so greatly desired by a female convict as her liberty; in most cases it is that she may rejoin husband and children, and having been enlightened as to her duties may have opportunity of endeavouring to fulfil them aright.

The tables in the Appendix will give a general idea of the conduct of the prisoners; the result is satisfactory, inasmuch as there has been a decrease of 284 in the number of prisoners reported, and of 101 in the number of prisoners punished, with an increase of 81 prisoners.

We have had many more prisoners in the third and in the probation classes than we had last year; this is consequent on the removal of Roman Catholic prisoners to Parkhurst, a very just and desirable arrangement for all parties, and a good test—although not an unfailing one—of the sincerity of their religious profession when registered according to “the notice” on that subject.

Cases of assault on officers have, I am thankful to say, been very rare; there have been but two instances, one on the 5th April, the other on the 6th December, both of them most unprovoked. In neither case, I am thankful to say, was the officer really injured, although such attacks disturb the general health, and shake the nerves for some time afterwards.

Employment of the Prisoners.

The employment of the prisoners has consisted of laundry work for this prison and the prisons of Millbank and Pentonville, an average number of 100 women being employed in the laundry, being quite as many as our laundry will hold; shirt-making, an average of 338 being thus employed; the rest have been employed in cooking, baking, knitting, bonnet-making, and as cleaners. The prisoners as a body are active and industrious. It requires great energy on the part of the Steward to obtain an adequate and regular supply of needlework of a remunerative kind for so great a body of women, exclusive of the work done for this and other establishments, as detailed in the Appendix; many female convicts can hardly handle a needle for some time after their reception, having been brought up as pen-makers, button-polishers, wool weavers, and other factory employment, which lessens the remunerative character of our needlework, although I trust it is beneficial to the prisoners on their discharge to have learnt these other employments.

Needlework is regularly supplied to the infirmary, and the returns are quite as great as can be expected.

Special Service Class.

Seventy women have, for exemplary prison conduct, been usefully employed in this class from time to time during the year, under comparatively slight supervision. Only one woman has been degraded from it for disobedience in not choosing to keep the exercise grounds in neat order.

Use and Abuses.

The only instances of which I am aware have been related under the head of "Conduct of the Officers."

Escape.

No case has ever occurred here of an attempt to escape.

General Remarks.

"The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still continues to render to us its invaluable assistance; 13 prisoners have been received by the society during the past year, and opportunity afforded them of leading reformed lives.

Lady Visitors.

Our former indefatigable lady visitor, Miss Neave, has "entered into rest," after devoting very many years to the temporal and spiritual welfare of female prisoners.

Miss C. Fraser, through whose christian kindness and incessant exertion 14 of our discharged prisoners have this year been received into refuges, to the great advantage of themselves and of the community, still continues to visit this prison.

There has been no change in the lady scripture readers: their labours are highly important, and are much valued.

The deputy superintendent, Mrs. Seale, who succeeded Miss Browne, has had a very difficult task in supplying the place of one so able and experienced. Mrs. Seale's perseverance is most praiseworthy, and her services are very efficient.

I trust I may be permitted to pay a passing tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth, by expressing my sorrow and regret at the death of one whose wise and earnest counsel it was my privilege and study to endeavour to follow for 10 years—our late valuable Chairman and my true christian friend, Sir Joshua Jebb.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

The whole of the interior of the prison has been coloured and whitewashed.

The wings and the old portion of the prison have been painted externally.

The residences of the superior officers have undergone a thorough whitewashing, painting, and papering, inside and out.

The repairs throughout the establishment have been regularly and efficiently attended to, and the buildings and grounds are in good repair and proper order.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have to the best of my belief been complied with, except in cases which have been brought under the notice of the Director.

With grateful thanks for invariable kindness,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

EMMA M. MARTIN.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the Year 1863.

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

On the 1st January 1863 :—

The number in Brixton Prison - - - 587

Received during the year from—

Convict prisons—

Millbank -	-	-	-	-	403	
Parkhurst	-	-	-	-	130	
Fulham -	-	-	-	-	1	
						534
Revoked Licences	-	-	-	-	4	
						4

1,125

Disposed of during the year, by—

Transfers to Convict Prisons—

Millbank -	-	-	-	-	17	
Parkhurst	-	-	-	-	157	
Fulham -	-	-	-	-	127	
						301

Removal—

Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	1	
						1

Pardon—

Conditional	-	-	-	-	1	
						1

Discharged on licence	-	-	-	-	194	
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Do. sentence expired	-	-	-	-	27	
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Deaths	-	-	-	-	17	
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Numbers remaining 31st December	-	-	-	-	584	
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1,125

Average number during the year - 586.12

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS OF FEMALE CONVICTS in Brixton Prison
during the Year 1863.

Nature of Punishment.	Less than One Day.	Number of Days.										Total
		1	2	3	4	7	10	14	21	28		
In Handcuffs - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In Strait Waistcoat - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refractory {	Full rations -	—	14	33	42	—	1	1	3	—	40	134
	Bread and water	—	29	10	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
	Do. on alternate days	—	—	8	—	—	1	4	2	25	40	
	Indian meal diet	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	4	4	9	26
On bread and water diet -	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Deprived of a meal or part of a meal	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
Total - - -	167	45	51	157	3	1	8	11	6	74	523	

RETURN OF PRISONERS PUNISHED at Brixton Prison for the
Year 1863.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once -	106	106	8 times -	2	16
Twice -	55	110	9 „ -	1	9
Thrice -	34	102			
4 times -	20	80		236	523
5 „ -	11	55	Not punished	889	
6 „ -	4	24			
7 „ -	3	21	Total Prisoners	1,125	

RETURN OF PRISONERS REPORTED at Brixton Prison for the
Year 1863.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once -	171	171	12 times -	1	12
Twice -	75	150	14 „ -	1	14
Thrice -	57	171			
4 times -	19	76		371	896
5 „ -	16	80	Not reported	754	
6 „ -	11	66			
7 „ -	10	70	Total Prisoners	1,125	
8 „ -	5	40			
9 „ -	4	36			
10 „ -	1	10			

STATEMENT of ESTABLISHMENT WORK performed at Brixton Prison
from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.Superinten-
dent's
Report.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Cotton shirts -	4d.	12,179	29	Sheets - - -	2d.	160
2	Flannel do. -	3d.	7,194	29	Window blinds -	1d.	4
3	„ drawers -	3d.	2,178	30	Surplice - - -	1s. 6d.	1
4	„ shifts -	3d.	471	31	Bed tick - - -	1s.	1
5	„ petticoats -	2d.	1,046	32	Towels - - -	1d.	100
6	Cotton shifts -	3d.	1,269	33	Tea bags - - -	1d.	6
7	Serge jackets -	4d.	1,125	34	Curtains for chapel -	1s.	6
8	„ skirts -	2d.	1,014	35	Children's frocks -	6d.	10
9	Hose - - -	8d.	1,038	36	„ night gowns -	3d.	4
10	Bonnets - - -	6d.	541	37	Making & repairing Est. clothing -	½d. to 1d.	Sundry
11	Cotton dresses -	1s.	119	1	Officers' uniform dresses -	1s. 6d.	44
12	Handkerchiefs -	½d.	9,262	2	do. jackets -	1s.	54
13	Neckerchiefs -	½d.	6,113	3	do. skirts -	6d.	37
14	Badges - - -	½d.	1,671	4	do. bonnets -	6d.	87
15	Black stuff petti- coats - - -	2d.	88	5	do. jackets turned -	6d.	4
16	Laundry bags -	1d.	177	6	do. dresses do. -	1s.	3
17	Kit bags - - -	1d.	295	7	do. repaired -	3d.	3
18	Bed furniture -	2s. 6d.	7	8	do. cloaks - - -	2s.	15
19	Aprons - - -	1d.	1,015		Washing for— Establishment and } Officers - - - } 6d. per Millbank - - - } Score. { Pentonville - - } 8,132 Private parties - } 6d. per dozen. } 3,214	Scores. 16,265 15,891 Dozen. 3,214	
20	Day caps - - -	2d.	880				
21	Stays - - -	8d.	690				
22	Coverlets - - -	2d.	20				
23	Men's check caps -	2d.	2,432				
24	Laundry frocks -	4d.	77				
25	Pentonville aprons	1d.	95				
26	„ dusters - - -	1d.	50				
27	Tablecloths - -	2d.	9				

STATEMENT of PRIVATE WORK performed at Brixton Prison from the
1st January to the 31st December 1863.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Shirts - - -	2½d. to 6d.	16,494	21	Dresses - - -	6d. to 2s. 6d.	98
2	Handkerchiefs, hemmed -	½d.	47	22	Frocks - - -	3d. to 6d.	28
3	Dolls dressed -	4d.	8	23	Night caps - -	1d.	10
4	Dresses made -	6d. to 1s.	13	24	Child's dress -	6d.	1
5	Alterations -	Various	34	25	Mantle - - -	2d.	1
6	Repairs - - -	„	458	26	Petticoats - -	2d. to 6d.	70
7	Strips of embroidery	„	7	27	Caps - - -	2d.	2
8	Cushions - - -	2d.	7	28	Collars - - -	½d. to 1d.	156
9	Toilet cover -	9d.	1	29	Flannel vests -	2d.	12
10	Crinolines - -	1d.	11	30	Petticoat bodies -	3d.	6
11	Skirts - - -	6d. to 1s.	45	31	Dress body - -	4d.	3
12	Drawers - - -	3d.	105	32	Child's robe -	1d.	1
13	Waistcoats - -	3d. to 6d.	17	33	Aprons - - -	1d.	15
14	Crochet work -	1d. to 1s.	7	34	Cloaks - - -	4d.	5
15	Trowsers - - -	6d. to 1s.	5	35	Pinafores - -	1d.	5
16	Jackets - - -	3d. to 1s.	133	36	Jacket bodies -	2d.	4
17	Night gowns -	3d. to 6d.	32	37	Surplices - -	2s. to 2s. 6d.	4
18	Marking sundry articles - -	½d. to 1d.	12	38	Beds picked and stuffed - - -	1d. to 3d.	2
19	Chemises - - -	2d. to 6d.	141	39	Sash - - -	1d.	1
20	Antimacassar -	9d. to 2s. 6d.	6	40	Bonnets trimmed -	6d.	2

Superinten-
dent's
Report.Statement of Private Work—*cont.*

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quan- tity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quan- tity.
41	Dresses turned -	6d. to 1s.	23	51	Pair of sleeves -	1d.	11
42	Habit shirts -	2d.	6	52	Towels hemmed -	1d.	16
43	Pillow slips -	1d.	6	53	Dusters -	½d.	4
44	Sheets -	1d.	9	54	Carpets -	1s.	2
45	Bed furniture -	1s. 3d.	1	55	Blinds -	1d.	19
46	Tablecloths -	1d.	4	56	Hose -	8d.	2
47	Chair covers -	3d.	9	57	Curtains -	3d.	7
48	Frills -	1d.	21	58	Hassocks covered -	2d.	3
49	Crochet bread cloth	4d. to 8d.	2	59	Muff lined -	1d.	1
50	Duck shirts -	4d.	300	60	Bodices -	1d. to 1s.	34

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Prison for the
Year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks -	2,349	9	5
Wages of subordinate officers and servants -	2,191	10	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour depart- ment -	662	13	8
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	620	6	1
Uniforms for officers and servants -	162	14	4
Victualling prisoners -	4,803	4	8
Clothing, &c., for prisoners -	1,963	1	11
Bedding for prisoners -	227	5	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. -	140	19	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) -	230	7	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation -	820	19	2
Gratuities to convicts -	729	4	7
Furniture and fittings -	248	15	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. -	103	7	10
Fuel and light for general purposes -	853	17	8
Buildings, and ordinary repairs -	674	10	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles -	470	17	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops -	20	3	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. -	31	10	0
Various small disbursements -	574	18	2
Rent, rates, and taxes -	193	6	9
Total -	18,073	4	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour -	1,147	10	4
Net expenditure -	16,925	13	10

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*Brixton Prison, London, S.,
December 31, 1863.*

GENTLEMEN,

Chaplain's
Report.

IN submitting to you my annual report I shall endeavour, according to your recent instructions, to be "as concise as possible, "avoiding all dissertations," yet at the same time giving such information as I am required by the printed regulations to supply.

With regard to the "religious and moral condition of the prisoners," I may repeat what I stated in my last report, that I have nothing new to communicate, but that we are not without encouragement, as there are a good many prisoners who manifest great anxiety to make a good use of the advantages afforded to them for instruction. Still we have cause for regret that so many remain indifferent, although outwardly decorous and respectful in their manner.

Five hundred and thirty-eight prisoners have been received into this prison during the year, we have therefore only 46 women who were here this day twelve months. I have seen each woman on reception, and have kept up my weekly visitation during the year.

The ignorance of female prisoners on their first reception into a convict prison is extreme; they have hardly any religious knowledge, and their neglect of public worship is almost universal.

The Bishop of Winchester kindly paid his annual visit to the prison and confirmed 58 prisoners in the chapel. The number of communicants during the year has been small, 253; but I am careful not to encourage any to come who have not had constant instruction, and who do not seem to understand what they are doing. So many new women have been received that there has not been time for them to have much instruction upon the subject.

The two daily services including a lecture in the morning, except on Saturday when the lecture is in the evening, have been regularly celebrated; catechetical instruction has been given on Saturday mornings, and frequently on Sunday afternoons. The Sunday services and those on Christmas day and Good Friday have been continued without interruption.

The lady scripture readers have continued their useful labours in the same Christian spirit, and they have materially assisted me in my work.

There is a great improvement in the schools, and they have been conducted with diligence and regularity by the schoolmistresses. Very few additions have been made to the books for school use, but the library has been increased, and is valued by the prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its useful labours, and has assisted several prisoners on their discharge, and its active secretary most kindly looks after their interests when they are at liberty. Some have also been received most kindly by the committee of the Elizabeth Fry Refuge.

I feel thankful that arrangements have been made for placing the Roman Catholic prisoners in a separate establishment, which will be much more convenient for all parties, as I ventured to suggest last year.

The remarks which I made last year respecting the effect of the discipline of the prison are applicable to its present state.*

* I have not referred this year to the number of reconvictions because I feel it would be impossible to form a correct estimate of the per-centage of re-convictions upon the whole number released, as all the prisoners do not now come to this prison

Chaplain's
Report.

Every year, and I have now been nearly 17 years in the service, I feel strengthened in the conviction that a lengthened period of separate confinement in the first stage of imprisonment is essential to success, and that association should be restricted as much as possible. I believe if prisoners could be sent back to separate confinement some time previous to their discharge from prison it would be attended with advantage.

With reference to refractory prisoners, there is but little hope of doing them much good unless some plan can be devised for separating them more completely than can be done at present in the refractory ward. Complete isolation is what we want, that refractory women may not know who are in punishment with them, and that they may not be able to talk to one another.*

But to be concise I must hasten to a close. I feel, however, that I cannot conclude without expressing my regret at the sudden removal by death of Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B. Personally I feel it, for from him as well as from those who laboured with him I have ever received such kind consideration and support in my department, and no one could take a deeper interest in the whole convict question than he did.†

A valued and energetic friend of prisoners has also been recently removed by death, Miss Neave.

At the close of the year the conviction forces itself upon us that it becomes us all to be always ready, "for in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh."

The gospel of Christ alone can give comfort to "bond or free in the hour of death and in the day of judgment." In the recollection of all that is past I feel anxious duly to regard the divine admonition, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work nor device nor knowledge nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest."

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HENRY MORAN,

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

Chaplain.

since Parkhurst has been opened for the reception of female convicts. It is some comfort, however, to remember that although the female population in England is greatly in excess of the male population yet the whole number of female convicts is only about 1,200 or 1,300. As this number is not, I believe, greater than in former years, an increase in reconvictions will show that this criminal class is not greater than it was.

I may also add that in 1848, when the public-work system commenced in Portland, there were 22,426 under sentence of imprisonment or transportation; but in 1860 there were only 11,615, although during that period 16,096 prisoners had been released at home, and in the last 10 years the population increased 2,000,000.

* An amusing instance of this occurred lately. Having paid my usual visit to the refractory prisoners in the morning I had occasion to go to the refractory ward again, and went into an empty cell. One woman called out to know who had arrived; when there was no reply she danced, and sung, and jumped, and got into a state of excitement and rage to know who her neighbour was. She was not a little surprised when I went and spoke to her, and told her I was the person.

† In March 1847, when on the recommendation of Sir Joshua Jebb I was appointed Chaplain to the hulks at Woolwich, there was no regular school, no library, hardly any Bibles, prayer books, or hymn books; at the close of the first year, March 1848, there were two schools, six schoolmasters, one scripture reader, a library, and all had been supplied with Bibles, prayer books, and hymn books.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

Brixton Prison, January 4, 1864.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

My report on the condition of the prison for the year 1863 will on the whole be favourable; and I shall as briefly as possible bring before your notice the most important facts in reference to health which have occurred during the year.

There were 584 prisoners in the prison on the 31st December 1863, 513 of whom were in good health, and 71, or 12·1 per cent., were more or less impaired in health.

Five hundred and thirty-eight convicts were received during the year. Their health on admission was—good health, 496; impaired health, 42, or 7·8 per cent. of the admissions. The yearly average of women admitted in impaired health for the five years ending December 1862 was 10·6 per cent. of the admissions.

Of the 538 prisoners received in 1863, 155 had undergone previous sentences of penal servitude or of transportation. The health of these women on admission was—good health, 141; impaired health, 14.

There is a marked yearly increase in the number of these re-convicted women received into this prison. During the year 1861 13·1 per hundred of the admissions were re-convicted prisoners; in 1862 the number was 19·5; and in 1863 it rose to 28·8 per 100. I am still of the opinion in reference to these women, which I expressed in my last annual report, viz., that on admission they are in a better condition of health than women who have not previously been sentenced to penal servitude.

I have added a table showing the ages of the prisoners received during the year.

	15 years to 24.	25 years to 34.	35 years to 44.	45 years to 54.	55 years to 64.	65 years & above.	Total.
1st Sentence of Penal Servitude	176	124	61	16	5	1	383
2nd " "	39	52	38	20	5	1	155
Total	215	176	99	36	10	2	538

The daily average number of sick under treatment in the infirmary was 35·43; or, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners under confinement, 6·04 per cent.

The deaths that occurred are given in the accompanying table. Five only of those who died were in good health on reception.

One prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum, and two other cases of insanity have been under treatment in the prison.

The prisoner removed to an asylum, register 3,240, was received from Millbank in November 1862. Very soon after her admission to this prison her manner was noticed to be altered, and her conduct, especially during divine service in the chapel, peculiar. For this she was removed to the infirmary early in January. Ultimately she had delusions that she was haunted and followed by a spirit, and she became violent and furious. This woman had been convicted of murder and

Medical
Officer's
Report.

sentenced to death, but her sentence had been commuted to penal servitude for life. She was transferred to Fisherton Asylum March 24th, 1863.

Register 2,688 was received from Millbank in April 1861. She was a weak-minded woman, but harmless and well conducted. In August she had delusions, for which she was removed to the infirmary. She has recovered under treatment, but is still, as a precautionary measure, under observation in the infirmary.

Register 455 is one of those wretched young women who spend most of their imprisonment in the refractory ward. She has spent the greater part of her sentence in the punishment cells, and previous to her removal from Millbank, in November last, there were indications of commencing insanity. She has now delusions and is very violent. This prisoner is waiting to be seen by two of the county magistrates, in order to be certified insane.

No prisoner has been released on medical grounds.

No case of suicide has occurred, nor anything worthy the name of a suicidal attempt.

The accompanying table of the general medical statistics for the year will show the number of cases of "casual sick" treated during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

J. D. RENDLE, M.D.

DEATHS IN BRIXTON PRISON during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Age on Con- viction.	Cause of Death.	Where and when Convicted.	Sen- tence.	Date of Reception at Brixton.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Reception.
2,943	40	Cancer of the bones of the spine.	Liverpool, Dec. 7, 1860 -	Years. 3	March 6, 1862	Jan. 6, 1863	Good.
2,771	20	Pulmonary consumption -	Lewes, March 19, 1860 -	Life	October 11, 1861	Jan. 9, 1863	Delicate.
2,370	44	Chronic diarrhoea -	Norfolk, October 19, 1859	4	Nov. 2, 1860	Jan. 17, 1863	An invalid, suffering from menorrhagia and debility.
2,781	34	Pulmonary consumption -	Liverpool, June 14, 1860	5	October 15, 1861	Feb. 13, 1863	Delicate.
3,213	23	Pulmonary consumption -	Devonport, Jan. 4, 1861 -	3	October 7, 1862	March 21, 1863	Delicate.
2,307	46	Pulmonary consumption -	Liverpool, May 17, 1859 -	5	Sept. 28, 1859	March 24, 1863	An invalid, suffering from consumption.
2,458	20	Chronic diarrhoea, consequent on tubercular ulceration of the glands of the intestines.	Liverpool, March 21, 1860	Life	Jan. 29, 1861	March 28, 1863	An invalid.
1,942	24	Pulmonary consumption -	Ipswich, March 18, 1858 -	Life	Nov. 1, 1859	April 13, 1863	Good.
2,550	25	Scrofula -	Manchester, Feb. 20, 1860	4	March 28, 1861	April 13, 1863	An invalid, suffering from extensive scrofula.
2,867	40	Albuminuria -	Cardiff, October 18, 1860	4	Dec. 19, 1861	April 17, 1863	Delicate.
3,143	42	Softening of the brain -	Plymouth, July 8, 1861 -	3	August 5, 1862	May 8, 1863	An invalid.
2,779	22	Paralysis -	Liverpool, June 14, 1860	6	October 15, 1861	June 9, 1863	Good.
2,861	38	Albuminuria -	Newgate, October 22, 1860 -	8	Dec. 17, 1861	June 22, 1863	Delicate.
89	58	Softening of the spinal cord	Manchester, Dec. 30, 1861	3	Feb. 24, 1863	August 5, 1863	Good.
3,277	21	Albuminuria -	Manchester, April 8, 1861	3	Nov. 28, 1862	Sept. 2, 1863	An invalid.
274	18	Pulmonary consumption -	Cardiff, October 18, 1860	4	July 14, 1863	Sep. 5, 1863	Far advanced in consumption.
2,987	42	Cancer of the breast -	Horsemenonger Lane, Dec. 17, 1860.	6	April 17, 1862	Nov. 10, 1863	Good.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS for the Year 1863.

Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Deaths of Prisoners who were healthy on Reception.	Total Deaths (including Deaths of Invalids).	* Deaths per Thousand of Prisoners healthy on Reception.
586·12	214	35·43	5	17	8·5

continued—

Deaths per Thousand (including Deaths of Invalids).	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.			
			Aggregate No. of Cases.		Daily average No. of Cases.	
			New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
29	—	1	3,474	6,851	9·5	18·7

* Calculated on the daily average Number of Prisoners.

FULHAM REFUGE.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*The Refuge, Fulham, January 5, 1864.*Superinten-
dent's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report of this prison for the year 1863.

Conduct of Officers.

The general conduct of the officers has been satisfactory. Since April last two have been transferred to Parkhurst prison, namely, one principal and one assistant matron. Matron Miss Weekes, an excellent and deserving officer, has been promoted to the rank of principal matron, and the senior assistant matron to that of matron, and two additional assistant matrons have been added to our staff, who, together with another assistant matron recently appointed in the place of one discharged, are now on probation.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

On 1st January 1863 :—

Number of convicts in Fulham Refuge -	176
Received during the year from Brixton Prison -	127

 303

Daily average during the year - 175

Discharged on Licence :—

January	20
February	7
March	8
April -	18
May -	7
June -	8
July -	7
August	6
September	9
October	11
November	11
December	5

 117

Pardoned conditionally	1
------------------------	---

Total discharged during the year	118
----------------------------------	-----

Removed to Millbank for misconduct	7
------------------------------------	---

Do. to Brixton on account of ill health	1
---	---

Died	1
------	---

 9

Number remaining 31st December 1863	176
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Superinten-
dent's
Report.

Employment of Prisoners.

The women have been employed as in former years, the laundry still affording work for a large proportion.

The actual cash receipts are as follows :—

For laundry and needle work	-	£1,488	9	0
Outstanding debts -	-	189	8	5

Total	-	£1,677	17	5
-------	---	--------	----	---

Treatment of Prisoners.

Ninety-five reports and 57 punishments have been incurred, and 65 prisoners reported, exclusive of those (*viz.* seven) sent to Millbank for serious acts of insubordination. Two hundred and thirty-eight have been entirely free from report during the year.

Condition of Buildings.

The buildings are in good condition. In the spring and summer all that was then considered absolutely necessary in the way of painting, colouring, whitewashing, and papering was done, and one small room in the wing, usually used as a place of punishment for prisoners, was converted into a sleeping room for an officer.

A new galvanized iron rinsing cistern has been fixed in the new laundry, and a new iron boiler in the kitchen.

Abuses, &c.

No abuses have occurred, except such as have been brought under the notice of the Director and dealt with at the time.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules have been strictly adhered to.

Results of Discipline.

With the exception of a few cases of insubordination the conduct of the prisoners has been generally very satisfactory, and their industry surprising, when we consider the way in which the greater number have been brought up, and how very few have been accustomed to earn a livelihood by honest industry.

Having for several years given much attention to this particular subject, and taken great interest in it, I am satisfied in my own mind that, so far as the laundry is concerned, as much work is now done as possible with the existing accommodation; and bad as these poor creatures doubtless are, I should be sorry to close my report, nor should I, in fact, be doing justice to them, without adding a word in commendation of their cheerful and willing industry.

In the early part of the year, after much consideration, it was decided that the services of the lady scripture reader might very well be dispensed with, for owing to a considerable proportion of the prisoners being Roman Catholics, and a large number always employed in the laundry, kitchen, and bakehouse, the office of that lady had become, comparatively speaking, a sinecure, whilst the duties of the discipline officers continued heavy, and the staff inadequate to meet the requirements of the establishment. Under these circumstances it was decided that two additional assistant matrons should be appointed, but owing to the great difficulty in meeting with suitable persons these appointments have only recently taken place, as already noticed.

With the exception of a short service and lecture on Wednesday evening, it was also decided that the weekday evening services should be discontinued "*upon trial*," as it had long been evident that so far from being appreciated by, or benefiting, the women or officers, they were regarded as an irksome part of the daily routine by both.

I have every reason to hope that the result of these changes will prove highly satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

CATHERINE INNES,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

RETURN of PRISONERS reported at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1863.

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once - - -	45	45
Twice - - -	14	28
Thrice - - -	4	12
4 times - - -	1	4
6 „ - - -	1	6
	65	95
Not reported - - -	238	
	303	

RETURN of PRISONERS punished at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1863.

Prisoners punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once - - -	24	24
Twice - - -	9	18
Thrice - - -	2	6
4 times - - -	1	4
5 „ - - -	1	5
	37	57
Not punished - - -	266	
	303	

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS OF FEMALE CONVICTS at FULHAM REFUGE
for the Year 1863.

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

	Less than a day.	Days.			Forfeiture of Time only.	Admonished or Reprimanded.	Reduced to Lower Class.	Other Punishments.
		1	2	3				
Kept in their rooms on full diet	—	8	3	—	—	38	1	—
Bread and water in light cell	1	9	3	1	—	—	—	—
Full diet in dark cell	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bread and water in dark cell	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Special diet	—	2	10	3	—	—	—	—
Special diet in dark cell	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
No dinner	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kept from chapel	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	7	19	20	7	2	38	1	1

Out of this number 36 forfeited time varying from four days to three months.

ROUTINE throughout the Year.

	From	To	H. M.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5 45	6 15	0 30
Labour	6 15	7 30	1 15
Breakfast	7 30	8 0	0 30
Exercise	8 0	9 0	1 0
Prayers	9 0	9 30	0 30
Labour	9 30	1 0	3 30
Dinners	1 0	2 0	1 0
Exercise	2 0	3 0	1 0
Labour	3 0	5 30	2 30
Supper	5 30	6 0	0 30
Labour	6 0	7 45	1 45
Prayers in rooms, Reading, &c.	7 45	8 45	1 0
Retire to bed	—	8 45	} 0 15
Doors locked for the night	—	9 0	
Total	—	—	15 15

SUMMARY of the above ROUTINE.

	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 0
Prayers and lecture, and prayers in rooms	0 45
Exercise	2 0
Meals	2 0
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0 45
Reading	0 45
	15 15

LIST of ARTICLES manufactured at this Establishment for the Year
ending 31st December 1863.

Superinten-
dent's
Report.

No.	Establishment.	Rate.	Amount.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
139	Print Dresses - - - - -	1 6	10 8 6
85	Winsey " - - - - -	1 6	6 7 6
30	Linsey " - - - - -	1 6	2 5 0
27	Uniform " - - - - -	1 6	2 0 6
9	" Jackets - - - - -	1 0	0 9 0
200	Washing Frocks - - - - -	0 3	2 10 0
400	" Skirts - - - - -	0 3	5 0 0
627	Cotton Chemises - - - - -	0 3	7 16 9
620	Flannel " - - - - -	0 3	7 15 0
560	" Drawers - - - - -	0 3	7 0 0
452	" Petticoats - - - - -	0 3	5 13 0
100	Linsey " - - - - -	0 3	1 5 0
151	Black Stuff " - - - - -	0 3	1 17 9
850	Aprons - - - - -	0 1	3 10 10
610	Day Caps - - - - -	0 3	7 12 6
100	Night " - - - - -	0 3	1 5 0
266	Stays - - - - -	0 8	8 17 4
672	Neckerchiefs - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 0
708	Pocket Kerchiefs - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 6
200	Kitchen Cloths - - - - -	0 1	0 16 8
100	Pudding " - - - - -	0 1	0 8 4
162	Hand Towels - - - - -	0 1	0 13 6
20	Round " - - - - -	0 1	0 1 8
36	Knitted Stockings - - - - -	0 8	1 4 0
10	Muslin Curtains - - - - -	0 2	0 1 8
11	Window Blinds - - - - -	0 2	0 1 10
40	Dusters - - - - -	0 1	0 3 4
858	Ironholders - - - - -	0 1	3 11 6
12	Bags - - - - -	0 1	0 1 0
2	Dimity Curtains - - - - -	0 2	0 0 4
4	Sets Bed Furniture - - - - -	1 0	0 4 0
8	Table Cloths - - - - -	0 3	0 2 0
219	Sheets - - - - -	0 2	1 16 6
24	Night Gowns - - - - -	0 6	0 12 0
3	Carpets - - - - -	2 0	0 6 0
238	Articles repaired - - - - -	0 1	0 19 10
6	" turned - - - - -	0 1	0 0 6
111	" trimmed - - - - -	0 1	0 9 3
			£96 5 1

Superinten-
dent's
Report.LIST of ARTICLES—*cont.*

No.	Private.	Rate.	Amount.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
18	Dresses - - - - -	2 6	2 5 0
280	Shirts - - - - -	1 6	21 0 0
2	„ Night - - - - -	1 6	0 3 0
16	Chemises - - - - -	1 0	0 16 0
11	Drawers - - - - -	0 9	0 8 3
11	Petticoats - - - - -	1 0	0 11 0
18	Night Gowns - - - - -	2 0	1 16 0
5	„ Caps - - - - -	0 6	0 2 6
6	Jackets - - - - -	0 6	0 3 0
5	Embroidered Collars - - - - -	1 6	0 7 6
1 pr.	„ Cuffs - - - - -	1 0	0 1 0
6	„ Strips - - - - -	1 0	0 6 0
11	Plain Collars - - - - -	0 2	0 1 10
18 prs.	„ Cuffs - - - - -	0 2	0 3 0
7	„ Sleeves - - - - -	0 2	0 1 2
4	Skirts - - - - -	0 9	0 3 0
10	Aprons - - - - -	0 3	0 2 6
2	Quilted Petticoats - - - - -	2 0	0 4 0
66	Towels - - - - -	0 1	0 5 6
12	Dusters - - - - -	0 1	0 1 0
12	Fish Napkins - - - - -	0 1	0 1 0
6	Frocks - - - - -	0 9	0 4 6
3	Dressing Gowns - - - - -	1 6	0 4 6
3	Small Petticoats - - - - -	0 3	0 0 9
13	„ Pinafores - - - - -	0 1	0 1 1
6	„ Chemises - - - - -	0 2	0 1 0
1	Bag - - - - -	—	0 0 1
6	Pocket Kerchiefs - - - - -	0 0½	0 0 3
2	Box Covers - - - - -	0 2	0 0 4
2	Vests - - - - -	0 6	0 1 0
1	Bed - - - - -	—	0 0 6
96	Duck Frocks - - - - -	0 6	2 8 0
3	Bodices - - - - -	0 3	0 0 9
1	Pelisse and Cape - - - - -	—	0 0 8
1	„ braided - - - - -	—	0 1 0
1	Mantle - - - - -	—	0 0 9
2	Pockets - - - - -	0 2	0 0 4
2	Habit Shirts - - - - -	0 2	0 0 4
1	Pillow Case - - - - -	—	0 0 2
3	Pieces of Crochet - - - - -	0 4	0 1 0
2	Mattresses - - - - -	0 6	0 1 0
149	Articles repaired - - - - -	0 1	0 12 5
34	„ marked - - - - -	0 0½	0 1 5
73	„ turned - - - - -	0 1	0 6 1
10	„ trimmed - - - - -	0 1	0 0 10
12	„ hemmed - - - - -	0 1	0 1 0
			£33 12 0

WASHING.

Establishment	-	-	15,280 dozen and 3 articles at 1s.	764 0 3
Private	-	-	42,034 „ 1 „	1s. 2,101 14 1
			57,314 „ 4	£2,865 14 4

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of FULHAM REFUGE, from the 1st of April 1863 to 31st March 1864. Superinten-
dent's
Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - -	1,196	5	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	419	9	11
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour depart- ments - - - - -	234	0	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	127	12	1
Uniforms for officers and servants - - - - -	42	18	10
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	1,710	19	7
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - - -	589	0	0
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	40	18	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - - - -	47	18	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - - - -	6	18	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - -	462	7	10
Gratuities to convicts - - - - -	602	17	9
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	188	9	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - - - -	41	4	0
Fuel and light for general purposes - - - - -	565	4	0
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - - - -	587	0	3
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - - - -	272	0	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - - -	15	9	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - - -	2	5	0
Various small disbursements - - - - -	273	18	7
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	41	11	0
Total - - - - -	7,468	9	0
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - - - -	1,276	19	9
Net expenditure - - - - -	6,191	9	3

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's
Report.

GENTLEMEN,

*The Refuge, Fulham, S.W.,
January 4, 1864.*

I BEG to lay before you my report of the chaplain's department of the Fulham Refuge for the year 1863.

I. The *moral and religious condition* of the women is on the whole satisfactory. The report on such a subject as this must be comparative. I am satisfied that, considering what our women are, and the limited period during which they have been under good influences, their state, in a religious and moral point of view, is all that could be expected, though far from being all that could be desired. We have of late years had a larger proportion of unsatisfactory cases, probably attributable to the shorter sentences, and very little of real earnestness on the subject of religion has been manifested. At the same time some women appear to be impressed in a salutary manner by the means of grace and the regular instruction in the scriptures, and to have their characters softened and improved.

Some important and interesting changes have taken place during the last year in our services, which I have every reason to believe have proved very beneficial. Early in the year, in consequence of new arrangements for the Roman Catholic prisoners, and their being withdrawn from the Bible class in school, and from the instruction generally of the chaplain's department, it appeared desirable that the office of lady scripture reader should be abolished. This change was carried into effect from the beginning of April, and the opportunity was embraced, under the sanction of the Visiting Director, of suspending one of the daily services in the chapel, that in the afternoon, and substituting for it a very short service in the workrooms the last thing before the women retire for the night. These services are arranged by me, and consist of a portion of scripture read, and a short prayer, which has been written out for the purpose, offered, but they are conducted in the three rooms by the officers in charge. Then, again, I have undertaken the Bible classes with the Protestant prisoners in school, which were formerly conducted by the lady scripture reader, and am able to give in this form the Bible instruction that I used to give at the second chapel service. These changes seem to have proved acceptable and satisfactory both to the officers and to the women.

The Sunday morning and evening services have been conducted in the chapel as in previous years, and the Lord's Supper has been administered five times, with an average of 22 communicants from amongst the women.

A confirmation was held by the Bishop of London on August 5th, when 33 of the prisoners were confirmed.

I have to record the death of one woman from heart disease on the 25th of January.

II. The *educational progress* of the women can be spoken of in a more unqualified manner than their religious condition. The school-mistress, Mrs. Melhuish, has continued to devote herself with zeal and success to the improvement of the classes in reading and writing, and in their other studies, and very satisfactory progress has been made in many instances. Mrs. Melhuish reports as follows concerning her work amongst the prisoners :—

" Most of the women who came into prison almost or entirely without education continue to make rapid progress in reading and writing. (considering the small amount of time that is devoted to school). A few are hopelessly dull, and a few more hopelessly indifferent; but those who have mastered the first rudiments often show an impatience to improve in reading that is very encouraging."

III. With reference to the *effects of the discipline*, I can only repeat what I have said in former years, that the discipline, as here administered, appears calculated to keep the women under due control, and to show that a vigilant supervision is exercised over them. The comparative smallness of our numbers conduces much to this effective control over each case.

IV. The following tables will show the facts, as far as I can ascertain them, respecting the *discharge and disposal* of our women :—

In the Refuge on Jan. 1, 1863	-	-	-	176
Received from Brixton during the year	-	-	-	127
				303
Left during 1863	-	-	-	127
Remaining on Jan. 1, 1864	-	-	-	176

The 127 who have left were disposed of as follows :—

Sent to Millbank for misbehaviour	-	-	-	7
" Brixton (sick)	-	-	-	1
Died in Refuge	-	-	-	1
Discharged on licence	-	-	-	117
" on conditional pardon	-	-	-	1
				118
				127

The above 118 discharged women were sent as follows :—

To their husbands	-	-	-	5
" parents	-	-	-	25
" other relatives	-	-	-	30
" friends	-	-	-	7
To refuges	-	-	-	3
To make a home for themselves	-	-	-	27
To the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, including one to the Birmingham Society	-	-	-	21
				118

I will now give such particulars as I am able respecting the behaviour of the women after discharge, and their having any respectable mode of gaining a livelihood, so far as these matters can be ascertained :—

Favourable reports have been received of	-	-	73
Uncertain, no definite accounts received	-	-	12
No accounts received from the short time since discharge, or other unexplained causes	-	-	28
Decidedly unfavourable	-	-	5
			118

Chaplain's
Report.

We must assume that some of the "uncertain" and "no accounts received" are really bad; and if we venture to hope that *one-third* of these classes will do well, we shall arrive at the following general result:—

Supposed to be doing well	-	-	-	-	83
Known or feared to be doing ill	"	-	-	-	35

118

I add a table, similar to that which I have furnished lately in my annual reports, of the method of disposal of all our women, from the opening of the Refuge in 1856:—

Years.	Sent to Parents.	To other Relatives.	To Husbands.	To Friends.	Married on or shortly after Discharge.	To Elizabeth Fry and other Refuges.	To Service direct.	To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.	To make Homes for themselves; not being eligible for disposal in any other way.	Totals.
1856 -	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	12
1857 -	16	19	7	8	5	2	7	4	—	68
1858 -	28	17	8	5	1	1	6	25	19	110
1859 -	29	14	12	—	1	1	6	24	20	107
1860 -	33	34	5	7	1	1	2	41	7	131
1861 -	32	26	15	5	—	—	2	41	8	129
1862 -	34	32	9	14	—	—	2	11	22	124
1863 -	25	30	5	7	—	3	—	21	27	118
	201	176	61	47	8	8	28	167	103	799

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES INNES,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

SIR,

Fulham, January 19, 1864.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to send you my report of the health of the prisoners in this establishment for the past year.

Number of prisoners admitted during the year	-	127
Greatest number on any one day	-	176
Smallest do.	-	167
Daily average	-	175

With the exception of an outbreak of diarrhœa, of a rather severe character, in August, when during 10 days some 40 women were under treatment for that disease, there has been little of moment to call for special mention here.

The cases treated in the infirmary have been for the most part of the usual varied description. One death occurred suddenly on the 25th January from disease of the heart in the person of Sarah Jones, No. 887. The examination after death disclosed fatty degeneration of the heart and nearly all the muscular tissues of the body.

The officers have on the whole been tolerably healthy, and but little interruption to the regular performance of their duties has occurred. I was compelled to make a special report in one case, in consequence of a bodily weakness or infirmity compelling her to leave her post very frequently while on duty. This officer has since been discharged.

The quality of the meat has on several occasions been very bad, but a more vigilant attention on the part of the officer whose duty it is to guard this department, together with a remonstrance to the contractor, has effected a very marked improvement of late.

The annexed tables will give the number and nature of the cases treated in the infirmary and also the number of cases of "Complaining Sick."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PAWLE REE.

To Captain O'Brien.

TABLE I.

RETURN of NUMBER of "COMPLAINING SICK" treated in the FULHAM REFUGE from 1st day of Jan. to 31st day of Dec. 1863.

New cases	-	-	-	-	2,319
Renewed applications	-	-	-	-	1,661
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>3,980</u>

TABLE 2.

CASES treated in the INFIRMARY for the Year 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

No.	Name.	Register.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	J. H.	910	Debility - -	Cured.
2	M. B.	885	Phthisis - -	Removed to Brixton.
3	M. S.	883	Inflamed Knee Joint	Cured.
4	E. J.	694	Erysipelas - -	Ditto.
5	M. A. J.	921	Inflammation of Knee	Ditto.
6	E. R.	970	Congestion of Liver	Ditto.
7	J. P.	884	Injury to Wrist -	Removed to Millbank.
8	H. M.	914	Debility - -	Cured.
9	M. S.	716	Bronchitis - -	Ditto.
10	J. B.	814	Ditto - -	Ditto.
11	M. B.	959	Phthisis - -	Much better.
12	E. R.	970	Constipation - -	Cured.
13	J. H.	910	Syphilitic Eruption	Ditto.
14	S. G.	787	Debility - -	Ditto.
15	S. D.	930	Lumbago - -	Ditto.
16	S. S.	873	Pneumonia - -	Ditto.
17	C. B.	933	Cough - -	Ditto.
18	M. A. B.	961	Diarrhoea - -	Ditto.
19	A. C.	744	Phthisis - -	Discharged on Expiration of Sentence.
20	E. C.	965	Diarrhoea - -	Cured.
21	A. S.	1,017		
22	F. T.	945		
23	C. B.	933		
24	M. H.	973		
25	A. R.	995		
26	E. B.	996		
27	M. W.	1,009		
28	M. N.	1,014		
29	E. P.	922		
30	M. P.	901		
31	F. T.	941		
32	M. B.	994		
33	L. C.	917	Ulcerated Leg -	Ditto.
34	A. K.	1,020	Pneumonia - -	Ditto.
35	M. A. S.	967	Tonsilitis - -	Ditto.
36	E. G.	1,015	Ditto - -	Ditto.
37	M. H.	1,002	Menorrhagia -	Ditto.
38	A. W.	1,013	Debility - -	Ditto.
39	E. B.	893	Carbuncle - -	Ditto.
40	M. P.	901	Debility - -	Ditto.
41	E. M.	1,015	Ditto - -	Ditto.
42	E. P.	1,043	Anæmia - -	Much improved.
43	A. W.	1,013	Ranula - -	Cured.
44	M. B.	1,023	Prolapsus Uteri -	Much improved.

WOKING AND BROADMOOR PRISONS.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Invalid Convict Prison, Woking, Jan. 4, 1864.*

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1863.

Governor's
Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining in custody 1st January 1863 -	-	-	-	538
Number of convicts received during the year, from—				
Millbank Prison -	-	-	-	139
Pentonville „ -	-	-	-	6
Portland „ -	-	-	-	14
Portsmouth „ -	-	-	-	18
Chatham „ -	-	-	-	6
Dartmoor „ -	-	-	-	21
Broadmoor „ -	-	-	-	1
Wakefield „ -	-	-	-	46
Leicester „ -	-	-	-	7
Leeds „ -	-	-	-	1
Perth „ -	-	-	-	8
Bow Street Police Court revoked licences -	-	-	-	1
				268
Total -	-	-	-	806

Disposed of during the year by transfer to—

Millbank Prison -	-	-	-	3
Pentonville „ -	-	-	-	3
Portland „ -	-	-	-	47
Portsmouth „ -	-	-	-	18
Chatham „ -	-	-	-	4
Dartmoor „ -	-	-	-	31
				106
Removed to lunatic asylums -	-	-	-	9
„ to Horsemonger Lane Gaol -	-	-	-	1
Released on expiration of sentence -	-	-	-	8
„ on licence -	-	-	-	106
				124
Died -	-	-	-	43

Number remaining in custody 31st December 1863 - - - 533

Total - - - 806

Daily average number - - - 500

Conduct of Officers.

I have again to acknowledge with gratitude the kind support and assistance I have received from the Deputy-Governor, Chaplain, and Medical Officer, and indeed from all the superior officers of the prison, in the discharge of the duties of my office. My thanks are also especially due to the Rev. T. Donovan, visiting Roman Catholic priest,

Governor's
Report.

who was appointed to this establishment on the 24th September 1862, for his assiduity and attention to the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic convicts. To his zeal and discretion I solely attribute the great change for the better in the general conduct and behaviour of the Roman Catholic convicts. Before this gentleman was appointed, I could with truth have said that the Romanists, as a body, were the worst behaved and most troublesome men in the prison. I can now, however, with equal truth assert that they are as a body quite as well-behaved and as tractable and amenable to discipline as their fellow-prisoners. I think it must be allowed that the appointment of a clergyman of their own faith has been most beneficial, and is, I firmly believe, greatly appreciated by the majority of the Roman Catholic convicts themselves. The whole staff of discipline officers have performed their respective duties to my entire satisfaction. During the year three officers were dismissed the service for misconduct, one resigned his appointment, and one was superannuated. One officer committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the convicts has on the whole been "good," viz., they have been amenable to discipline, and their manner and bearing respectful towards those placed in authority over them. To this rule, however, there are of course exceptions. I have to report several offences of an aggravated nature, such as assaults on officers. In one instance a prisoner made a most murderous and cowardly assault with a crutch upon a warder, striking him a severe blow on the back of his head whilst he was in the act of stooping to serve out some worsted to the knitters. Indeed, I believe that had not another convict (an old man) interfered, the officer's life would have been sacrificed. This offender was tried at the Croydon Assizes, and sentenced to four years penal servitude. Since this conviction he has been returned to this prison. This is the most serious assault that has occurred during the year. Others have happened, but of a more trifling character.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I have this year carried out the same mode of treating the convicts under my charge as I have always done, and this may be stated in two words—firmness and kindness. I always punish severely all acts of insubordination, but minor offences I treat as leniently as I possibly can, making due allowance for the irritable and peevish state of the mind many of the men are in, from ill-health and old age, making them at times fractious and discontented, and disinclined to submit to the necessary rules of the prison.

Employment of Prisoners.

There has been no deviation in the employment of the convicts from the system pursued last year. As many as are able have been at work on the farm, in what is denominated the "test gang," and from which men are selected at intervals by the medical officer for public works, and as many others as I could possibly send out with safety have been employed in the lighter kind of farm labour; the remainder as knitters, oakum pickers, tailors, and shoemakers, besides a few as mechanics, &c. The distribution of labour and amount performed will be found in the Appendix.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in a state of good repair.

Escapes.

There were six attempts at escape, but none were successful.

Abuses.

I have reason to believe none exist.

Licences.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 106. Of these, one only has been returned to prison on revoked licence. Of the number liberated from here, 15 have applied for assistance to the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society," and so far as I am aware have received every attention and advice, &c. The total number of licences granted since October 1853 to prisoners in the invalid dépôt is 1,115, out of which number 53 have been revoked.

The Farm.

The operations under this head have been carried on as in previous years, reclaiming land by trenching two feet deep, clearing away brushwood, forming farm roads, double and single digging, cropping reclaimed land with potatoes, cabbage, and other useful vegetables. Seven acres and one rood of land have been reclaimed during the past year, making with the land already under culture 20 acres and three roods, but there yet remains a large extent of most fertile land to be brought under cultivation. The potato crop this year was good, and the yield more than a full average, and of most excellent quality. When harvested very little indication of disease was visible; but after being stored (and notwithstanding their being frequently examined) the disease showed itself, and large numbers have perished. All the other vegetable crops have been most productive. The portion of the land on the north side of the prison having been cropped with vegetables for the past three years, it would prove of great benefit to the land to commence a rotation of cereal crops; the straw alone would prove a source of great profit, for bedding down pigs and for manure.

Concluding Remarks.

I have no further report to make as regards this establishment; but I would mention that the able-bodied convicts still located at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum have been under my jurisdiction during the past year. I have regularly visited that establishment twice a month, and during the whole time only two or three prisoners have been brought before me for any breach of prison rules. In one instance I recommended the removal of a man to Millbank. Mr. Sutherland, chief warden in charge, reports most favourably of the conduct and behaviour of the convicts, and I think Mr. Sutherland and the officers under him deserving of much credit for the praiseworthy manner in which they have performed their duties. Two convicts effected their escape from the parties on the works at this establishment.

I hereby certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. WARREN,

Governor.

*The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

Governor's Report. APPENDIX (A).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, STOCKING KNITTERS, and OAKUM PICKERS, during the Year 1863.

Description.		Rate.	Amount.
<i>Shoemakers.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
83 Pairs of Boots	- - - - - made at	3 3	5 7 3
111 " Shoes	- - - - - "	2 4	12 19 0
26 " Liberty Boots	- - - - - "	3 3	4 4 6
2 " Shoes	- - - - - "	2 4	0 4 8
100 Spectacle Cases	- - - - - "	0 2	0 16 8
6 Cripples Boots	- - - - - "	4 0	1 4 0
141 Knee Caps	- - - - - "	0 3	1 15 3
1,268 Boot and Shoe Laces	- - - - - cut	3d. per 100	0 3 2
610 Pairs of Boots	- - - - - repaired	1 9	53 7 6
1,978 " Shoes	- - - - - "	1 3	123 12 6
113 " Slippers	- - - - - "	0 9	4 4 9
1 Artificial Arm	- - - - - "	1 0	0 1 0
3 " Legs	- - - - - "	1 0	0 3 0
			208 3 3
<i>Tailors.</i>			
74 Brown Jackets	- - - - - made at	1 3	4 12 6
171 " Vests	- - - - - "	0 6	4 5 6
253 " Trowsers	- - - - - "	1 0	12 13 0
8 Linen Jackets	- - - - - "	0 9	0 6 0
5 " Trowsers	- - - - - "	1 6	0 7 6
3 " Slops	- - - - - "	1 6	0 4 6
370 Check Caps	- - - - - "	0 4	6 3 4
29 Pairs of Cloth Slippers	- - - - - "	2 6	3 12 6
61 Canvas Bags	- - - - - "	0 2	0 10 2
490 Pairs Flannel Drawers	- - - - - "	0 6	12 5 0
4 Liberty Jackets	- - - - - "	3 0	0 12 0
7 " Vests	- - - - - "	2 0	0 14 0
8 " Trowsers	- - - - - "	3 0	1 4 0
14 Eye Shades	- - - - - "	0 1	0 1 2
24 Rice Bags	- - - - - "	0 2	0 4 0
1 Uniform Frock Coat	- - - - - "	7 6	0 7 6
3 " Great Coats	- - - - - "	5 0	0 5 0
1,547 Jackets	- - - - - badged	0 1	6 8 11
Altering Liberty Clothing	- - - - - "	-	4 12 4
1,632 Brown Jackets	- - - - - repaired	0 4	27 4 0
633 " Vests	- - - - - "	0 2	5 5 6
2,284 " Trowser s	- - - - - "	0 4	38 1 4
200 Slops	- - - - - "	0 1	0 16 8
253 Hospital Coats	- - - - - "	0 4	4 4 4
52 Blankets	- - - - - "	0 2	0 8 8
44 Trusses	- - - - - "	1 6	3 6 0
1,535 Cotton Shirts	- - - - - "	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11 10
3,208 Flannel "	- - - - - "	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 1 0
4,569 " Drawers	- - - - - "	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 11 1
2,481 Handkerchiefs	- - - - - "	0 1	10 6 9
1,064 Sheets	- - - - - "	0 1	4 8 8
152 Towels	- - - - - "	0 1	0 12 8
154 Uniform Trowsers	- - - - - "	1 0	7 14 0
5 " Caps	- - - - - "	0 1	0 0 5
33 " Great Coats	- - - - - "	1 0	1 13 0
62 " Frock "	- - - - - "	3 6	10 17 0
74 " Jackets	- - - - - "	2 6	9 5 0
			241 16 10

Statement, &c.—cont.

Governor's
Report.

Description.		Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Washers.</i>			
1,481	Cotton Shirts.		
16,690	Flannel Shirts.		
16,858	„ Drawers.		
29,870	Pairs Stockings.		
55,202	Handkerchiefs.		
77,672	Towels.		
27,968	Sheets.		
2,590	Blankets.		
5,553	Pillow Cases.		
1,107	Slops.		
1,434	Aprons.		
1,582	Table Cloths.		
5,817	Night Caps.		
1,011	Bed Ticks.		
494	Rugs.		
1,624	Jackets.		
1,385	Trowsers.		
251,338	Articles washed at per Score - - -	0 7	366 10 8
<i>Bookbinders.</i>			
Sundry Volumes bound for the Officers' and Prisoners' Libraries, repairs, &c. - - -		-	50 10 6
<i>Stocking Knitters.</i>			
619	Pairs Stockings made at - - -	1 0	30 19 0
469	„ - - - new footed	0 6	11 14 6
12,926	„ - - - repaired	0 1	53 17 2
			96 10 8
<i>Oakum Pickers.</i>			
76 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.	Junk picked into Oakum, at 50s. per ton - - -	-	9 11 8

ABSTRACT.

	£ s. d.
Shoemakers - - - -	208 3 3
Tailors - - - -	241 16 10
Washers - - - -	366 10 8
Bookbinders - - - -	50 10 6
Stocking Knitters - - - -	96 10 8
Oakum Pickers - - - -	9 11 8
	£973 3 7

Governor's
Report.

APPENDIX (B).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by Prisoners on the Farm, Roads, and Parades, &c., during the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acres 3 Roads trenched 2 feet deep - -	9 0 0	51 15 0
1 " 2 " " old pits filling in and levelled	25 0 0	37 10 0
12 " 2 " double ug - - -	2 10 0	31 5 0
16 " 0 " single dug (twice) - - -	2 4 0	35 4 0
11 " 2 " " (once) - - -	1 2 0	12 13 0
2 " 1 " Levelled and top dressed with sur- face soil - - -	5 10 0	12 7 6
5 " 2 " Sown and planted with Vegetables -	0 12 0	3 6 0
7 " 2 " cleared of Brushwood, Roots, &c. -	2 0 0	15 0 0
16 " 0 " hoed (three times) - - -	0 10 0	8 0 0
13 " 0 " Crops taken up and stored - - -	0 10 0	6 10 0
12 " 0 " Stones picked and carried off -	0 5 0	3 0 0
2 " 3 " Drained 3 feet deep - - -	6 0 0	16 10 0
720 Poles Turf Wall and Ditch cleaned and repaired (twice) - - -	0 0 6	18 0 0
2,268 Yards Roads and Paths made - - -	0 2 0	226 16 0
1,300 " " " repaired - - -	0 0 6	32 10 0
120 " Stone and Brick Rubble (breaking) -	0 1 6	9 0 0
350 Bushels Bones (breaking) - - -	0 2 0	35 0 0
160 Loads Ashes and Night Soil collected and mixed for manure - - -	0 2 0	16 0 0
270 Loads Manure, carted on land - - -	0 1 0	13 10 0
150 " Sewage carted from cesspool on to land -	0 2 0	15 0 0
38 Tons Rushes, Fern, &c., cut for litter -	0 10 0	19 0 0
Parades and Margins, &c., mown six times - -	- - -	15 0 0
Excavating and forming Drains to new Cesspool -	- - -	12 0 0
Fixing Posts for Fence on public Footpath -	- - -	5 10 0
Belt of Trees dug and cleaned (twice) - - -	- - -	4 10 0
Pulling up and cleaning out old Cesspool - -	- - -	35 0 0
Preparing, top dressing, and sowing slopes with grass seed inside South Parade - - -	- - -	7 10 0
Grubbing Trees on Parades, cross cutting and carrying same to Foreman of Works Yard - - -	- - -	25 0 0
Total - - -	- - -	£722 6 6

APPENDIX (C).—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold and supplied to the Steward for consumption in the Prison, &c., during the Year 1863.

Description and Quantity of Produce.	Rate.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
703 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. Potatoes - - -	0 5 9	202 4 4
126 " 0 " 0 " Cabbages - - -	0 8 0	50 8 0
12 " 0 " 0 " Turnips - - -	0 4 6	2 14 0
9 " 2 " 12 " Parsnips - - -	0 4 9	2 5 8
9 " 0 " 0 " Carrots - - -	0 4 6	2 0 6
Vegetables supplied to Officers - - -	- - -	6 2 0
13,000 Poppy Heads supplied to surgery -	0 15 0	9 15 0
150 Bushels Potatoes selected for seed -	0 5 0	37 10 0
Total - - -	- - -	£312 19 6

APPENDIX (D).—ARTIFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Governor's
Report.

ANNUAL RETURN showing the VALUE OF WORK performed by Prison Labour, at WOKING INVALID CONVICT PRISON, during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Trades.	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.		Value of each Man's Labour per day.	Amount.
		4th Stage.	Inval- lids.		
Carpenters	Making a temporary altar for the Roman Catholic room, making forms for oakum-picking and knitting rooms, making cupboard for Deputy-Governor's office, lining stalls of stables with match boarding, making a shifting head-board for amputating table, making stretching frames for diagrams, making a cupboard for Roman Catholic priest's room, making patterns for casting fire-bars, &c., making shutters for refractory cells, making drawers for shoe-makers' shop, making seats for Roman Catholic room, making wood and iron blocks for securing iron bedsteads to the floors of cells and sleeping berths, preparing and fixing wooden fences between the gardens of 1st and 2d class houses, making and fixing platforms and seats for officers in the Roman Catholic room, altering floors in several refractory cells, making pigeon-holes for Governor's clerks' office, making desk and stand for Scripture Readers, preparing and fixing cupboards and doors in kitchen, preparing and fixing eaves guttering round shed in Steward's yard, making sticks and crutches for cripples, making centres for new cesspools, also pen-stocks and frames, making splints, &c., for Medical Officer, preparing and fixing shelves in officers' rooms, making cupboards under large table in kitchen, preparing posts and rails and fixing fence on the farm, making sewage cart, making cupboard under stairs leading to the chapel, altering officers' seats in chapel, making rakes and drills for the Farm Bailiff, preparing and fixing new cupboard in dead house, preparing and fixing new cupboard in waiting-room, fixing gratings in well, preparing and fixing screens in the infirmary wards, making table for waiting-room, altering sashes and frames at gas-man's house, making steps for the surgery, and incidental repairs and wilful damages.	—	761	s. d. 2 6	£ s. d. 95 2 6
Wheel- wrights.	Repairing hand-carts, making new navigators' and box wheelbarrows, making truck for shifting stores, making temporary piggery, and sundry jobbing.	—	147	2 3	16 10 9
Sawyers	Sawing timber and deals, also a large quantity of old poles for fencing on the farm, occasionally assisting carpenters, and sundry jobs in yard.	—	459	2 3	51 12 9
Bricklayers	General coloring and whitewashing throughout prison buildings, fixing glass on various parts of boundary wall, pitching surface gutters with Perbeck pitchers at stables, making scaffold and fixing lightning conductor to tower, making new cesspools for filtering drainage, &c., from prison buildings and houses, re-lining furnaces at gas and engine house, pointing boundary walls, opening, cleaning out, repairing, and making good drains and cesspools, and all incidental repairs throughout prison buildings and houses.	—	715½	2 6	89 8 9
Masons	Preparing stone sills, &c., for new cesspools, and stone paving for top.	—	20	2 6	2 10 0

Governor's
Report.Annual Return showing the Value of Work—*continued*.

	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.		Value of each Man's Labour per day.		Amount.
		4th Stage.	Invalids.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
Smiths	Laying down pipes to rain-water tank, making plates for fixing bedsteads in cells, making screw, &c., for amputating table, fixing gas-pipes in chapel, making fastenings for the whole of the outside doors, making drilling machine, making wrought-iron valves for water-closets, fixing new pump North Parade, making lifting screws, &c., for 3 penstocks for cesspools, making and fixing new tires on hand-carts and wheelbarrows, making gratings for cesspools, fixing water-pipes to 5th and 6th class houses, assisting engineer in general repairs to pumps, &c., also all incidental repairs.	266½	—	3 0	39 19 6	
		—	272	2 6	34 0 0	
Engineer	Assisting the engineer in general repairs to water and gas pipes, and sundry jobbing.	—	71½	2 6	8 18 9	
Painters	Painting water and gas pipes, cleaning and painting ventilators, painting doors, &c., in North and South Parades, general repairs and painting outside lamps, painting new clothes posts for houses, painting eaves, guttering, and stack pipes throughout prison buildings and houses, painting iron fences in main street, painting the whole of the cell buckets, distemper ceilings, coloring walls, and touching up paintwork to all landings and staircases, general repairs to leadwork and glazing, and all incidental repairs.	—	674	2 0	67 8 0	
Tinman	Making and repairing prison and kitchen utensils.	—	231	1 6	17 6 6	
Stoker	Attending the fires in the heating apparatus rooms.	—	129	1 6	9 13 6	
Laborers	Attending bricklayers as above - - -	—	285	1 6	21 7 6	
	Total - - -	—	—	—	£ 453 18 6	

APPENDIX (E).—RETURN OF CLASSES and SENTENCES OF PRISONERS, for each Quarter of the Year 1863.

Quarter ending	Classes.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.
31st March - -	446	28	43	517	91	138	47	60	31	22	55	4	10	15	1	8	-	35
30th June - -	410	31	33	474	81	113	46	58	29	22	57	4	9	14	1	7	-	33
30th September -	424	28	23	475	79	106	49	64	28	19	59	5	10	14	1	6	-	35
31st December -	479	16	38	533	93	107	49	75	35	24	77	5	13	13	1	6	-	35

APPENDIX (F).—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year ended December 31, 1863.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Prisoners not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.			Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Lowest Number of Men in Prison during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.				
25	156	181	625	31	315	346	83	500	806	450

Governor's
Report.

Governor's
Report.

APPENDIX (G.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal consumed in the Establishment in manufacturing Gas, and the Quantity produced, &c., in the Year ended 31st December 1863.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
Coal consumed in the manufacture of gas, and in heating the retorts.	233 tons - -	20 2	234 18 10
Lime used in purifiers - - - -	16 yards - -	14 0	11 4 0
Repairs of brickwork - - - -	- - - -	- -	8 0 0
Wages of gasmen - - - -	- - - -	- -	94 18 0
			349 0 10
Deduct value of coke produced - -	200 chaldrons -	15 4	153 6 8
Actual cost of manufacture - - - -	- - - -	- -	£195 14 2

Quantity of gas produced: 1,381,800 cubic feet, at 2s. 10d. per 1,000 feet.

APPENDIX (H.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by Convicts in the Establishment for the Year ended 31st December 1863.

Nature of Employment.	Class of Men.	Number of Days.	Labour per Diem.	Amount.
			s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters - -	Invalided - -	761	2 6	95 2 6
Wheelwrights - -	Do. - -	147	2 3	16 10 9
Sawyers - -	Do. - -	459	2 3	51 12 9
Bricklayers - -	Do. - -	715½	2 6	89 8 9
Masons - -	Do. - -	20	2 6	2 10 0
Smiths - -	Able-bodied - -	266½	3 0	39 19 6
Do. - -	Invalid - -	272	2 6	34 0 0
Engineer - -	Do. - -	71½	2 6	8 18 9
Painters - -	Do. - -	674	2 0	67 8 0
Tinman - -	Do. - -	231	1 6	17 6 6
Stoker - -	Do. - -	129	1 6	9 13 6
Labourers - -	Do. - -	285	1 6	21 7 6
Cooks - -	Do. - -	2,555	1 6	191 12 6
Bakers - -	Do. - -	1,565	1 6	117 7 6
Nurses - -	Do. - -	4,380	1 3	273 15 0
Washers - -	Do. - -	4,069	1 6	305 3 6
Cleaners - -	Do. - -	3,756	1 6	281 14 0
Farm labourers - -	Do. - -	18,780	0 6	469 10 0
				£ 2,093 1 0

APPENDIX (I).—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Woking
Invalid Convict Prison for the year ending 31st March 1864.

Governor's
Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	3,239	12	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - - -	3,461	19	1
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - - - -	786	5	2
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	811	19	0
Uniforms for officers and servants - - - - -	300	16	3
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	4,623	13	7
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - - -	1,420	1	9
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	187	4	7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - - - -	202	1	8
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - - - -	146	18	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	274	5	5
Gratuities, &c., to convicts - - - - -	570	13	9
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	45	2	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - - - -	35	8	6
Fuel and light for general purposes - - - - -	940	6	2
Buildings and ordinary repairs - - - - -	380	15	7
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles - - - - -	202	3	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - - -	42	6	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - - -	88	18	0
Various small disbursements - - - - -	311	14	7
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	179	18	10
Total - - - - -	£18,252	4	9
Deduct amount of sundry receipts - - - - -	690	5	9
Net expenditure - - - - -	£17,561	19	0

Governor's
Report.

APPENDIX (K).—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	530	12	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	874	4	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	155	13	5
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	-	-	-
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	1,610	1	9
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - - -	230	14	0
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	25	5	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	1	4	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	7	4	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	483	17	9
Gratuities, &c., to convicts - - - - -	1,491	5	0
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	7	0	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	13	9	0
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	207	2	6
Buildings and ordinary repairs - - - - -	-	-	-
Soap scouring, and cleaning articles - - -	160	15	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - - -	7	9	3
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - - -	0	18	0
Various small disbursements - - - - -	148	8	6
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	8	3	6
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	96	2	10
Expense of conveyance of convicts - - - -	17	14	2

 £6,078 6 6

Deduct amount of sundry receipts -

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Woking Invalid Prison, Jan. 4, 1864.*Chaplain's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1863.

No change has taken place in the system of spiritual and secular instruction established in this prison. I do not therefore think it necessary to repeat the details of work, into which I have fully entered in former reports. I would only say, in brief, that in respect of the spiritual ministrations afforded the prisoners, there are, on the Sunday, two full services, with sermons, in the chapel, shorter services in the hospital wards, and evening classes for religious reading and prayer, at which the attendance is *voluntary*, and averages about 100, though sometimes it has exceeded 150.

We have reason to regard this last means of grace as particularly satisfactory, and I cannot but think, from what I have observed, that it is productive of much good.

The holy communion has been administered six times; and the attendance averages 36.

In the week-day there are morning and evening services in the chapel and hospital wards, with lectures or expositions at least twice a week.

The hospitals are, of course, daily visited by the chaplain and the two scripture readers, and as often as possible a schoolmaster is employed there to give instruction to a large number who are able and anxious to receive it. Interesting lectures are also occasionally delivered.

The school is conducted as usual, and the schoolmaster, Mr. Bird, reports favourably on the attention and orderly behaviour of the prisoners.

Their educational status and progressive improvement are recorded in the Appendix.

The lectures on popular subjects delivered during the winter months were much enjoyed and valued by the prisoners, and, though restricted to men in the first class, were sometimes attended by as many as 260. The present winter course of lectures is carried on under a different arrangement, by order of the Director, and the attendance is strictly confined to well-behaved men whose term of imprisonment ceases in six months; the average attendance is now below 20. I cannot say that I feel any satisfaction in this system. If real profit and instruction are to be gained by attendance at these lectures, it is surely a pity to *restrict* such attendance; but if, as many would doubtless consider, the indulgence is not in keeping with the proper discipline of a prison, the whole thing had better be abolished.

It is not very easy to comply with the rule which requires the Chaplain in his annual report to "specify the religious condition of the prisoners." I can only venture to say, generally, that the attention at the chapel services, and the attendance at the Lord's table (which is under strict and careful regulation), are as satisfactory as can be expected; but the frequent return to our establishment of twice and thrice transported men is a melancholy fact in our prison experience, and I trust will be met by some radical change in our system of criminal punishment and reformation.

Chaplain's
Report.

My best thanks are due to all the officers in the Chaplain's department for the zealous and faithful discharge of their respective duties.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

RAYMOND BLATHWAYT,

*The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.*

Chaplain.

STATE of EDUCATION of the Total Number of Prisoners who have been received since January 18, as well as of those who were in the Prison at that time.

Prisoners who could not read on admission	-	-	125
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly	-	63	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission	-		102
Since improved, of these, so as to be able to write also	-	76	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission	-	-	89
Since improved of these	-	-	70
Prisoners who could read and write tolerably on admission, many of whom have since much improved	-	-	268
Prisoners well educated	-	-	209
Prisoners of superior education	-	-	13
Blind prisoners who have learned to read the embossed books	-	-	5
Prisoners excused attending school, being well educated	-	-	4
Total who cannot read, being blind, aged, or of weak intellect	-	-	12
Total who have never attended school, being too ill, many of whom have died	-	-	104
Average number of men attending school daily	-	-	94
Total number of prisoners			806

PRISONERS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the library on the 1st of January 1863	-	-	-	-	2,206
Added during the year	-	-	-	-	268
Total	-	-	-	-	2,474
Deduct worn out	-	-	-	-	31
					2,443

BOOKBINDERS' WORK, 1863.

1,522 library and school books rebound and repaired -	£	s.	d.
	44	7	0
Sundry work - - - - -	6	3	6½
	£50	10	6½

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Woking Invalid Prison,
January 4, 1864.*Medical
Officer's
Report.

I BEG leave to present my annual report for the year 1863.

In doing so I hope to be able to show that the sanitary condition of this establishment has been highly satisfactory during that period, particularly when the class of men confined here is taken into consideration.

This prison being set apart entirely for invalids, the majority of them of the worst class, there is necessarily a steady and constant accumulation of various diseases and infirmities, some of which have existed for very long periods. As an example of the diseases forming the ground of invaliding, I may mention that out of a total of 804 prisoners, no less than 153 were received for phthisis, including 20 for hæmoptysis, 99 bronchitis, asthma, and other affections of the respiratory organs, 23 for diseases of the heart, 26 for paralysis, 29 for rheumatism, 70 for general debility, 30 for ophthalmic diseases, and 24 for scrofula—48 were ruptured, 46 were delicate and aged, and 74 were crippled from disease, loss of limbs, &c. Besides these there were a variety of medical and surgical affections, which are fully detailed in the table, giving the medical grounds of removal.

As the health of these men is commonly much impaired, they might naturally be considered more susceptible than others to diseases of a zymotic character, but I am happy to say that we have been entirely free from everything approaching to an epidemic throughout the year.

The mortality, which amounted to 42 in a population of 804 invalid prisoners, is higher than in the three former years; but this is no criterion of the healthfulness of the establishment, the death rate being greatly influenced by the nature and extent of the diseases forming the ground of invaliding, phthisis alone having been the cause of death in 22 instances.

A reference to the mortality table will be sufficient to show the hopeless condition of most of the patients at the time of reception, and that the majority continued under treatment in hospital till death, which in some cases took place in the course of a few weeks, whilst in others it was protracted for years.

The mortality throughout the country at large appears to have been this year considerably above the usual average, although there have been no epidemics of any consequence to account for it; the only cause assigned for the increase being the frequent variations in the temperature acting injuriously on weakly people, and in no place was this more likely to be felt than here, where there are so many aged, weakly, and diseased inmates.

Although the prisoners are generally much reduced at the time of reception, the healthful situation, sufficiency of wholesome food, an abundant supply of excellent water, clean, well-ventilated wards and cells, with suitable outdoor occupation for the convalescents, soon exert a wonderful influence in restoring them to health, and in fitting some for removal to labour prisons.

The prisoners removed throughout the year, namely, 69 to public works, and 31 to Dartmoor, had, when circumstances would admit of it, been tried at outdoor work for two or three months previously, both to be assured of the permanency of their recovery, and to act as a check on others whose desire for change led to constant applications for removal.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Having fully alluded to the excellent sanitary arrangement of the establishment, as well as to the means of employing the invalids, in recent reports, it is unnecessary to enter on these questions at this time, further than to notice the increasing number of cripples, and others incapacitated for outdoor labour, which seems to call for additional means of employing them in a suitable and profitable manner.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Invalid Convict Prison at Woking, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Total number of convicts in the prison during the year, 804.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—					
Cynanche Tonsillaris - - - -	—	3	2	—	1
Diarrhoea - - - - -	1	37	36	—	2
Dysentery - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh - - - -	12	99	103	—	8
Febricula - - - - -	—	4	4	—	—
Purpura - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis - - - - -	1	2	2	—	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—					
Hæmorrhage - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Ascites - - - - -	1	1	2	—	—
Anasarca - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Abscess - - - - -	4	32	29	—	7
Ulcer - - - - -	2	12	11	—	3
Other Diseases of this Class - -	1	—	—	—	1
Tumour - - - - -	—	5	4	—	1
Phagidænic Ulceration of Lower Jaw and Neck.	—	1	—	1	—
3. Tubercular Diseases:—					
Scrofula - - - - -	7	11	16	—	2
Phthisis - - - - -	24	109	95	21	17
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	3	10	11	1	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—					
Paraplegia - - - - -	8	—	2	1	5
Other forms of Paralysis - - -	—	13	9	2	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	4	3	1	1
Dementia - - - - -	3	1	3	—	1
Other forms of Unsound Mind -	2	7	8	—	1
Neuralgia - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	—	7	4	—	3
Cephalalgia - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circu- lation:—					
Pericarditis - - - - -	—	1	—	1	—
Palpitation - - - - -	4	11	9	—	6
Aneurism - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—
Varicose Veins - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation.	—	27	23	4	—

Infirmary Report, &c.—continued.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—					
Laryngitis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis - - - - -	10	23	26	1	6
Pleuritis - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—
Asthma - - - - -	8	20	25	—	3
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—					
Dyspepsia - - - - -	3	26	24	1	4
Peritonitis - - - - -	—	2	—	2	—
Colic - - - - -	—	5	5	—	—
Hernia Reducible - - - - -	2	15	11	1	5
Hepatitis - - - - -	1	4	3	—	2
Icterus - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids - - - - -	1	3	2	—	2
Fistula in Ano - - - - -	1	6	3	—	4
Prolapsus Ani - - - - -	1	8	6	—	3
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—					
Nephritis - - - - -	1	2	2	1	—
Hæmaturia - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—
Albuminuria - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—
Diabetes - - - - -	2	—	—	—	2
Cystitis - - - - -	—	4	3	—	1
Stricture of Urethra - - - - -	3	8	7	—	4
Orchitis - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Hydrocele - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. - - - - -	2	1	3	—	—
Strumous Disease of Bladder - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—					
Muscular Rheumatism - - - - -	6	45	42	—	9
Diseases of Bones - - - - -	9	9	13	1	4
„ of Joints - - - - -	6	10	14	—	2
Lumbar Abscess - - - - -	1	3	3	—	1
Diseased Stump - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—					
Boils - - - - -	1	10	9	—	2
Sycosis - - - - -	2	—	1	—	1
Leprosy - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Urticaria - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Eczema - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin - - - - -	1	2	2	—	1
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—					
Ophthalmia - - - - -	6	15	15	—	6
Otorrhœa - - - - -	—	2	1	1	—
12. Accidents and Injuries :—					
Contusions - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Sprains - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Fractures - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds - - - - -	1	2	3	—	—
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries - - - - -	2	16	17	—	1
Debility - - - - -	7	29	31	—	5
Observation - - - - -	—	5	3	—	2
Total - - - - -	153	709	683	43	136

Total number of complaining sick for the year 1863 - - - 16,767.

The numbers actually in hospital at one time have varied throughout the year from about 100 to 150, and I may mention that, having been free from epidemics, the increase has generally arisen from fresh arrivals of invalids, or from the state of the weather affecting the aged and weakly.

As in the three former years we have been very free from febrile affections, the few that occurred having been unimportant. The same may be said of the diarrhœa cases, which were nearly all chronic, the patients having either previously suffered from or shown a liability to the complaint.

Of the diseases to which prisoners appear most liable, the tubercular come first in frequency and fatality; and as phthisis, including 20 of hæmoptysis, was the ground of invaliding in no less than 153 cases, and the cause of death in 22, I may shortly allude to it.

In endeavouring to glean any information to account for the prevalence of this malady amongst prisoners I have confined myself to the 153 cases received for it, although there were many received for other diseases, but complicated with phthisical symptoms, and some of whom died of it.

The result of my inquiries is embodied in the subjoined table, No. 1, by which it will be seen that the former occupations varied very much, that 126 had summary and other convictions, 86 stated family liability, and the place of abode was with few exceptions in large towns or cities.

PARTICULARS OF 153 CASES OF PHTHISIS AND HÆMOPTYSIS IN WOKING PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Occupation.	No.	No. with previous convictions.	Hereditary Predisposition.				PLACE OF ABODE.
			Father.	Mother.	Brother.	Sister.	
1. Tailors -	14	12	3	2	1	1	London, 6; Liverpool, 1; Manchester, 2; Norwich, 2; Barnstaple, 1; Edinbro', 1; Brussels, 1.
2. Hatters -	1	1	-	-	-	-	Preston, 1.
3. Shoemakers -	3	3	1	-	1	1	London, 1; Chatham, 1; Woolwich, 1.
4. Butchers -	2	-	1	-	2	-	London, 1; Manchester, 1.
5. Engineers and stokers -	5	4	-	-	1	1	London, 2; Preston, 1; Sheffield, 1; Leicester, 1.
6. Clerks, travellers, &c. -	6	3	-	2	-	-	London, 2; Plymouth, 1; Manchester, 1; Winslow, 1; Glasgow, 1.
7. Factory workers, weavers, &c. -	10	6	1	3	-	-	London, 4; Manchester, 2; Chorley, 1; Leeds, 1; Dundee, 1; West Bromwich, 1.
8. Horsedealers, ostlers, &c. -	4	4	-	1	1	-	London, 3; Glasgow, 1.
9. Sailors and boatmen -	4	4	-	2	-	-	Liverpool, 3; Wolverhampton, 1.
10. Bakers and confectioners -	3	3	-	-	-	-	London, 2; Gainsbro', 1.
11. Costermongers and hawkers -	7	5	3	-	1	1	London, 2; Manchester, 2; Wakefield, 1; Derby, 1; Gloucester, 1.
12. Carpenters, joiners, &c. -	8	5	1	1	3	2	London, 3; Birmingham, 2; Perth, 1; Bury, 1; Ireland, 1.
13. Miners, colliers, &c. -	8	6	2	2	-	-	Cornwall, 1; Worcester, 1; Wolverhampton, 1; Stafford, 1; Liverpool, 1; Durham, 1; Burnley, 1; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
14. Brassfounders, moulders, gunsmiths, &c. -	5	4	2	-	-	-	Chatham, 1; Birmingham, 1; Bradford, 1; Barnett, 1; Bilston, 1.
15. Soldiers -	6	1	-	-	1	-	London, 1; Birmingham, 1; Plymouth, 1; Malta, 1; E. Indies, 1; unknown, 1.
16. Artists -	1	-	-	-	1	-	London, 1.
17. Jewellers -	2	1	-	-	-	-	Birmingham, 1; Warwick, 1.
18. Servants -	1	1	-	-	-	-	London, 1.
19. Postmen -	1	-	-	-	-	-	London, 1.
20. Cigar makers -	1	1	-	1	1	-	London, 1; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 1.
21. Vagrants -	3	3	1	1	1	-	London, 15; Durham, 1; Chester, 1; Manchester, 4; Cambridge, 1; South Wales, 4; Rumford, 1; Liverpool, 1; Bristol, 3; Coventry, 1; Wilts, 1; Bradford, 3;
22. Labourers -	58	50	6	13	7	10	Glasgow, 3; Cork, 1; Louth, 2; Aylesbury, 1; Sheffield, 1; Preston, 1; Newcastle, 1; Leeds, 1; Barnet, 1; Tunbridge, 1; Forfar, 1; Clifton, 1; Warwick, 1; Reading, 1; Paisley, 1; Kinisgal, 1; Plymouth, 1; Southampton, 1; Twichester, 1.
	153	116	20	30	20	16	

Medical
Officer's
Report.

The desire, however, of prisoners to impute their diseases to the effects of imprisonment, as well as the difficulty in obtaining information as to the state of health at the time of conviction, renders it very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion; but in the course of treatment they often acknowledged to have been liable to cold for long periods.

There was nothing very peculiar or worthy of note in the cases of phthisis further than the marked slowness of its course to a fatal termination when in the advanced stage, and the improvement evidenced soon after reception when in the incipient or early stage.

The deaths from phthisis amounted to 22; of these 15 were received for it, and the others showed evident signs of pulmonary disease at the time of reception; of the whole number 15 were inmates of the hospital from reception till death.

Bronchitis is another disease of frequent occurrence, and formed the ground of invaliding in 71 instances. From the long periods many of these men had suffered from the complaint their general health was frequently much impaired, and this, coupled with the advanced age of the majority, held out little hope of permanent benefit.

Asthma, chronic catarrh, and pleuritic affections were also common among the aged and debilitated. Some of the inmates suffered severely from attacks of the former malady, which quite incapacitated them for regular work. There was nothing unusual in any of these cases, and the only deaths that occurred were two from pleuritis, both of long standing.

Diseases of the heart and circulation are frequently under treatment; for, although they only formed the ground of invaliding in 22 instances, they were a frequent accompaniment of other diseases and general debility. Rheumatism often gives rise to heart disease, and on that account the patients are very susceptible to atmospheric changes. Six deaths resulted from these maladies, three of which were sudden. One, an aged and infirm man, was found dead in bed by the night officer, who was both experienced in the management of the sick and very attentive; but he had not noticed anything unusual during the night, neither had the patients occupying beds on either side of deceased: a post-mortem examination revealed extensive fatty degeneration of heart and disease of aorta. Another died of extensive disease of the valves and aorta, and the other of a large aneurism of the aorta rupturing into the wind-pipe; the first died in about an hour, and the other in less than ten minutes, after being seized with vomiting of blood whilst employed in the knitting room. Both of them were seen immediately, but little could be done for either.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Paralysis in different forms constituted the ground of invaliding in 26 cases, and as the disease had existed for long periods, and the patients were for the most part advanced in life, they might be added to the permanent invalids. In some cases a little improvement was manifested, but as a general rule they remained stationary, or gradually became worse. Three deaths occurred, one of which was from serous apoplexy, whilst the other two were from disease of the spinal cord. One aged man, at present in hospital for paraplegia, has been as helpless as an infant all the year, and as he has undergone very little change for some time he may still linger on for several months.

Epilepsy has latterly been a less frequent cause of invaliding, and the cases with few exceptions of a mild character, the paroxysms often abating in frequency and violence, or altogether disappearing

when the general health improved, as it almost invariably did after a short period at outdoor work. The patient who died of the malady had been subject to violent seizures for many years; he had become morose and sullen, and his mental faculties were considerably impaired. He expired in one of his paroxysms, and a post-mortem examination revealed extensive disease of the heart, in addition to congestion of the brain and thickening of the membranes.

Mental diseases only formed the ground of invaliding in 15 cases, but there were many others sent here for bodily ailments who evinced considerable impairment of the mental faculties, and this was more particularly the case with some of the aged and infirm, who were frequently very peculiar and eccentric. On the other hand, there were younger men whose extraordinary conduct and insubordination could not but excite great doubt as to their sanity, although at the same time their behaviour was not void of suspicion; and as it is astonishing with what pertinacity prisoners will carry out their plans when bent on feigning either mental or bodily ailments, it is only by close and careful observation that a true opinion can be arrived at.

Most of the mental cases assumed the form of imbecility, but there were a few of dementia, attended with much violence, and finding that some of the latter were becoming so intractable as to greatly disturb the weakly and delicate patients (when transferred to the hospital for greater security and observation), I deemed it necessary to recommend the usual inquiry before magistrates, which resulted in nine being removed to Fisherton asylum.

One man received for struma soon became insubordinate, noisy, and filthy in his habits, tearing his clothes, and destroying everything within his reach. Another received for debility was reported for being most troublesome, and was suspected of feigning, his conduct being very suspicious. He was at once admitted into hospital for observation, but having assaulted another patient the same evening he required to be removed. This man was of a sullen, determined disposition, made use of violent and threatening language, and never varied during the whole time he was here in declaring himself to be Christ. After having been under medical observation for several months without any signs of amendment, he and the former were sent to an asylum. Another who was also supposed to be feigning, and stated to be exceedingly dirty in his habits, was of a most unhappy disposition, and as his bodily health was impaired he was a constant inmate of the hospital till death. After a time he became more cleanly, displayed a good deal of intelligence, but always met the attentions of the officers and nurses in a very dissatisfied manner. He was of a highly strumous habit of body, and suffered from otorrhœa, and after death a large abscess was discovered in the substance of the brain, which fully accounted for his peculiarities during life.

On the whole, the weak-minded men have been pretty manageable; but as they are easily excited, and liable to break out suddenly without any assignable cause, they require constant and close supervision to guard against accidents, and I am therefore of opinion that it is very desirable to separate them from the other prisoners.

Out of the large number invalided to this place for general debility, advanced age, and infirmity, there were many labouring under very complicated and obscure diseases, with their constitutions greatly exhausted by former intemperance, and other irregularities. Chest and abdominal affections were the most common ailments met with amongst this class, and were no doubt often the result of their former unsettled lives. One aged man, received for debility, died in a most

Medical
Officer's
Report.

emaciated condition, and a post-mortem examination discovered a cancerous disease of the pancreas. Another received for hypochondriasis died of ulceration and rupture of gall bladder, which was found full of calculi ; and the third, an aged and weakly man, sank from peritonitis, caused by a small rupture of the pyloric extremity of stomach, the coats being exceedingly thin.

It only remains for me to add that there are a large number of prisoners afflicted with hernia, lameness, from disease, loss of limbs, and other defects, who are constantly in need of various surgical appliances ; and as the officers in charge of the workshops have taken a great interest in repairing and even making many useful articles, thereby effecting a considerable saving, I think it but right to acknowledge the ready assistance they have always afforded me.

The officers attached to the hospital have as formerly been most attentive and painstaking in the performance of their arduous and responsible duties ; and as there are always some men of violent and insubordinate dispositions amongst such a large body of sick prisoners, great judgment and discretion are required in dealing with them. I am happy to say that the behaviour of the patients has been very orderly and respectful, the reports of misconduct few in number, and none of a serious nature.

The health of the officers has been good, and only 27 required to be placed on the sick list, most of them for slight ailments, and seldom of more than two or three days' duration. One assistant warder was superannuated on account of phthisis. One warder committed suicide by drowning in the neighbouring canal. I saw the body as soon as it was found, but life had evidently been extinct for several hours.

The officers' families have generally been very healthy, but measles and whooping cough prevailed amongst the children. Both complaints were of a mild character.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.

Medical Officer.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

RETURN showing the Medical Grounds of Removal of 804. Invalid Prisoners confined in this Establishment during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

State of Health.	Remaining January 1, 1863.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Healthy -	—	1	1	—	1
" loss of arm -	5	—	5	1	4
" loss of leg -	2	1	3	1	2
" lame -	9	6	15	3	12
" ruptured -	15	3	18	5	13
" aged -	1	1	2	—	2
" sight impaired -	2	—	2	1	1
Delicate and aged -	29	17	46	14	32
" loss of arm -	4	4	8	—	8
" loss of leg -	5	—	5	—	5
" lame -	25	13	38	10	28
" ruptured -	19	11	30	26	4
" sight impaired -	8	5	13	3	10
General debility -	49	21	70	20	50
Subject to rheumatism -	19	10	29	8	21
" ophthalmia -	6	5	11	5	6
" pleuritis -	2	2	4	2	2
" bronchitis -	61	14	75	24	51
" pneumonia -	1	—	1	—	1
" hæmoptysis -	9	11	20	9	11
" hæmaturia -	—	1	1	1	—
" paralysis -	19	7	26	9	17
" epilepsy -	9	6	15	4	11
" asthma -	9	3	12	1	11
" morbus cordis -	16	7	23	8	15
" mental disease -	13	2	15	7	8
" phthisis -	79	54	133	55	78
" scrofula -	15	9	24	7	17
" fistula -	4	2	6	3	3
" lumbar abscess -	6	3	9	2	7
" disease of bones and joints -	15	15	30	8	22
" ulcers -	6	4	10	2	8
" elephantiasis -	1	—	1	1	—
" stricture -	10	1	11	5	6
" cataract -	2	1	3	1	2
" sciatica -	—	1	1	—	1
" cough -	7	—	7	2	5
" hæmaplegia -	1	—	1	—	1
" varicocele -	3	—	3	—	3
" diarrhœa -	8	—	8	4	4
" hypochondriasis -	1	2	3	1	2
" prolapsus ani -	2	—	2	1	1
" incontinence of urine -	1	1	2	—	2
" dyspepsia -	9	4	13	3	10
" vertigo -	1	—	1	—	1
" hepatitis -	3	3	6	1	5
" chronic laryngitis -	1	—	1	1	—
" secondary syphilis -	4	—	4	2	2
" spinal disease -	2	3	5	2	3
" hydrocele -	3	—	3	—	3
" diabetes -	4	1	5	2	3
" eruptions -	2	—	2	—	2
Carried forward -	527	255	782	265	517

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Return showing the Medical Grounds, &c.—*continued*.

State of Health.	Remaining January 1, 1863.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Brought forward -	527	255	782	265	517
Subject to amaurosis -	1	—	1	1	—
„ varicose veins -	3	7	10	3	7
„ gout -	1	—	1	—	1
„ hæmorrhoids -	1	—	1	—	1
„ ascites -	1	1	2	1	1
Injuries -	2	5	7	1	6
Total -	536	268	804	271	533

ANNUAL RETURN of AGES of CONVICTS confined in this Establishment for the Year 1863.

Age.	No. of Prisoners remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Received during the Year 1863.	Total.	Licensed.	Sentence expired.	Removed to other Prisons.								Died.	Remain- ing Dec. 31, 1863.	
						Dartmoor.	Portland.	Chatham.	Portsmouth.	Millbank. Penal Class.	Penton- ville. Penal Class.	Millbank for medi- cal obser- vation.	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.			Horsemon- ger Lane Gaol for Trial.
Above 10 & under 20	30	23	53	13	—	4	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	26
20 "	163	96	259	27	1	14	27	1	14	1	2	1	—	1	14	156
30 "	95	60	155	25	2	5	11	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	8	96
40 "	84	41	125	13	1	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	93
50 "	81	26	107	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	82
60 "	67	20	87	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	64
70 "	15	2	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
80 "	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	536	268	804	107	5	31	47	4	18	2	3	1	9	1	43	533

Medical
Officer's
Report.

PARTICULARS OF DECEASED CONVICTS during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.		
			Separate Confinement.			Association.			Date of Con- viction.	Sen- tence.				From whence.	When.			Mths.	Days.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.											
1365	E. W. Labourer.	29	0	8	6	1	1	22	1861. Mar. 6	7	Dartmoor	1862. Sept. 16	Phthisis.	Weakly state of health, and confined to the hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis and tuber- cular ulcer- ation of intestines.	3	20	1863. Jan. 3	Left lung very adherent at apex; upper lobe full of softened tubercular matter, also several small cavities. The right was also full of tubercle in various stages. The kidneys were united over the spine, constituting a horse-shoe.
444	J. T. Cook.	67	0	11	0	3	1	29	1858. Dec. 20	7	Millbank	1859. Dec. 29.	Age and rupture.	Frequently suffering from urinary com- plaints, and several times in hospital.	Inflamma- tion of kid- neys, &c.	4	17	Jan. 18	The investing tunic of both kid- neys much thickened; the glands of a dark purple color, enlarged, soft, and easily broken down. Bladder con- tracted, coats three times their natural thickness. Twelve phosphatic calculi found in it, varying in size from a pea to a marble.
747	W. M. None.	74	0	1	16	4	1	13	1861. Jan. 24	6	Dartmoor	1861. Jan. 24	Age and debility.	A very weakly old man, and closely confined of the heart, to bed during the last twelve months.	Fatty de- generation of the heart.	23	16	Jan. 20	Heart very much enlarged and flabby, its muscular substance in many parts almost obliter- ated by fatty deposit, this being more particularly the case with the walls of the auricles. Kidneys fatty, de- generation present.

348	A. S. Tailor.	23	0	8	15	4	4	5	Jan. 2	6	Chatham	1860. March 1	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate, and subject to attacks of haemoptysis, frequently in hospital.	Phthisis.	20	1	Jan. 22	The upper and middle lobes of the right lung were full of softened tubercle; large cavities in posterior part of middle lobe. In the middle of the left lung was a cavity as large as an orange, containing about four ounces of coagulated blood; this proceeded from one of the bronchial vessels.
1,331	F. H. Clerk.	28	0	9	11	0	7	1	1861. Sept. 16	6	Millbank	1862. Aug. 27	Partial atrophy of right arm and hand.	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Necrosis of temporal bone, and abscess of the brain.	5	4	Jan. 28	On removing the calvaria the dura mater was very adherent to all the base of the skull; the left temporal bone (petrous portion) was in a carious state. At the base of the left hemisphere of the brain was found a stumous abscess the size of a duck's egg; substance of brain around much softened.
1,323	S. W. Labourer.	30	0	1	3	0	9	23	1862. Feb. 28	3	Pentonville.	Aug. 25	Phthisis.	In hospital from reception till death, chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intes- tines.	5	8	Jan. 29	Both lungs were fast bound to costal pleura, the left particularly; both contained in their two upper lobes an immense quantity of softened tubercular matter, together with many cavities. Liver slightly enlarged. Kidneys rather fatty.
1,414	W. W. Labourer.	23	0	6	17	0	11	29	1861. July 15	10	Dartmoor	Sept. 25	Phthisis.	In a weakly state from pul- monary disease, in hospital from reception till death, chiefly in bed.	Phthisis.	4	9	Jan. 31	Both lungs were fast bound to walls of chest, so much so that it was impossible to remove them; the upper and middle lobes of both were a mass of cavities and softened tubercular matter. Liver much enlarged, fatty and adherent to the abdominal walls. Patches of tubercle on small intestines.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—continued.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Separate Confinement.		Association.		Date of Conviction.		From whence.	When.				Years.	Months.		
1,448	C. T. Traveller.	31	0	5	0	0	8	13	1862. Jan. 6	1862. Oct. 16	Phthisis.	In a very weakly state at reception, and in hospital till death, chiefly connected to bed.	Phthisis	4	7	1863. Feb. 19	Both lungs adherent to costal pleura, but the left to a much greater extent than the right. Large cavities in upper lobe of left, smaller ones in that of right. Lower lobes of both full of tubercular matter in various stages. Liver rather fatty. Dura mater very adherent to the whole of the base of the skull, about 3 ozs. serum present in both cerebral intervals. These were enlarged to about four times their natural size. The brain substance around appeared healthy. Tubercles in the first stage present in the upper lobes of each lung.
480	R. R. Turner.	37	2	5	15	4	9	6	1855. Dec. 3	1860. May 26	Partial Paralysis.	Very delicate.	Serous apoplexy.	21	7	Feb. 24	Lungs. Nearly three phus of pus were present in the left pleural cavity. The lung was much compressed against the spine and its structure quite destroyed by tubercular matter. Pericardium contained about 2 ozs. of fluid; its coats were much thickened, and in many parts adherent to the heart, its inner surface being covered throughout with a thick rough layer of organized lymph.
1,405	W. W. Bricklayer.	29	0	4	1	0	5	12	1862. May 19	1862. Sept. 19	Phthisis.	Very delicate, in hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis and Empyema.	5	15	March 3	

1,609	B. E. Labourer.	35	0	6	8	0	7	27	Jan. 2	4	Portsmouth	1863. Feb. 27	Debility, with mesenteric disease.	Greatly reduced at the time of reception and only survived eight days.	Phthisis and granu- lar disease of kidneys.	0	8	March 7	Both lungs full of tubercular matter in all stages. Right very adherent to the costal pleura, so much so that it could not be removed. The heart was very small, and the pericardium in all parts ad- herent to it, the weight of the two being only seven ounces. Kidneys were very small, contracted, and fatty, their external surface rough and granular.
1,073	P. W. Lather.	37	0	3	12	1	7	10	Apr. 15	0	Millbank	1861. Sept. 20	Phthisis.	Very delicate, and frequently in hospital.	Morbus cordis.	6	8	March 9	Each pleural cavity contained about three pints of fluid. Lungs much compressed; at the apex of each was a small amount of tubercular matter. Heart and pericardium ad- herent by lymph, which had become organized into a thick, white, tough, fibrous substance. It was in parts nearly osseous. Valves heal- thy. A few spots of athero- matous deposit were seen in the ascending aorta.
608	J. P. Labourer.	60	0	2	26	2	7	0	May 15	6	Millbank	1860. Sept. 20	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate. In addition to the chest com- plaint suffered from scrofulous disease of wrist and ankle joint.	Phthisis.	29	24	March 10	Both lungs full of tubercular matter in various stages. In the upper and posterior por- tions of the right a cavity the size of an orange existed. The inner surface of the peri- cardium and the external sur- face of the heart had the appearance of a rough file, owing to previous inflamma- tory action

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued*.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decase.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.						
			Separate Confinement.		Association.		Date of Conviction.		From whence.	When.				Mths.	Days.								
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.															
752	F. S. Tailor.	30	0	3	0	4	5	17	1858.	June 23	7	Dartmoor	-	1861.	Jan. 24	Disease of vertebrae.	Delicate, and much deformed from spinal disease.	Softening of the spinal cord.	2	28	1863.	March 11	In the middle of the dorsal vertebrae an angular curvature existed, owing in a great measure to the absorption of the vertebral bodies. Just at the angle and in front of it, and between the bodies of the two vertebrae immediately forming it, was a mass of soft strumous matter the size of an egg. The cord at this point was found to be in quite a softened state, and all but completely divided.
1,129	D. D. Agricultural labourer.	54	0	1	0	0	1	7	9	1861.	July 2	4	Millbank	-	Nov. 22	Scrofula Hernia.	A weakly old man, much in hospital on account of his rupture, which at last became strangulated.	Peritonitis.	15	24	March 11	On opening the abdomen the portion of the intestines which had been returned, and also to the extent of four inches above the seat of stricture, the bowel was in an almost gangrened condition. The other portions of the intestinal canal were in many parts covered with patches of recent inflammation.	

321 G. N. Wrench maker.	38	0	4	27	3	7	24	1859. Mar. 10	5	Millbank	-	1859. Feb. 16	Epilepsy.	Frequently in hospital for severe epileptic attacks. Mind impaired.	Epilepsy.	31	7	April 1	Dura mater very adherent to all parts of the skull. Membranes in general thickened. Blood vessels on surface of brain much congested. No disease of the arteries or of the brain could be anywhere discovered. Aortic valves of the heart covered with atheromatous deposit, patches of which were also found on the inner surface of the ascending and descending aorta.
1,617 R. W. Labourer.	37	0	6	2	0	5	25	1862. Apr. 7	4	Portland	-	1863. March 19	Hemophy- sis.	Greatly reduced at the time of reception, and only survived 16 days.	Phthisis.	0	16	April 3	Right lung slightly adherent at apex, more so on posterior aspect; the upper and middle lobe full of tubercles in the second stage. Upper lobe of left lung very adherent to costal pleura; the two upper lobes were in the third stage of the disease, the lower in the second.
1,364 S. S. Labourer.	34	0	4	1	1	9	22	1861. Feb. 18	7	Dartmoor	-	1862. Sept. 16	Phthisis.	Very delicate	Endo- carditis and Phthisis.	6	15	April 11	Lungs. The right was in all parts fast bound to the wall of the chest; little or no lung substance remained; the whole lung was a mass of broken-down, softened, tubercular disease. The left contained no tubercles. The interior surface of the heart, its valves and the aorta as far as the arch, were of an intense crimson colour, the result of recent inflammation.
1,352 J. J. Labourer.	22	0	11	1	0	6	27	Octr. 4	4	Wakefield	-	Sept. 10	Diseased liver.	Very sickly, and in hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis.	7	4	April 12	Both lungs adherent to the costal pleura about the upper lobes, and both, in these parts, full of softened tubercular matter. Liver enlarged and fatty. The whole of the rectum and the interior of the bowel for about 15 inches was a complete mass of tubercular ulceration.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—continued.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in				Date of Con- viction.		Sen- tence.	Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establish- ment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Separate Confine- ment.	Years.	Mths.	Days.	From whence.	When.				Years.	Mths.		
607	F. L. Labourer.	27	0	3	7		2	9	17	1860. April 2	4	1860. Sept. 20	Very delicate, and constantly under treat- ment in hospital or on "Com- plaining Sick List."	Phthisis.	23	4	1863. Apr. 26	Lungs. The left adherent to walls of chest, and on making an incision into it it was found to be one mass of softened, broken-down, tubercular mat- ter. The right was much less adherent, and, except in its upper lobes, far less diseased, liver much enlarged and lac- daeous. The intestinal glands were all more or less enlarged by serous deposit.
1,456	E. F. Labourer.	49	0	8	13		2	11	9	1859. Sept. 5	6	1862. October 21	Suffered from general debility and chest complaint.	Phthisis.	3	9	Apr. 27	The left lung was adherent at apex, its upper lobe was full of large cavities, particu- larly in the posterior aspect. Old bronchitis was present throughout the lungs. The right was also much diseased in its upper posterior parts. Heart much enlarged, and all the cavities full of fluid blood. A good deal of fat on its sur- face, muscular substance un- dergoing fatty degeneration. All the valves and two inches of the aorta were more or less affected with atheromatous deposit, the mitral to a greater degree than any other.
1,098	J. B. Marine store dealer.	61	0	6	4		2	3	0	1860. July 25	4	1861. Nov. 8	A weakly old man, but not much in hospital.	Morbus cordis.	2	4	Apr. 29	

972	W. S. Draper.	62	0	4	7	1	10	13	1861. Jan. 28	4	Millbank	-	May 20	Chronic bronchitis and debility	Weakly state of health and suffered from chest complaint	Disease of the heart.	5	21	May 17	Heart much enlarged; muscular substance pale, thin, and flabby of light colour, and easily broken down between the fingers. Some small amount of atheromatous deposit on the aortic valves. Liver and kid- neys fatty.
1,623	L. Y. Accountant.	50	0	4	25	0	2	0	1862. Oct. 27.	20	Millbank	-	1863. March 21	General debility.	In a weakly, de- sponding state, and in hospital from reception till death.	Disease of the pan- creas (ma- ignant?)	2	1	May 21	Pancreas extremely hard and enlarged to nearly twice its natural size. Capsule very thick; a dense fibrous tissue pervaded it in all parts. Por- tions of both large and small intestines were firmly adhe- rent to its lower and under surface. The function of the gland appeared completely destroyed.
1,439	B. H. Labourer.	48	0	11	15	3	2	10	1859. Mar. 30	10	Dartmoor	-	1862. Oct. 21	Diarrhoea.	Delicate, and suffered from diarrhoea and cough.	Chronic pleuritis of left side.	1	12	May 25	The left pleural cavity contained about two quarts of clear serous fluid. The lung was much compressed against the spine. Between the lung and the walls of the chest was a tough, fibrous-like membrane, and adhering to both by bands of organized lymph. The sur- face was covered with pave- ment epithelium.
1,575	T. S. Wool sorter.	53	0	8	23	0	8	28	1861. Dec. 5	4	Dartmoor	-	1863. Feb. 6	Hypochon- driasis, fistula, &c.	Delicate.	Acute peri- tonitis and ulceration of gall bladder.	1	21	May 26	On opening the gall bladder four stones were found contained in it, three the size of marbles and one that of a pea. These, from irritation, had caused two small perforated ulcers on the anterior and outside walls of the bladder, through which the bile had escaped into the abdomen; here was found general acute peritonitis.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—continued.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in						Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decese.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.	From whence.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
1500	P. F. Factory worker.	32	0	10	27	1	11	10	1860. Aug. 8	4	Portland	1862. Nov. 17	Phthisis	6	17	1863. June 1	Both lungs fast bound to walls of chest; both full of tubercular matter, the left being in a far more advanced stage of disease than the right. The small intestines were in many places covered with patches of tubercular ulceration. Both kidneys extensively affected with fatty degeneration. Membranes of cord much thickened and congested; in two or three places adherent to the posterior surface of the bony canal. From the seventh cervical vertebra to its termination the body of the cord was found to be completely softened; hardly the least trace of structure left in it. The right lung was one mass of softened tubercular disease. The pericardium; the side next to the right lung was firmly adherent to it; the whole membrane was much thickened. There had been great effusion of lymph on its inner surface, also over exterior of the heart, which gave both a tripe-like appearance.
1,254	T. F. Labourer.	47	0	10	3	3	11	10	1858. Sept. 20	8	Portsmouth	April 24	Paralysis.	13	20	June 7	Softening of the cord.
1,294	H. B. Labourer.	23	0	6	25	1	2	23	1862. April 10	3	Millbank	Sept. 19	Phthisis.	8	19	July 3	Phthisis and pericarditis.

1,645 J. F. Labourer.	31	0	0	9	5	0	1	9	Sept. 15	5	Wakefield	1863, June 19	Tubercular disease of lungs.	Very weakly. Constantly in hospital, and chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis.	1	11	July 29	Lungs. The right was most firmly adherent to the asial pleura; large cavities existed in its upper portion. The left: about a pint of fluid was present in this side of the chest; the lung was covered by false membrane. Quanti- ties of recent adhesions ex- isted, and the lung was full of tubercular matter in various stages. Liver enlarged and fatty. Slight patches of tuber- cular ulceration in many parts of the intestinal canal.
1,330 T. H. Hatter.	26	1	3	14	2	0	28	Mar. 19	1860.	8	Millbank	1862, Aug. 27	General debility.	Much reduced and suffered much from urinary complaint.	Strumous disease of right kidney	6	7	Aug. 1	Kidneys. The right was one mass of disorganized struc- tures, and between this organ and the liver an immense abscess existed; it contained about a pint of pus. The urethra on this side was much enlarged and full of pus. The left kidney was much en- larged and fatty. The intes- tines were all matted together from peritonitis.
1,296 G. W. Hawker.	49	0	4	2	1	5	16	Nov. 4	1861.	3	Millbank	July 3	Paralysis.	Delicate, and only fit for em- ployment in the knitting room, where he was suddenly seized with hæmop- tysis & expired in five minutes.	Aneurism of the arch of the aorta. bursting into the trachea.	Nil.	Aug. 22	The aortic valves and the whole of the ascending aorta were covered with patches of ather- omatous deposit. Immediately above the valves the walls of the aorta had become dilated, forming an aneurism. The back and upper portion of the arch had become adherent to the trachea. A small ulcera- ted opening about the size of a pea connected the two together—through this the blood had passed.	

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—continued.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.		Total Period passed in						Date of Con- viction.		Sen- tence.		Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.						
		Years.	Mths.	Separate Confinement.		Associa- tion.		Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.	From whence.	When.	6	3				1861. Aug. 13	1862. May 20			Crippled right hand.	Delicate. Seized with hæmoptysis on the 14th August and gradually sunk from that time.	Phthisis.	0	43	1863. Aug. 26
				Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.																					
1,277	J. H. Gardener.	66	0	10	10	1	2	3	1861. Aug. 13	6	Millbank	1862. May 20	Age and chronic bronchitis.	A weakly old man continually in hospital, and for the last eight months confined to bed.	Phthisis.	15	8	1863. Aug. 26	Both lungs firmly adherent to walls of chest, and both full of tubercular matter in various stages. The heart and pericardium were most firmly adherent, so much so that no division could be traced. Large quantities of atheromatous deposit in the mitral and aortic valves.									
1,539	D. R. Baker.	24	0	0	8	19	0	8	29	1862. April 7	3	Millbank	Dec. 19	Crippled right hand.	Delicate. Seized with hæmoptysis on the 14th August and gradually sunk from that time.	Phthisis.	0	43	Sept. 25	Chest. Extensive adhesions throughout left side and the lung full of tubercles. No adhesions on right side, but the lungs were thickly studded with tubercles and slightly emphysematous.								
1,676	J. C. Gardener.	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1863. Aug. 2	6	Millbank	1863. July 22	Phthisis.	Very delicate and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis.	2	22	Oct. 11	Both lungs very adherent in upper lobes to walls of chest, and both full of tubercles; in the upper portions of both large cavities existed. Intestines: patches of tubercular ulceration in various parts of their course.								

325	T. B. B. Farmer.	1859. Mar. 5	29	4	4	23	0	2	0	1859. Sept. 22	Paralysis.	Very delicate, and almost constantly in hospital for that complaint and violent spas- modic attacks.	Phthisis and disease of spine.	46	9	Oct. 27	Lungs. The left upper lobe was one mass of cavities and soft- ened tubercular matter; the other two lobes were affected only with crude tubercles. Spine: the inner surface of the spinous process of the 6th dorsal vertebra was found to be in a carious state; the membranes of the cord were adherent to it, and the cord itself here was softened.
1,469	J. H. Painter.	1861. Dec. 30	13	11	0	14	0	10	50	1862. Oct. 28	Varicose veins.	Delicate, and lame from par- tial paralysis.	Disease of the heart.	1	10	Oct. 27	Heart very much enlarged, par- ticularly on the left side; a good deal of fat on its external surface. The aortic valves and the aorta up to its arch was a mass of atheromatous deposit. In the descending aorta, and the iliac arteries this deposit also existed in large patches.
1,716	J. L. Marine store dealer.	1862. April 2	4	9	0	7	0	10	57	1862. Sept. 24	Age and general debility.	A weakly old man, constantly in hospital.	Phagidemic ulceration of lower jaw and neck.	1	21	Nov. 14	The ulceration extended just beyond the parotid gland on each side; upwards it involved the whole of the lower jaw to within half an inch of the mouth, downwards it extended to the lower edge of the thy- roid cartilage. Both sub-max- illary glands were involved in the ulceration, the edges were rough and irregular, slightly inverted.
1,267	J. S. Labourer.	1860. Sept. 10	14	4	2	1	0	10	20	1862. May 14	Incipient phthisis.	Delicate, and most of the time in hospital.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intestines.	11	23	Nov. 26	Both lungs firmly adherent to the astal pleura, and both a mass of softened, broken-down tubercle; very large cavities existed in the upper lobes of each. Heart: pericardium contained about two ounces of fluid; large white patches on upper surface of heart; no adhesion of heart to pericar- dium. Valves healthy. Intes- tines: the small were in many places covered with patches of tubercular ulceration.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in				Date of Con- viction.	Sen- tence.	Received in Invalid Establishment.		Cause of Removal to this Establish- ment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association.			From whence.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
231	E. T. Butcher.	75	0	3	23		1854. July 12	Life.	Millbank	1855, May 4	Rheuma- tism.	A very delicate old man, con- stantly under medical treat- ment.	Chronic pleurisy and adhesion of pericardium	20	16	1863. Nov. 29	Layers of fibrous tissue caused both lungs to adhere firmly to the chest, but the left much more than the right. The right pleural cavity contained about three quarts of serum, and the lung was much com- pressed; the left cavity con- tained about one quart of serum. No tubercles in either lung. Pericardium and heart in all parts adherent; the sur- face of both covered with rough villous fibrous organ- ized exudation; this had con- siderably encroached on the muscular texture of the heart itself.
1,695	J. J. Sweep.	20	0	5	10	2	23	3	Pentonville	1863. Sept. 9	Tubercular phthisis.	Very weakly, constantly in hospital, and most of the time confined to bed.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intestines	2	23	Nov. 30	Both lungs firmly adherent to the chest, both full of softened tubercle. Cavities existed throughout both. Heart small but healthy. Liver much en- larged and lardaceous. Spleen also much enlarged; weight 13½ ozs. Kidneys: slight fatty degeneration. Patches of tu- bercular ulceration all along the course of the small in- testines.

1,628	J. S. Tailor.	38	0	10	17	0	6	19	1862. July 1	4	Millbank	May 13	Phtisis and cripple.	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Phtisis and gan- grene of the lung.	6	19	Dec. 3	The right lung in all parts firmly adherent to the chest. In the centre of the middle lobe was a circumscribed patch of gangrenous ulceration about the size of an egg; it appeared to have originated in a tuber- cular cavity; one of the large bronchial blood-vessels had become involved in this dis- ease, had ulcerated and poured forth a large quantity of blood which escaped by the right bronchial tube.
220	G. F. Labourer.	80	0	4	13	7	4	0	1856. Mar. 24	Life.	Millbank	1856. Nov. 22	Delicate and ruptured.	A weakly old man.	Peritonitis.	5	7	Dec. 7	Lungs congested. A little fecu- lent-looking matter effused in the peritoneal cavity. Small and large intestines injected, Stomach contained a quantity of dark feculent matter of the consistence of gruel. Coats very thin, and a small rupture was discovered near the py- loric extremity. Liver small. Gall bladder distended with bile.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Year 1863.

Months.	Daily Average Reading of Barometer.	Daily Average Reading of Thermometer.				Weather.			Direction of Wind.								
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Fine Days.	Partially wet foggy, hazy, &c.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.W.	S.E.	E.	W.
									Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January	29.60	42	45	45	54	32	5	23	3	—	4	6	—	20	1	—	—
February	30.11	42	48	48	55	32	13	14	1	—	5	8	—	10	5	—	—
March	29.70	46	52	51	60	36	15	16	—	—	3	12	—	11	5	—	—
April	29.80	54	58	57	70	44	9	21	—	—	7	6	—	11	5	—	—
May	29.83	55	61	59	70	43	17	13	1	—	5	8	—	4	—	—	4
June	29.72	59	67	64	76	52	16	14	—	—	1	8	—	15	6	—	—
July	29.96	60	79	70	79	55	27	4	—	—	8	7	—	8	4	—	—
August	29.85	60	70	69	76	53	20	10	1	—	—	3	—	25	2	—	—
September	29.68	53	60	60	67	45	19	11	—	—	—	7	1	22	—	—	—
October	29.67	52	57	55	64	40	11	18	2	—	1	1	—	19	8	—	2
November	29.86	46	50	49	58	35	22	8	—	—	6	5	—	18	1	—	—
December	30.38	45	48	48	54	35	15	16	—	—	3	16	—	9	2	—	1
Total	29.85	51 $\frac{2}{12}$	57 $\frac{1}{12}$	55 $\frac{2}{12}$	66 $\frac{5}{12}$	41 $\frac{9}{12}$	189	168	8	1	43	87	1	172	39	13	9

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I.—CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 3, 1864.

GENTLEMEN, I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year 1863.

Chief
Officer's
Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining on 1st January 1863	-	-	-	129
Received during the year from—				
Portland	-	-	-	99
Portsmouth	-	-	-	61
Chatham	-	-	-	93
				253
Total	-	-	-	382
Disposed of during the year—				
By transfer to Portsmouth	-	-	-	2
" " Chatham	-	-	-	2
" " Woking	-	-	-	1
				5
Escaped	-	-	-	1
Liberated on licence	-	-	-	272
				278
Number remaining in confinement 31st December 1863	-			104
Total	-	-	-	382
Daily average number	-	-	-	96

Conduct of Officers.

I beg to state that the conduct of the officers has been good. Permit me to acknowledge, as I did last year, the efficient and zealous manner in which Mr. Chapman, acting steward and clerk, has performed the various duties of his office. Principal warder Moroney has also been very attentive to his duties.

One assistant warder has been dismissed for misconduct.

Conduct of Prisoners.

I am happy in being able to endorse my report of last year, wherein I stated that the convicts had worked willingly and well.

Employment of Prisoners.

During the past year their occupation has been as follows, viz.: Making two reservoirs, making terraces and slopes, making exercise yards, trenching and breaking up rough land, and making roads, screening gravel and metal for roads and walks, repairing boots and shoes, repairing prison clothing, sawing and preparing rough wood for fencing purposes, repairing pickaxes and other tools used by the convicts on the works, &c. In the execution of all these works they have gone on steadily, and have given every satisfaction.

Escapes.

Notwithstanding that the convicts employed here work daily in the main roads, I have only to record the escape of one convict during the year, which occurred on 24th June last.

Licences.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 272. Of this number 54 have placed themselves in the hands of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The good conduct of 34 have been certified to by the police ; by magistrates, 28 ; and by clergymen, 126. The remainder have yet to forward their certificates for the balance of their gratuity.

Abuses.

I do not believe that any exist. To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules have been observed.

Reports.

Sixteen prisoners have been reported for any breach of prison rules during the year, three of whom have been sent back to the prisons from which they came as part of their punishment.

Observations.

I would not forget to mention the kindness of the Rev. J. T. Burt, Chaplain to the Asylum, who since his arrival here, in the early part of the year, has tendered his good offices to the convicts, by preaching to them and visiting the sick.

Evening prayers have been read by Mr. Sayer, the acting scripture reader. I beg to forward his report.

The complaining sick have been attended to by J. G. Barford, Esq., as last year. He has been very kind to the convicts. I have the honour to enclose his report.

The rule as regards hours of labour has been similar to that of Portland.

Captain Warren, Governor of Woking Prison, continues to visit the prison twice every month, and decides any cases which require his adjudication, and to whom all prison accounts, including salaries, wages, gratuities to discharged prisoners, and incidental expenses connected with the prison, are transmitted weekly.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. SUTHERLAND,

Chief Officer in Charge.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

II.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

*Broadmoor Convict Department,
January 1864.*

Medical
Officer's
Report.

I HAVE the honour to report that the health of the convicts confined here has been satisfactory. Though scarlet fever and other infectious maladies have visited the neighbourhood they have in no instance attacked the prisoners.

One prisoner unfit for the labour here has been removed to the invalid prison at Woking, and with this exception the prisoners have been able to do hard work.

During the summer months diarrhoea was frequent, and tolerably severe, but in no instance did it assume a serious character.

During the winter months some of the prisoners have been invalided for a few days with catarrh and simple bronchitis.

It is common for prisoners to make complaints of slight indisposition, but this has not been allowed to interfere with their regular duty.

From the experience of the past and previous year I am justified in pronouncing that the locality of the prison is healthy, and that the labour the convicts have been required to discharge, and the food they have been supplied with, have not in any instance been productive of either sickness or discomfort.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. BARFORD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P.

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

III.—SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

Broadmoor, Berks, 1863.

School-
master's
Report.

IT is with much pleasure that I can report to you the satisfactory conduct of the prisoners under my moral and religious teaching.

In the early part of this year the men who were sent here had very short periods to serve, so that from other statistics it will be seen that many have been received and many discharged, but all have been most thankful for the change.

I have ever found them while under my instruction attentive and seemingly willing to be directed for their present and future good.

Religious Services.

The religious services have been observed as at Woking Prison ; daily prayers, and a lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at which times I have been much encouraged and supported by the attention and orderly behaviour of the men.

On the Lord's Day up to May I had two services and two sermons, but then the Chaplain the Reverend J. T. Burt received his appointment to the Lunatic Asylum, and as there was room in the chapel for that staff and our men, it was thought well for the prisoners to attend Divine Service with them.

School-
master's
Report.

The Holy Communion has been administered every month, and all those prisoners who had been regular communicants at other prisons have been admitted to partake of that sacrament. Ten prisoners regularly attend that ordinance, and from my observation I hope I may say their conduct is becoming the profession they make.

The School.

As usual every man has half a day's schooling a week, at which times he receives religious and secular instruction, writes his letters to his friends, and exchanges his book from the library. There are very few men who do not avail themselves of this valuable means of self improvement, also of other educational works to a considerable extent, from which I trust the love of self-culture will in some degree spring up and occupy their minds, and thus draw them from those habits and pursuits which have ended in their present degradation and misery to their friends. I would beg to say that every man is urged by me to fill up his little leisure in a profitable manner, and every opportunity is afforded him to do so.

We have had but one death among the prisoners, and during that prisoner's illness every attention was paid to his spiritual state. I visited him constantly during his illness, and he appeared to be devout at prayer, he professed to repent of his sins, and in the language of charity, I hope he was forgiven and found acceptance with God through faith in Jesus Christ.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SAYER,
Schoolmaster
(and Religious Instructor pro tem.)

*To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.*

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